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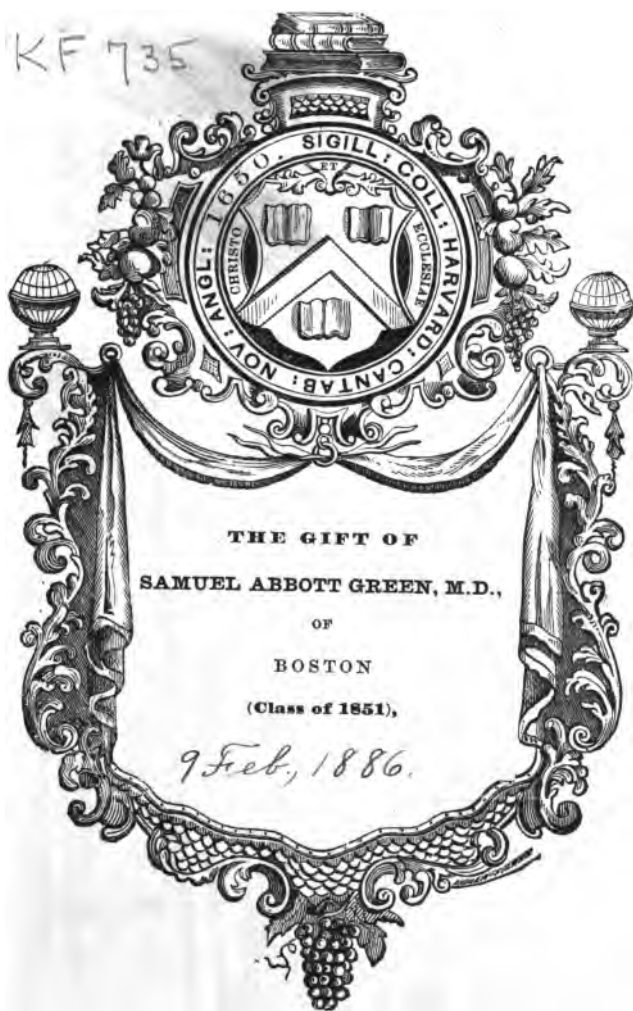
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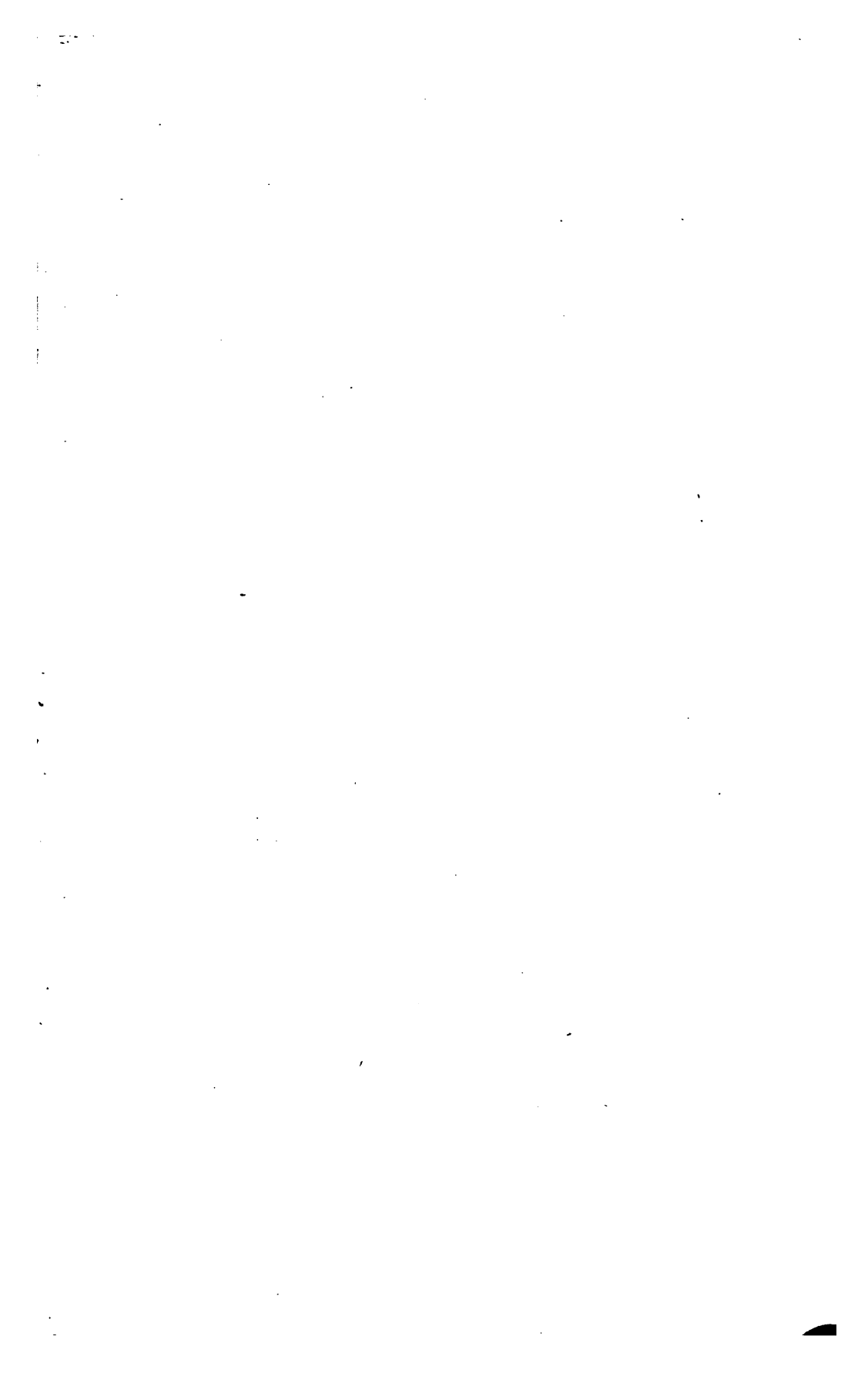
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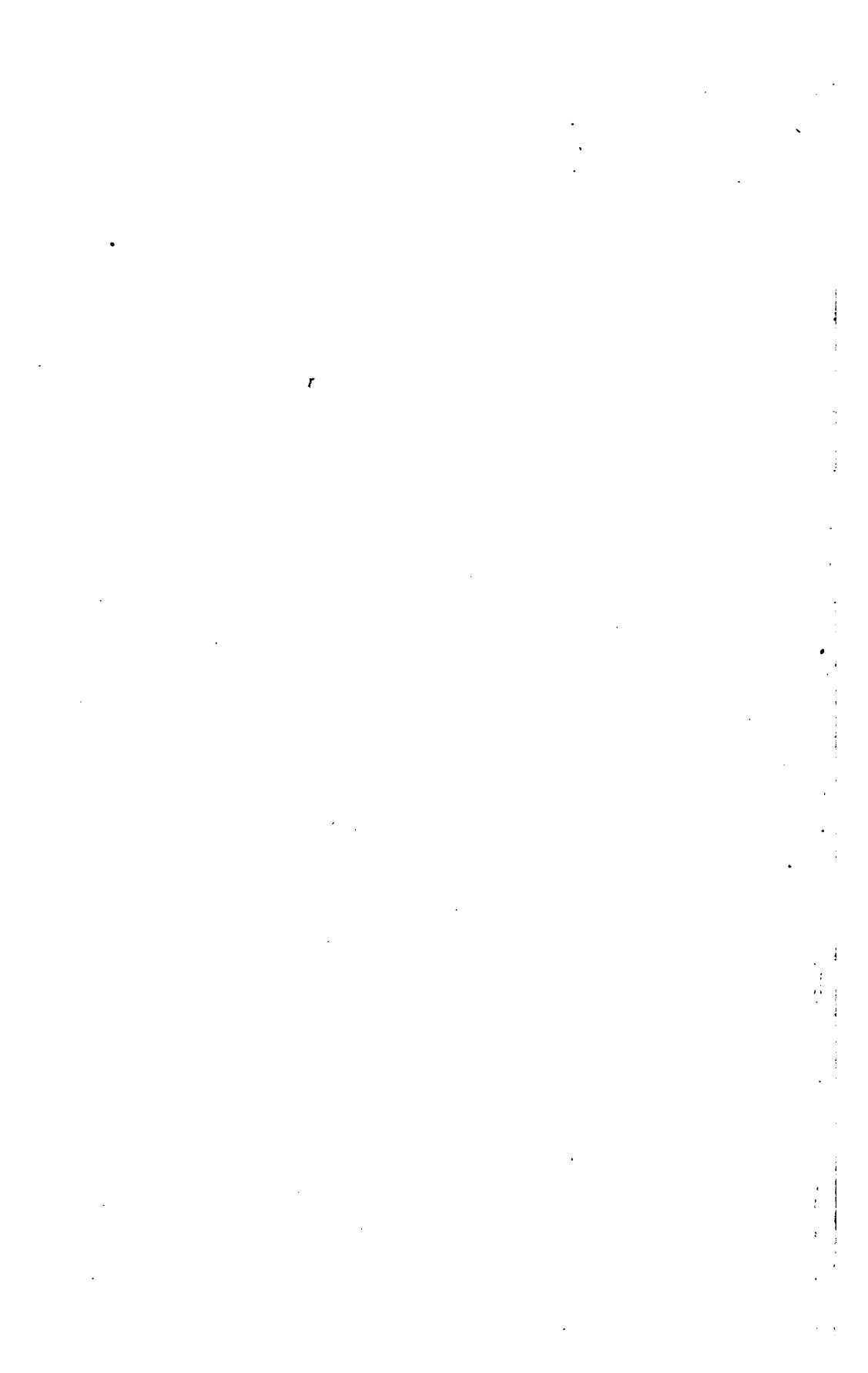
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⑦ SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

HEALTH, LUNACY, AND CHARITY

OF

MASSACHUSETTS,---

TO WHICH ARE ADDED A STATISTICAL APPENDIX
AND REPORTS OF DECISIONS, Etc.

JANUARY, 1886.

C/
BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,

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1886.

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1886, Feb. 9,

Gift of

Hon. C. A. Rice,

of Boston.

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ERRATA.

On page xxi the name of Mr. Torrey should be inserted as one of the members present in June at the Conference of Charities. On pages xciii-xcvi the numbering of the Private Asylums should be from 10 to 17, not from 11 to 18. The Index gives these numbers correctly. On page 211 the total of estimates for the Board should be \$76,550, instead of \$76,150, as printed.

In Table II. (Appendix, page 30), the County footings for July 1, 1885, should be as follows: Full Support 7,400, Partial Support 14,571, Vagrants 204, Total 22,175, Insane 2,712; the aggregates for the State requiring corresponding changes. In Table III. (page 32) the city totals for July 1, 1885, should be, Full Support 4,101, Partial 8,123, Vagrants 108, Total 12,332, Insane 1,689. In the Remarks on page 38 the correct figures are used. These changes are required by revised figures, received late.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, LUNACY, AND CHARITY.

[Names of *past* members in Italics; of *present* members in small capitals.]

Date of Appointment.	N A M E.	Residence.	Qualified.	Retired.	Term Expires.
June 7, 1879.	<i>Moses Kimball.</i>	Boston.	June 12, 1879.	Oct. 27, 1880.*	-
7, 1879.	<i>Nathan Allen, M. D.,</i>	Lowell.	19, 1879.	June 7, 1880.*	-
7, 1879.	<i>Henry I. Bowditch, M. D.,</i>	Boston.	12, 1879.	Jan. 24, 1880.	-
7, 1879.	CHARLES F. DONNELLY.	Boston.	16, 1879.	June 7, 1883.†	June 7, 1887.
7, 1879.	EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M. D.,	Amherst.	13, 1879.	-	7, 1886.
7, 1879.	<i>Albert Wood, M. D.,</i>	Worcester.	10, 1879.	June 7, 1880.	-
7, 1879.	<i>Robert T. Davis, M. D.,</i>	Fall River.	14, 1879.	Jan. 22, 1884.*	-
7, 1879.	<i>John C. Hoadley.</i>	Lawrence.	19, 1879.	Nov. 16, 1882.*	-
7, 1879.	<i>Ezra Parmenter, M. D. †</i>	Cambridge.	18, 1879.	Febru'y 1883.*	-
Jan. 27, 1880.	<i>David L. Webster, M. D. †</i>	Boston.	30, 1880.	April 11, 1881.*	-
June 8, 1880.	<i>Charles F. Folsom, M. D.,</i>	Boston.	Jan. 9, 1880.	Jan. 14, 1881.*	-
8, 1880.	CLARA T. LEONARD,	Springfield.	June 12, 1880.	-	June 7, 1890.
Nov. 5, 1880.	<i>Thomas Talbot, †</i>	Billerica.	Nov. 12, 1880.	Mar. 12, 1884.	-
Jan. 22, 1881.	<i>Alfred Hosmer, M. D.,</i>	Watertown.	Jan. 28, 1881.	Dec. 4, 1882.*	-
April 18, 1881.	<i>George P. Carter, †</i>	Cambridge.	April 19, 1881.	June 7, 1883.	-
Nov. 23, 1882.	JOHN FALLON,	Lawrence.	Dec. 2, 1882.	-	June 7, 1886.
Dec. 8, 1882.	<i>Henry P. Walcott, M. D.,</i>	Cambridge.	Dec. 12, 1882.	June 7, 1885.	-
Feb. 14, 1883.	<i>Albert A. Haggatt,</i>	Lowell.	Feb. 17, 1883.	Oct. 8, 1885.*	-
May 31, 1883.	<i>Reuben Noble,</i>	Westfield.	June 12, 1883.	June 16, 1885.*	-
July 18, 1883.	EDGAR E. DEAN, M. D.,	Brockton.	July 27, 1883.	-	June 7, 1888.
Mar. 19, 1884.	EVERETT TORREY,	Boston.	Mar. 24, 1884.	June 7, 1884.	7, 1889.
June 16, 1885.	CHARLES A. DENNY,	Leicester.	June 18, 1885.	-	7, 1888.
July 16, 1885.	SAMUEL A. GREEN, M. D.,	Boston.	July 17, 1885.	-	7, 1890.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

S. W. Abbott, Wakefield, M. D., <i>Health Officer.</i> F. B. Sanborn, Concord, <i>Inspector of Charities.</i>	S. C. Wrightington, Fall River, <i>Supt. of In-Door Poor.</i> Hiram S. Shurtleff, <i>Supt. of Out-Door Poor.</i>
John D. Wells, Cambridge, <i>Clerk of the Board.</i>	
* Resigned.	† Re-appointed Feb. 8, 1884.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, LUNACY, AND CHARITY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD, STATE HOUSE,
BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1886.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:

The undersigned, members of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, herewith present, for the consideration of the General Court, their Seventh Annual Report.

CHARLES F. DONNELLY.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
CLARA T. LEONARD.
JOHN FALLON.
EVERETT TORREY.
CHARLES A. DENNY.
SAMUEL A. GREEN.
EDGAR E. DEAN.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF HEALTH, LUNACY AND CHARITY
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART FIRST.

PRELIMINARY.

The Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity was established by law in 1879 under a statute (chap. 291 of the Acts of 1879), which, as revised by the Legislature of 1881, now makes a part of three chapters in the volume known as the Public Statutes; viz., the whole of chap. 79 and the beginning of chaps. 80 and 87. By the authority of the original statute (given in sect. 2 of chap. 79 of the Public Statutes) the Board has performed its functions both directly and by its agents.

The Committees of the Board are as follows:—

Health.—Dr. GREEN, Mr. FALLON, Dr. DEAN, Mr. DONNELLY, Dr. HITCHCOCK.

Lunacy.—Dr. HITCHCOCK, Mr. FALLON, Mrs. LEONARD, Dr. GREEN.

Charities.—Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DENNY, Mrs. LEONARD, Mr. TORREY.

In addition to these standing Committees an Executive Committee of three (the Chairman of which is the Chairman of the Board, and the other two members are the Chairmen of the Health and Lunacy Committees) represents the Board

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

during the interval of its meetings, and has occasion in the course of the year to pass votes and take other action in matters of importance. This Executive Committee now consists of Mr. Donnelly, Chairman, Dr. Hitchcock and Dr. Green, the latter having taken the place of Dr. Walcott as Chairman of the Health Committee.

The Standing Committees meet regularly once a month and as much oftener as may be necessary for the transaction of their business; the Executive Committee meets upon the call of the Chairman.

The agents of the Board are the officers of its four Departments, acting under the direction of these Committees. In the division of the many duties of the Board, these officers perform varied duties and report monthly what they have done. The Health Officer is Dr. S. W. Abbott; the Inspector of Charities, Mr. F. B. Sanborn; the Superintendent of In-Door Poor, Mr. S. C. Wrightington; and the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor is Mr. H. S. Shurtleff. In March, 1884, a new office was created, under the authority of the original statute, — that of Clerk and Auditor of the Board; and Mr. John D. Wells has held that position since May, 1884.

There have been the following changes in the membership of the Board during the year 1885. On the 7th of June, Reuben Noble resigned, and was succeeded by Charles A. Denny who was appointed June 16th and qualified June 18, 1885. Dr. Walcott's term of office expiring June 7th, he was succeeded by Samuel A. Green, M. D., who was appointed July 16th and qualified July 17, 1885. Albert A. Haggett resigned Oct. 8. 1885, and no successor has yet been appointed.

In October occurred the death of the former Chairman of this Board, Hon. Thomas Talbot, who had also been Governor of Massachusetts, and had held many other important public trusts. In all he manifested those qualities which endeared him to his associates, and signally promoted the public service, — unfailing moderation, good sense and diligence in the duties of office, a high sense of honor and respon-

THE LATE GOVERNOR TALBOT.

sibility, and a capacity to deal with the broadest general principles and the most minute details of the State's business. Having, while Governor, planned and recommended the policy adopted by the Legislature of 1879 in establishing the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, he became its Chairman in 1880 at the request of Governor Long, and held that position until in 1884 he resigned it and withdrew finally from all public trusts. It was his fortune, in 1883, to meet the full force of the political attack then made upon this Board, its policy, its officers, and the State institutions under its supervision. Although such a controversy was perhaps more distasteful to him than to any other citizen of Massachusetts,—combining as it did, all the elements of partisan misrepresentation and hostility,—Governor Talbot was too firmly convinced of his duty as a State officer, and of the unjustifiable character of the assault, to shrink from any responsibility. How completely he withstood and defeated all unworthy opposition is well known to the people of Massachusetts; but only his associates on this Board know how great was the value of his experience, wisdom and patience in dealing with the numberless questions which arose during his whole chairmanship. He had the best qualities of a man of business; his methods were practical, his judgment was calm, prompt and decisive; no vanity or pride of opinion, no personal ambition or jealousy clouded his public record, or dimmed the lustre of his private virtues. Charitable by nature and by habit he could truly represent the charities of Massachusetts; he knew the interests and the wishes of the people, possessed their confidence, and suffered no bias of party, sect or class to influence his action.

The Board held during the year 24 regular and special meetings, besides meetings of the Executive Committee and of special or standing committees. They have also made the visits of inspection to the State establishments required by law, and have required and received regular and special reports from those establishments, concerning the number

and classification of their inmates, their sanitary condition, discipline, danger from fire, etc.; and from the cities and towns many returns and reports, regular or special, concerning the condition of the poor therein. They have also given hearings to citizens of the Commonwealth on a variety of subjects, and have attended hearings of Legislative Committees for the purpose of explaining proposed legislation.

1. VOTES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR 1885.

There have been passed, from time to time during the year, many votes concerning the regular business of the Board, admitting, discharging, transferring, indenturing, etc., inmates of the institutions and wards of the State according to law, appointing hearings, and deciding questions arising out of such hearings, etc. The more important votes of the Board have been as follows:—

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS, COMMITTEES, ETC.

(*June 13, 1885.*) Charles F. Donnelly, Esq., was re-elected Chairman and John D. Wells, Clerk, for the ensuing year.

(*July 31, 1885.*) The Chairman announced that the Committees of the Board as newly constituted are as follows:—

HEALTH. *Dr. Green, Mr. Donnelly, Dr. Hitchcock, Mr. Fallon, Dr. Dean.*

LUNACY. *Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Leonard, Mr. Fallon, Dr. Green.*

CHARITIES. *Mr. Donnelly, Mrs. Leonard, Mr. Haggett, Mr. Torrey, Mr. Denny.*

(*February 7, 1885.*) John F. McCaffrey of Lowell was appointed Inspector of Food and Drugs, in place of Hiram R. Neal, resigned.

(*April 4, 1885.*) Henry M. Billings was elected clerk at the Immigration Office, in place of Henry E. Lapham promoted.

(*May 9, 1885.*) Thomas P. Bagley, Agent for the prosecution of Criminal Paupers, was continued in office for six months from July 1, 1885.

(*May 9, 1885.*) The Superintendent of In-Door Poor, the Inspector of Charities and the Health Officer were appointed addi-

VOTES CONCERNING VACATIONS, ETC.

tional delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

(*July 31.*) Hiram S. Shurtleff of Boston was elected Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.

VOTES CONCERNING THE EMPLOYEES OF THE BOARD.

(*March 7.*) *Voted*, That the Clerk be instructed to notify all applicants for the position now vacant in the Department of In-Door Poor that the Board will make no appointment to the vacant position, except from among applicants who shall have passed a satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners of the Civil Service Commission.

(*May 2, 1885.*) *Voted*, That in future, all vacations of employees of the Board shall be granted by the Board itself, instead of the Heads of Departments.

(*June 25, 1885.*) *Voted*, That the employees of the Board be allowed vacations not exceeding two weeks each, provided the same can be given in compliance with the law; and that the question of the time of vacation be referred to the Chairman, with full power,—the several Heads of Departments to consult with him on the subject.

(*May 2, 1885.*) *Voted*, That no visitors be allowed in any of the offices of the Board except on official business.

(*May 2, 1885.*) *Voted*, That W. D. Tripp, of the Department of In-Door Poor, be paid the sum of \$100 in full for extra expenses incurred in 1883 and 1884, while on service at the State Almshouse.

(*June 13, 1885.*) *Voted*, That the Chairman be authorized to request the Governor to detail a district police officer,—in accordance with the recent act of the Legislature authorizing the Governor “upon the request of the Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity” to “detail a district police officer for the purpose of procuring and furnishing to the Board information relative to the parents and kindred of deserted and unprotected children, and also, for the purpose of furnishing necessary evidence with regard to bastardy cases wherein the Board becomes by law a party in behalf of the State.”

(*July 11, 1885.*) The Chairman reported that, in compliance with the request of the Board, the Governor had detailed Joseph A. Moore, of Gloucester, district police officer for the purposes specified in chapter 158 of the acts of 1885.

VOTES CONCERNING SPECIAL DUTIES.

SPECIAL DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

(February 7.) *Voted*, That Section 8 of the By-Laws be amended so that the second sentence of that section shall read as follows: He [the Superintendent of In-Door Poor] shall be charged with the visitation of the children who may be the wards of the State, and with the auditing of the bills of the several Lunatic Hospitals against the Commonwealth for the support of non-settled lunatic paupers; he shall, on or before the tenth day of January, April, July, and October, of each year, certify to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth the several amounts due to the State for the support of inmates in the several State Establishments; and he shall perform such other service as the Board may from time to time require of him.

(Feb. 7.) *Voted*, That the Clerk render a monthly report of his cash transactions, and of bills audited by him.

(July 11.) *Voted*, That the whole subject of farming-out the town poor of the Commonwealth be referred to the Inspector of Charities, with instructions to obtain such information as may be available to him for proper criticism of the subject in the Annual Report of the Board.

(August 1.) *Voted*, That the Inspector of Charities be instructed to visit Danvers Lunatic Hospital, and make inspection with relation to the means of preventing and extinguishing fire, and the methods of escape from the building in case of fire.

(September 5.) *Voted*, That the Inspector of Charities be instructed to proceed, at his earliest convenience, to make special inspection of the management of the Fall River Almshouse, and to make report thereupon to the Board at the meeting next following the regular meeting of the present month.

VOTES RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

(April 4.) *Voted*, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the Board of Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital that, in the opinion of this Board, the water-closets at that Institution should all be remodelled; the present appliances being old, rusty, worn, and provided with an insufficient flushing of water.

(August 1.) *Voted*, That the Health Officer be instructed to make a visit of inspection to the Danvers Lunatic Hospital, with reference to the interior drainage, and especially the construction of the water-closets there, and make report, with findings, and such recommendations as he may think proper, at the next meeting of the Board.

HEALTH AND LUNACY.

(August 1.) *Voted*, That, in the opinion of the Board, the business of storing night-soil on the premises of a person engaged in dealing in it, and in selling it as a fertilizing material, is a noxious and offensive trade and occupation, within the meaning of Section 92 of Chapter 80 of the Public Statutes.

(September 5.) *Voted*, That the Committee on Health be empowered to employ Dr. Howard Ayers of Kansas, to examine, observe, and study the condition of the water-supplies, for domestic or food uses, of the municipalities of the State, with reference to ascertaining such defects as may exist in present conditions and methods, and improving existing methods for the storage of such supplies; and that the Committee be furthermore authorized to contract for and expend a sum not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars for said purpose.

(Dr. Ayers subsequently informed the Committee that he was unable to enter into any engagement in the matter.)

(September 5.) A plan, showing a proposed extension of the sewage system of the State Reformatory at Concord, having been presented by the Prison Commissioners, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 167 of the Acts of 1883, it was —

Voted, That the plan thus presented be approved by the Board.

(September 5.) *Voted*, That the Clerk communicate to the Superintendent of the State Almshouse that it is the opinion of the Board that careful medical inspection should be made of each inmate upon admission, with reference to ascertaining whether the person applying is affected with small-pox, or other contagious disease.

VOTES CONCERNING THE INSANE.

(February 7, 1885.) Dr. Walcott, for the Committee appointed to investigate the case of Emerson Bird, recently deceased at the Taunton Lunatic Hospital, made a verbal report, describing the accident which led to the death of said Bird, and stating that the three hospital attendants immediately concerned in the matter had been discharged. The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

(June 13.) *Voted*, That the Committee on Lunacy have authority to expend a sum, not exceeding five hundred dollars, in the visitation of the insane in the city and town almshouses of the Commonwealth — the amount thus expended to be charged to the appropriation for the department of Out-Door Poor.

BOARDING-OUT OF THE INSANE.

(*August 1, 1885.*) That the Chairman of the Board be authorized, in behalf of the Board, to consent to the transfer, from any asylum or hospital for the insane, of any patient who may be deemed suitable for treatment in a private asylum, and whose natural or legal guardian may consent to the transfer.

(*September 5.*) *Voted*, That the Clerk communicate to the Superintendent of the Danvers Lunatic Hospital that, in the opinion of the Board, there should be stated drills of the employees of the Hospital, with reference to meeting any emergency that may arise from the breaking out of fire in any part of the Hospital building, to the danger of the inmates.

(*December 5, 1885.*) *Voted*, That the convalescent ward of the hospital at the State Almshouse, and the building used as a chapel there, be assigned by the Board as a portion of the Asylum for the insane at the State Almshouse.

BOARDING-OUT THE INSANE.

(*July 11.*) The Committee on Lunacy made a report on the boarding-out of the insane. The report was accepted; and it was voted:

(1.) That the Chairman of the Committee on Lunacy, Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Leonard, and the Inspector of Charities be a Committee to prepare a circular letter on the policy of boarding-out the insane, and that a copy of the same be sent to each town in the Commonwealth.

(2.) That the same Committee prepare a circular letter of instructions, to be delivered to all persons taking insane patients to board.

(3.) That the same Committee prepare a register of the insane, conformably to law.

(4.) That the Inspector of Charities be instructed to report, at the next meeting of the Board, a list of persons in the different State Hospitals, recommended as suitable to be boarded-out.

(*August 1.*) *Voted* (1), That the Inspector of Charities be instructed to provide the persons named on the list reported by the Committee on Lunacy with suitable boarding-places, under the provisions of Chapter 385 of the Acts of 1885, with such exceptions as in his judgment should be made, in view of any special reasons which may hereafter be found against any of the persons named being boarded-out; and subject, in all cases, to the direction of the Committee on Lunacy.

BOARDING-OUT OF THE INSANE.

(2), That, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of chapter 385 of the Acts of the Legislature of the year 1885, the Inspector of Charities is hereby directed to select, from time to time, as the Board may determine, persons of the chronic and quiet class of the insane, and place them at board in suitable families; having in view to place them as near the section of the State where they respectively belong as may be practicable, for the sake of economy in transportation, and the convenience of their friends in visiting them; — that the Inspector of Charities shall visit, and cause visitations to be made to such insane persons regularly, according to the provisions of the Act; — that he shall furnish the Board with separate monthly Reports, with particulars, of such persons, and in tabulated form; that he shall visit, or cause to be regularly visited, such insane persons as may be boarded-out by the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, under said Act, at least once in each six months of their time of boarding; and that he shall remove from any boarding-place assigned or selected, within the provisions of said Act, and to a Lunatic Hospital, any State, city or town pauper unsuitably provided with a boarding-place within the intent and meaning of said Act.

(3), To approve the form of circular letter to persons taking insane paupers to board, presented by the Committee on Lunacy.

(4), That the Inspector of Charities be instructed to see that the paper prepared by Mrs. Leonard on the boarding-out of the insane be inserted in the papers which circulate most extensively in the rural districts of the State.

(October 2.) *Voted*, That the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor be instructed to furnish from the appropriation for his Department means for clothing the insane boarded-out, to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars.

(December 5.) *Voted*, That the sum of one hundred dollars, in addition to the amount already voted, be appropriated from the surplus of the Out-Door Poor Department, to meet the cost of clothing State patients boarded-out, under chapter 385 of the Acts of 1885, and the expense of removals and returns in such cases.

(November 6, 1885.) *Voted*, That the Inspector of Charities have authority to place out on trial any State patient in any State Lunatic Hospital, on the written recommendation of the Superintendent thereof, that the patient is suitable to be boarded or placed out under the supervision of the Board; but always subject to the rules established by the Board for boarding out such patients, and to the condition that the Inspector make full report of such cases

PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING ROOMS.

at the next meeting of the Board after such patients have been placed or boarded out.

VOTES CONCERNING THE IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR POOR.

(February 7, 1885.) *Voted*, That the Clerk be instructed to ask the Massachusetts Infant Asylum to furnish the Department of Out-Door Poor with a full record of all infants placed out or adopted from the Asylum up to the present date; and also, from time to time, with a similar record of all infants who may be adopted or placed out in future.

(August 1.) *Voted*, That, in future, no application for discharge from the State Workhouse shall be acted on by the Board unless accompanied by a written statement from the Superintendent of the State Workhouse regarding the character and conduct of the inmate in question while in the Institution.

PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING THE BOARD'S ROOMS.

The Legislature of 1885 having passed, at the end of the session, with very little discussion, and inadvertently without notice or hearing given to this Board, a Resolve (Chapter 74), authorizing the removal of certain departments from the State House, which took effect July 19, 1885, the following votes and other proceedings took place in the Board and its Committees upon this subject.

(July 11.) *Voted*, To authorize the Chairman to appear before the State House Commission with reference to the assignment of rooms for the use of the Board.

(September 5.) A communication being received and presented from the Commission on the State House, notifying the Board that certain rooms in the house No. 13 Beacon Street had been assigned to the Board, and asking to designate at once the rooms to be occupied by the several Departments in order that the removal might take place during the coming week, it was —

Voted, That the Chairman and Mr. Denny be a Committee to confer with the State House Commission, in relation to the matter of their communication of the 4th inst.

(October 3.) *Voted*, That the Commission on the State House be notified that the rooms at No. 13 Beacon Street are inadequate and unsuitable for the purposes of the Board; and that the communication be accompanied by a copy of the letter addressed by

ROOMS OF THE BOARD AT THE STATE HOUSE.

the Superintendent of In-Door Poor to the Chairman of the Board on this subject.

(October 13.) (*Meeting of Executive Committee.*) It was Voted, That the Chairman be instructed to forward the following communication to the Sergeant-at-Arms : —

Boston, Oct. 13, 1885.

O. F. MITCHELL, Esq., *Sergeant-at-Arms* :

SIR, — I have submitted to the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity your communication of the 10th inst., and they, after careful consideration, have instructed me to say, — while they desire to comply with the requirements of the Resolve of the Legislature, chapter 74 of the year 1885, so far as it may affect the occupation of any of the offices of the Board, they fail to perceive that the Legislature made any assignment to any State Commission, or State Officer, of any rooms now occupied by the Board in the State House, except the rooms now used by the Department of Health, assigned to the Commissioners of Prisons, and such portion of the rooms now occupied by the Inspector of Charities as may be necessary for the use of the Surgeon-General.

The Board is ready to vacate the rooms now occupied by the Department of Health, and the rooms now in use in the Department of the Inspector of Charities; and will be pleased to avail themselves of the assistance you tender, to the extent of the removal of the two offices or departments mentioned, with their books, records, and papers, to the house No. 13 Beacon Street in Boston, and also of the assistance you farther offer, in preparing the rooms to be occupied, in a suitable manner for the public service.

The Chairman of the Board, and Dr. Green and Mr. Fallon of that body, are appointed a Committee to confer with you in reference to the removal of the two offices mentioned, and to arrange for all details attendant on the removal to the house in question.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHAS. F. DONNELLY,

Chairman.

The Committee thus appointed proceeded at once to confer with the Sergeant-at-Arms; and subsequently reported that, in company with the Sergeant-at-Arms, they had visited the house No. 13 Beacon Street, and had arranged for the occupancy of certain rooms in the second story of that building by the Department of the Inspector of Charities, and for certain rooms in the third story by the Department of Health.

(Nov. 6.) The Board voted to approve the action taken by the

GENERAL AND SPECIAL VOTES.

Executive Committee and the Chairman, concerning the rooms at No. 13 Beacon Street.

The report of the Superintendent of In-Door Poor on the unsuitable character of the new rooms for the whole business of the Board, will be found in the Appendix.

GENERAL VOTES.

(*May 2.*) *Voted*, That all members of the Board who can be present at the Twelfth Meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, to be held at Washington, D. C., June 4-10, 1885, be authorized to attend as delegates of the Board.

(*December 5.*) *Voted*, That such members of the Board as can attend, together with the Health Officer, be appointed delegates to the National Conference of State Boards of Health, to be held at Washington, D. C., December 8-11, 1885, and also to the meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held at the same place, at some time during the coming week.

(*December 5.*) *Voted*, That the Chairman of the Board is hereby authorized to endorse, on behalf of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity, any draft, check, or warrant made by the United States to order of the Board; and any such endorsement heretofore made is hereby ratified and approved.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS.

A matter of some importance in the discipline of the employees of the Board having been brought to the Board's notice early in April, the following votes and other proceedings are here printed :

(*April 4.*) A communication was presented and read from Mr. S. A. Wheeler, clerk and visitor in the Department of Out-Door Poor, praying for the protection of the Board under two several bastardy complaints and proceedings recently threatened against him by two women, resident in Lowell. The Superintendent of In-Door Poor, who had been sent to Lowell by the Chairman, to investigate the matter, was called before the Board, and made a detailed statement, embodying the results of his investigation.

Voted, That the Superintendent of In-Door Poor be instructed to suspend Simeon A. Wheeler from visitation work, and employ him in the office in the State House until the investigation of the case is completed; and that the Chairman, Mr. Haggett, and Mr. Fal-

PROCEEDINGS IN CERTAIN BASTARDY CASES.

lon, be a Committee to investigate the case of Mr. Wheeler, and the charges connected therewith.

(*April 18.*) The Chairman made a verbal report of the proceedings and action of the Committee appointed at the last regular meeting to investigate the case of S. A. Wheeler, and stated that the Chairman had taken the responsibility of suspending Mr. Wheeler from service and pay until further action of the Board.

Voted, That the action of the Investigating Committee, suspending Simeon A. Wheeler from service and pay, until further action of the Board, be sustained.

(*June 13.*) *Voted*, That Simeon A. Wheeler and Arthur B. Wetherell cease at this date to be under the employment of the Board, and that the Superintendent of In-Door Poor notify them, forthwith, that they are no longer in the Board's service.

(*September 5.*) A communication having been presented from F. H. Williams, Esq., attorney for Simeon A. Wheeler, asking for the consent of the Board to a proposed settlement of the complaints against said Wheeler, it was

Voted, That the Chairman be authorized to reply to the communication of F. H. Williams, Esq., that the Board declines to approve the proposed settlement of the complaints of Annie Wilson and Margaret Hallihan against Simeon A. Wheeler, under the Bastardy Act.

This subject matter will be further considered at the close of this report in a Minority Report, printed on pp. clviii-clxv.

In compliance with the votes of May 2, May 9 and December 5, 1885, the Board was represented at the Twelfth Session of the National Conference of Charities, in June last, by Dr. Hitchcock, Mr. Fallon, Mr. Noble and the Inspector of Charities; and at the session of the National Conference of State Boards of Health by Mr. Fallon, Mr. Denny and the Health Officer.

In what follows, the Board will set forth the general nature of all the work imposed upon it by statute, beginning with what concerns Immigration,—a subject which lies a little outside of the Board's duties as indicated in its title of Health, Lunacy, and Charity. But, as will be explained, there is a close connection for practical purposes between immigration

IMMIGRATION AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

and health, immigration and charity, etc. This makes it impossible wholly to separate the work of one department of the Board from that of another; for example, in regard to Immigration and the removal of immigrants the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor has certain duties to perform as well as the Superintendent of In-Door Poor, who has the general supervision of Immigration. In the same manner the work of the Board respecting contagious diseases is divided between the Health Officer and the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor; while the Inspector of Charities has duties similar in some respects to those of the other departments.

In the present Report the method adopted in all the departments is set forth at some length, in order to show the Legislature in what manner the manifold duties assigned to this Board are performed.

IMMIGRATION, HISTORICALLY CONSIDERED.

2. IMMIGRATION.

The number of immigrants arriving by water in Massachusetts during the year ending October 1, 1885, was considerably smaller than in the years recently preceding, for, although the number of passengers registered as arriving in Boston was 41,043, less than half of these, or 19,929, were immigrants in the eye of the law, and 21 of the last named number were refused permission to land, as being, in the language of the statute, either "lunatics, idiotic, or persons unable to take care of themselves, without becoming a public charge." Only 19,908 persons landed, therefore, which is a number much smaller than the average of the five years, 1880-84, but considerably above the average of the preceding five years, 1875-79. In the last named period the average yearly number of immigrants was less than 8,000, going as low in 1877 as 5,765. Five years later, in 1882, the number rose to 52,416, which is the largest annual arrival of immigrants ever reported in Massachusetts. The average number arriving in the 37 years since May 10, 1848, is, however, a little less than 19,000 a year; so that the number this year received is rather above the average since the great Irish famine. It should be remembered that a large number of those arriving in Massachusetts by water proceed immediately to other parts of the country; and also that there is a considerable immigration into Massachusetts by land, either from New York (where many immigrants disembark who afterwards settle here), or from Canada, which supplies a great many operatives, mechanics and laborers, each year, to Massachusetts. After making allowance for these deductions and additions, it is probable that the population of Massachusetts increased by immigration last year about 25,000.

The history of European immigration to the United States, and particularly to Massachusetts, may be briefly summarized. During the 18th century this immigration, though relatively large when compared with the population then residing in the English colonies and the newly formed States,

RATE OF IMMIGRATION.

was numerically small, since the whole population of the present United States (of European origin) did not exceed 4,350,000 in the year 1800. During the early part of the present century, although immigration continued and was occasionally promoted by the wars and tumults in Europe, it was also checked by the disturbed condition of the United States, especially during the period of embargo and war which terminated in 1815. From that time onward immigration increased, and since 1820 has been so registered that we can form some estimate of its whole amount and of the quota contributed by each country. It is estimated that between 1800 and 1820 something less than 200,000 immigrants arrived in the United States,—that is to say, less than 5 per cent. (during the whole period), of the white population resident here in 1800. But in the ten years ending with 1830, nearly 130,000 immigrants arrived, which is 1.6 per cent. on the white population resident here in 1820; and in the ten years following 1830, the number of immigrants arriving exceeded 570,000, which is 5.4 per cent. on the white population resident here in 1830. The rate of immigration, therefore, nearly doubled in the twenty years following 1820, as compared with the first twenty years of this century. During the twenty years from 1840 to 1860 more than 4,000,000 immigrants arrived, being a percentage of 30 on the white population resident here in 1840 (which by that time had increased to 14,200,000). From 1860, for a considerable period, the ratio of immigration fell off in consequence of our Civil War. The white population of the whole country in 1860 was about 27,000,000, and a ratio of 30 per cent. on this number would give a total immigration between 1860 and 1880 of a little more than 8,000,000. The actual immigration was less than 6,000,000; so that the ratio of immigrants to our resident white population was greater in the period from 1840 to 1860 than at any other time. Since 1880, however, the ratio of immigrants to the resident white population has been nearly as great as during the period when it was highest.

Recurring to the year 1820, when the immigration recorded

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRANTS.

was about 8,000 (two-thirds of which was from the British Isles), it gradually advanced until the hard times of 1837 when it had increased tenfold, or to 80,000. It temporarily fell in 1838 to 39,000; then increased to 104,000 in 1842; fell back to 52,000 in 1843, when manufacturing interests were greatly depressed; then rapidly increased until 1846 when it was 154,000; and then, in consequence of the Irish famine, ran up to 235,000 in 1847. German immigration by this time had set in strongly, and in 1849 carried the total nearly to 300,000; in 1850 it was 370,000 and in 1854 427,000. This was the largest aggregate reached until 1873 when it ran up to 459,000; then gradually declined until 1878, when it was 138,000; and then increased again to 789,000 in 1882. The tide is now ebbing once more and it is difficult to say how low the aggregate may fall. Immigration to Massachusetts followed in a general way these fluctuations, being highest in 1849 (29,518), for a period of more than twenty years, during which time it fell as low as to 4,551 in 1858, and 2,196 in 1862. In 1870 it had risen again to 30,069, in 1873 to 31,042; then fell in 1877 to 5,765, but rose in 1880 to 33,626, and in 1882 to 52,416, as already stated. It will apparently be no smaller in 1886 than during the past year, although it is still too early to estimate closely.

During the period preceding the Civil War, in the whole mass of immigrants arriving in all parts of the country, the largest number proceeded from Great Britain and Ireland, or from the British provinces in America. It is estimated that among something more than 5,000,000 arriving in this country between the close of the last war with England and the outbreak of our Civil War, not less than 3,300,000 were British subjects emigrating to the United States. The whole number of German immigrants in the same period was less than 1,500,000, and the remainder were composed of French, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, etc., immigrants; with no considerable number of Scandinavians. But in the last 25 years Scandinavian immigration and the proportion from Germany have greatly increased; so that of 8,200,000 immigrants

IMMIGRATION LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

registered as arriving from 1860 to October 1, 1885, 2,650,000 were Germans, 735,000 Scandinavians and 2,820,000 British subjects.*

The immigration to Massachusetts, however, has never shown the same proportions in respect to nationality that the above figures indicate. Since May 10, 1848, and up to October 1, 1885, 703,774 immigrants are registered as having landed in Massachusetts. At least 575,000 of these were British subjects, of whom more than 310,000 came directly from Ireland, and probably 30,000 Irishmen more from the British provinces. The number of Scandinavians landing in Massachusetts in the same period was about 50,000, and of Germans less than 35,000.

The pauper laws of Massachusetts, while still a province, regulated immigration, at least in theory, and perhaps may have checked it slightly before 1775. From that time until 1819, when Congressional legislation on the subject began, there was little either in the enactments of Congress or of our General Court to affect immigration, although the alien and sedition laws of 1798 and some few of our Massachusetts statutes may have operated to discourage indiscriminate immigration. The collection of a capitation tax, under the name of "head money," from about 1840 until 1876 by the States of Massachusetts and New York has been alleged by many persons as a discouragement to immigration, but cannot be shown to have had that effect. On the contrary, by allowing the adoption in those two States of systematic supervision over the immigrants arriving, it so much promoted their comfort and secured (to some extent) the exclusion of improper persons, that the head-money laws are believed to have encouraged rather than checked immigration. Congress in 1882 nationalized the head-money laws by an Act passed in August of that year, and still in force. In Massachusetts this Act of Congress is ad-

* Among 6,679,443 immigrants *living* in the whole United States, and 443,491 in Massachusetts, June 1, 1880, the following nationalities are recorded:—

	English.	German.	Irish.	Scandinavian.	Canadian.
U. S., . . .	662,676	1,966,742	1,854,571	440,262	717,157
Mass., . . .	47,263	16,872	226,700	5,872	119,302

IMMIGRATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ministered by this Board, under a contract with the National Government whose representative in this State is the Collector of the port of Boston. The amount collected at this port, under this Act, for the year ending October 1, 1885 was \$9,426; the corresponding sums collected in previous years were, in 1884, \$15,391; and in 1882-3, \$25,883.50; making an aggregate in a little more than three years of \$50,700.50. A considerable portion of this sum has either been paid over or is now due by the United States to the State of Massachusetts for expenditures incurred in enforcing the Act of Congress, or in supporting immigrants (among those arriving since August, 1882), who became chargeable in Massachusetts after landing at the port of Boston. The sum received from the United States in 1883 was \$6,749.37, in 1884, \$4,949.87; the sum since due, though not yet wholly paid, is \$14,341.21; making a total in three years chargeable to the United States Immigration Fund of \$26,040.45. The balance of \$24,660.05 remains in the National Treasury to meet expenses that may hereafter accrue.

After the passage of the Act of Congress and in consequence of great distress then existing in Ireland, funds were raised in that country and in England to "assist" the emigration of Irish families to Canada or the United States; and a considerable number did reach this country under this stimulus. Of these assisted immigrants 4,922 landed at Boston between April 3 and July 18, 1883, and 2,537 between April 9 and June 24, 1884. Of this whole number, 7,459 in all, 157 have been returned to Ireland at an expense of \$1,681.50. This assisted immigration has now ceased as a system, although there are still many individual examples of it. It was on the whole undesirable, and so is other immigration, when occurring under unfortunate circumstances, of which a typical instance, happening a few months since, may here be given.

C. S. fairly represents a class of immigrants neither criminal nor ordinarily dependent, of whom many, unhappily, become inmates of our pauper establishments, as he did. He was born and brought up at a little village two miles

CASE OF A RECENT IMMIGRANT.

from Galway bay and 15 miles from the town of Galway. In 1872, being then 33 years old, he married the motherless child of a small farmer, who having neither brother nor sister, on the death of her father, five months later, came into possession of her father's estate, and C. S. by right of his wife, changed his status and became a small farmer. This estate consisted of about 7 acres, of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres was rocky pasture, fit only for the few sheep he kept, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of tillage planted with potatoes and barley. The house, a rude cabin, contained two rooms, and at the time of his departure for America, in April, 1885, was occupied by his wife and five children, aged from three to eleven years. The parents with two of the youngest children occupied one room, the three elder children the other. Their daily food was mostly the potatoes the place produced, whilst the barley was sold to pay the rent of £6 17s. per annum to the landlord, and the small sum required to purchase the turf used for fuel, brought more than 60 miles to the shores of the bay. When there was not money enough to pay the rent their landlord, Capt. F., forgave them the balance. When C. S. left home his neighbors agreed to help the wife in the planting, expecting he would soon be able to make them a remittance. He had been in this country but six months when he made his appearance at Tewksbury, and had not earned his living for half that time. He had labored for contractors on water-works, standing a portion of the time in water, which rekindled an old rheumatic affection and brought on a bronchial trouble. He was dressed in the clothing he brought with him to this country, made from the fleeces of his own sheep, carded and spun by his wife, woven in a neighboring village, and fashioned in his own family. His only desire was to return to his native land, and there was the alternative of permitting his death in our hospital or returning him to his family; for by this time it was learned that his wife was dangerously ill in Ireland, and anxious to see her husband once more before death. There are many cases like this in their general result, though differing in details; and they show

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

what necessity there is for assisting such immigrants on their first arrival in a strange land.

The present condition of the United States immigration law may now be stated. The first positive act of the National Government was a decision by the Supreme Court in 1876, the opinion being given by Justice Miller, to the effect that the laws of California, Massachusetts, New York and other seaboard States, assessing a per capita tax upon immigrants who landed at the ports of the States were unconstitutional; but leaving in doubt what State legislation for the protection of the community from the immigration of paupers, lunatics, criminals and diseased persons would be held constitutional. In consequence of this decision the collection of such a tax was soon discontinued in all the States that had passed such laws; but Massachusetts, at the solicitation of the steamship companies, had already repealed its head-money law by an Act passed in 1872. No such tax was collected, therefore, in Massachusetts from the summer of 1872 to the close of 1882, when the Act of Congress of August 3, 1882, was put in force here by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, under an arrangement with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, which soon became a formal contract and was printed in the Fourth Annual Report of this Board.

On the day preceding the passage of this Act, a general passenger Act (chapter 374) was passed containing regulations in regard to size of vessels, number of passengers, sanitary arrangements, etc., and also containing, in its 9th section, the following provision, which practically connects the Act of August 2, with that of August 3, 1883.

That it shall not be lawful for the master of any such steamship or other vessel, not in distress, after the arrival of the vessel within any collection district of the United States, to allow any person or persons, except a pilot, officer of the customs or health officer, agents of the vessel and consuls, to come on board of the vessel, or to leave the vessel, until the vessel has been taken in charge by an officer of the customs, nor, after charge so taken, without leave of such officer, until all the passengers with their baggage, have been

IMMIGRATION ACTS OF 1882.

duly landed from the vessel; and on the arrival of any such steamship or other vessel, within any collection district of the United States, the master thereof shall deliver to the officer of customs who first comes on board the vessel and makes demand therefor, a correct list, signed by the master, of all the passengers taken on board the vessel at any foreign port or place, specifying separately the names of cabin passengers, their age, sex, calling, and the country of which they are citizens and the number of pieces of baggage belonging to each passenger, and also the name, age, sex, calling and native country of each emigrant passenger, or passengers other than cabin passengers and their intended destination or location, and the number of pieces of baggage belonging to each passenger, and also the location of the compartment or space occupied by each of such passengers during the voyage; and if any of such passengers died on the voyage the said list shall specify the name, age and cause of death of each deceased passenger; and a duplicate of the aforesaid list of passengers, verified by the oath of the master, shall, with the manifest of the cargo, be delivered by the master to the collector of customs on the entry of the vessel. For a violation of either of the provisions of this section, or for permitting or neglecting to prevent a violation thereof, the master of the vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

This is the special clause referred to in the recent correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General, printed below. The Act of August 3, 1882, was printed in the Fourth Annual Report of this Board, but without the above section of the earlier Act. We now reprint the Immigration Act (chapter 376 of 1882) and add some amendments adopted in 1884-5.

AN ACT TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States. The said duty shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port to which such passenger shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port, then to the collector of customs nearest

ACT OF AUGUST 3, 1882.

thereto, by the master, owner, agent, or consignee of every such vessel, within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the immigrant fund, and shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to defray the expense of regulating immigration under this act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this act into effect. The duty imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessels which shall bring such passengers into the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessels; and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy: *provided*, that no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned at any port than shall have been collected at such port.

SECT. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act and with supervision over the business of immigration to the United States, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contracts with such State commission, board, or officers as may be designated for that purpose by the governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, and to provide for the support and relief of such immigrants therein landing as may fall into distress or need public aid, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board, or officers so designated to examine into the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel; and if on such examination there shall be found among such passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such persons shall not be permitted to land.

SECT. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules, and issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated to protect the United States and immigrants into the United

IMMIGRATION ACTS OF 1885:

States from fraud and loss, and for carrying out the provisions of this act and the immigration laws of the United States; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this act.

SECT. 4. That all foreign convicts, except those convicted of political offences, upon arrival shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State board of charities of any State in which such board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State, whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section without compensation. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission, or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section as to the mode of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came. [*Approved August 3, 1882.*]

The above Act was amended in 1884 and 1885, the most important amendments being those which follow.

AN ACT EXEMPTING CERTAIN IMMIGRANTS FROM THE PAYMENT OF
HEAD MONEY.

(Chapter 121 of the United States Acts of 1884, which took effect June 26, 1884, contains the following:)

SECT. 22. That until the provisions of section one, chapter 376, of the laws of 1882, shall be made applicable to passengers coming into the United States by land carriage, said provisions shall not apply to passengers coming by vessel employed exclusively in the trade between the ports of the United States and the ports of the Dominion of Canada, or the ports of Mexico.

This amendment was adopted, at the instance of one of the senators from Maine, and in practice applies chiefly to immigrants landing at the ports of Maine and Massachusetts. It has had the effect to reduce considerably the amount of head

IMMIGRATION ACTS OF 1885.

money collected at the port of Boston. An Act of 1885, which is here given in full, seems to have a special application to Chinese immigration in the Pacific States, but also applies to certain kinds of assisted immigration along the Atlantic coast.

[Chapter 164.]

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE IMPORTATION AND MIGRATION OF FOREIGNERS
AND ALIENS UNDER CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT TO PERFORM LABOR
IN THE UNITED STATES, ITS TERRITORIES AND THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation, or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens, any foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its territories or the District of Columbia, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or migration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, its territories or the District of Columbia.

SECT. 2. That all contracts or agreements express or implied, parol or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any personal company, partnership or corporation, and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service by any person in the United States, its territories or the District of Columbia, previous to the migration or importation of the person or persons, whose labor or service is contracted for into the United States, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SECT. 3. That for every violation of any of the provisions of section one of this Act, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating the same by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the migration or importation of any alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, into the United States, its territories or the District of Columbia, to perform labor or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parol or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming residents or citizens of the United States, shall forfeit and pay for

ACT OF AUGUST 3, 1882.

every such offence the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor, including any such alien or foreigner who may be a party to any such contract or agreement, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the circuit courts of the United States; the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury of the United States; and separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner being a party to such contract or agreement aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit at the expense of the United States.

SECT. 4. That the master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring within the United States on any such vessel, and land, or permit to be landed, from any foreign port or place, any alien laborer, mechanic, or artisan, who, previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, to perform labor or service in the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each and every such alien laborer, mechanic or artisan, so brought as aforesaid, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

SECT. 5. That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country temporarily residing in the United States, either in private or official capacity, from engaging under contract, or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of the United States, to act as private secretaries, servants or domestics for such foreigners temporarily residing in the United States, as aforesaid; nor shall this act be so construed as to prevent any person or persons, partnership or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labor in the United States in or upon any new industry not at present established in the United States: *provided*, that skilled labor for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *provided*, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to the United States, for the purpose of settlement here.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SECT. 6. That all laws, or parts of laws, conflicting herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed. [*Approved February 26, 1885.*]

The interpretations of the United States laws by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General since the passage of the Act of 1882, are given below. It will be observed that a decision of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the constitutionality and validity of the Act of 1882 was rendered in December, 1884, by the same Justice, Miller, who gave the opinion of 1876, above mentioned. As this decision is important, and in some respects summarizes the whole action of the United States, it is printed in the Appendix.

CIRCULAR OF SECRETARY FOLGER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1882.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

Collectors of ports on the seaboard, or in close proximity to marine waters, and not on the waters of the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers, will take the proper steps under the provisions of section first of the Act, to make the collection of fifty cents for every immigrant alien passenger by application to the master, owner, agent or consignee, if such duty be not voluntarily paid; and the number of immigrant passengers will be ascertained on the basis of the list of passengers returnable by virtue of Section 4266 R. S until November 1, 1882, when the list of taxable immigrant passengers will be made out from the list returnable under Section 9 of the Act to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea, approved August 2, 1882.

Collectors of the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers will ascertain the taxable immigrant passengers arriving in the United States by ferry-boat or other vessel, in such manner as shall to them seem to be most satisfactory and efficient.

The moneys thus collected will be carried to an Immigrant Fund and deposited with an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The amounts thus collected will be reported weekly to the Department.

The collector of every customs district, will, in furtherance of the objects contemplated by Section second of the Act, report

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

whether there exists in his district any State Commission or Board designated by the Governor of the State to exercise supervision over alien immigration; and, if not, whether such immigration into his district is so great as to require the designation, by the Governor of the State, of a board or officers to supervise it or to provide for the support and relief of immigrants needing public aid or to prevent the landing of alien immigrants who may be convicts, lunatics or idiots, or persons likely to become a public charge.

And until further regulations shall be prescribed by this Department, Collectors of Customs shall take steps for the sending back of alien convicts to their respective countries provided in Section five of the "Act supplementary to the Acts in relation to immigration," approved March 3, 1875. This regulation is prescribed under Section four of the Act of August 3, 1882, herein mentioned.

(Signed) CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE OF SECRETARY MANNING, ETC.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1885.

Collector of Customs, Boston, Mass.

SIR: — I transmit, herewith, a copy of an opinion of the Attorney-General, dated the 20th inst., holding that the duty on account of immigrants imposed by the Immigrant Act of August 3, 1882, is to be exacted even for those classes of immigrants who, by the terms of the Act are not to be permitted to land. These views being adopted by the Department, you will govern your action accordingly.

Very respectfully,

D. MANNING,
Secretary,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1885.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: — Yours of the 18th inst., refers to the duty of fifty cents imposed by the Act of 1882, chapter 376, upon passengers other than citizens who shall come to any port within the United States, and asks whether such duty is to be exacted of convicts, lunatics, etc., amongst such passengers, that by the terms of the statute are not to be permitted to land, but are to be returned to whence they came.

INSTRUCTIONS OF SECRETARY MANNING.

I advise you that it is to be so exacted. Amongst other reasons for this opinion, I observe that the statute is imperative as to the time within which (twenty-four hours after the entry of the vessel) such duty is to be paid, whilst nothing is said as to that within which the existence of convicts, lunatics, etc., is to be ascertained. This is a technical reason, it is true, but it seems supported also by the policy of this Act, a matter which need not be developed here.

Very respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney General.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1885.

To Commissioners of Emigration, Collectors of Customs, and others :

Whereas, difficulties have arisen in regard to the construction of so much of section 2, of "An Act to Regulate Immigration," approved August 3, 1882, as refers to the landing of convicts, lunatics, idiots, or persons unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge; and whereas, by section 3 of said Act the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish such regulations and rules, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated to carry out the provisions of this Act, the following rules, in addition to the general rules promulgated by circular of the Treasury Department of August 7, 1882, and in addition to special rules hitherto approved for the guidance of the Commissioners of Emigration at the port of New York, are hereby issued and declared to be henceforth in force:—

1. That all immigrants arriving at ports of the United States shall not be regarded as in fact landed within the meaning of the second section of "An Act to Regulate Immigration," approved August 3, 1882, so long as they are undergoing the examination of Commissioners of Emigration, or of their agents, or of State Boards having charge of destitute immigrants and so long as they are temporarily in the charge of such officers, and any temporary removal of prohibited immigrants from on board ship to a place of convenient examination, care or treatment as incidental to such examination, shall not be considered a landing until such officers shall have discharged such immigrants or returned them on ship-board.

2. The Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York, their agents or servants, are hereby authorized and directed to go on board of all vessels arriving from foreign ports at the port of New York, and all immigrants found thereon may be taken to

OLD LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Castle Garden and there examined; and if on such examination there shall be found any persons not entitled to land, the Collector of the port of New York, and the owners, agents or masters of the vessel on which such persons arrived, shall be forthwith notified in writing; and the Commissioners of Emigration shall detain under their custody or care, either on shipboard or elsewhere, all such persons forbidden to land by the second section of said Act, except convicts, who, as provided in the fifth section of "An Act, supplementary to the Acts in relation to immigration," approved March 3, 1875, shall be subject to the charge and direction of the Collector of Customs of said port. And such detention shall continue until the sailing of the vessel upon which such persons arrived, or until proper provision can be made for their return to the countries whence they came.

3. The Collector of the port of New York is hereby directed to give all necessary aid to said Commissioners of Emigration in carrying out these regulations for the supervision of immigration at that port.

(Signed) C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Acting Secretary.

For more than 60 years before the Congressional legislation of 1882, Massachusetts had statutes partially covering the same ground. In the Acts of 1820 (chapter 290), it was provided that passengers from foreign ports "liable to become chargeable to the Commonwealth," should not land at any port of Massachusetts until a bond had been given for each passenger in the sum of \$500, that he should not become chargeable either to the State or the towns for three years. In 1831 a Special Act (chapter 150), sums up and amends previous legislation and provides,

"That when any ship or other vessel shall arrive at any port or place within this Commonwealth from any port or place without the same, with alien passengers on board who may become chargeable as paupers, the master of such ship or vessel, shall, before the said alien passengers or any of them leave such ship or vessel, deposit with the municipal authorities a list of the passengers, and enter into a bond in the penal sum of two hundred dollars for each passenger, with condition to indemnify and hold harmless the municipality and the Commonwealth from all charge for such passenger's support during the term of three years."

MASSACHUSETTS IMMIGRATION LAWS.

It was also provided that the bond might be dispensed with by the municipal authorities, on the payment of five dollars, "head-money," or even without such payment, if the passenger was not likely to become a public charge. As immigration increased, an Act of 1837 (chapter 238) directed the appointment of special officers to examine into the condition of immigrants, and required a special bond of \$1,000 in the case of lunatics, idiots, etc., but reduced the head-money to the sum of two dollars. The money thus collected was to be paid into the town treasury for the support of foreign paupers; but by the Acts of 1840 (chapter 96), and of 1845 (chapter 76), all balances of head-money, remaining unexpended, were to go to the State treasury; and in 1848 (chapter 313) all head-money collected was required to be paid over to the State.

The time had now arrived when the Commonwealth took charge of the whole business of supervising immigrants and collecting head-money. By the same Act of 1848 (chapter 313), Superintendents of alien passengers at different ports were provided for, and the city authorities had no further responsibility in the matter. An Act of 1851 (chapter 342) created the Board of Alien Commissioners, the members of which were the State Auditor, one member of the Governor's Council, and the Superintendent of alien passengers for Boston. This was the first of the Acts constituting a State Board for the general supervision of the State poor, and the present Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity is the direct successor of this *ex officio* Board of 1851. In 1856 the Board was re-organized by the appointment of a chairman for three years in place of the member of the Governor's Council, and in 1863 (chapter 240), the Board of State Charities was established with all the powers of the Alien Commissioners and with additional powers and duties.

It would seem that the legislation of Massachusetts, from 1820 to 1863, in respect to the bonding of insane passengers, etc., and everything except the levying and collection of head-money on ordinary immigrants, survived the State legislation of 1872 and the Acts of Congress in 1882 and sub-

METHOD OF SUPERVISING IMMIGRATION.

sequent years. Attorney-General Marston was of this opinion except in regard to those clauses of the State law which were directly repealed in 1872, or virtually superseded by the United States Act passed ten years later. The Act of 1882 provides no penalty for the landing of aliens whose names have been reported to the collector as insane or idiotic, and such persons are sometimes landed, or surreptitiously removed from the steamer by relatives or friends. In such cases this Board enforces the unrepealed State law and takes a bond of a thousand dollars from the owner, master or consignee of the vessel, that if such lunatic or idiot should within ten years become a public charge, the Commonwealth or municipality incurring such expense shall be reimbursed for the full amount thereof.

The United States now agrees to pay the whole cost of the supervision of immigrants at the port of Boston, — the amount charged for this service during the year ending October 1, 1885, being \$2,784.15. This is made up of the following items: Salary of Charles A. Colcord \$1,000, of Henry M. Billings \$820, to which is added for each officer \$180 in compensation for work performed after office hours, nights and Sundays. In addition to this a small sum, amounting during the past year to \$135.40, is allowed for meals consequent upon the inability of the officers to get their regular meals at their homes, owing to the multiplicity of arriving vessels, and the necessity of keeping the office open during the entire day. The rent of the Immigration office at Long Wharf is \$240 per annum, and this with sundry items of furniture, fuel, etc., together with the cost of supervision at other ports (\$102), made the expenses of that office during the last official year, \$604.15, to which add the salaries before mentioned and the total amount becomes \$2,784.15, as above stated.

The method of supervision performed by the above named officers is as follows: A steamer of the Cunard line (which brings to this port about three-fifths of the European passengers), is boarded at her dock in East Boston. A steamer of the Allan line, which line brings about three-tenths of

DUTIES OF IMMIGRATION OFFICERS.

such passengers, is boarded at its dock, the "Hoosac Tunnel Dock," in Charlestown, and the steamers of the Warren line, which bring the remainder, are boarded at Pier No. 6, Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston. On the arrival of one or both officers at the steamer, after the cabin passengers are landed, the Board's officer receives a list of the immigrant passengers, which has previously been prepared by the purser, and this list is then taken to the captain who certifies thereto, under an oath administered by the Board's officer. Immediately after, the immigrants, by families if possible, commence to file through the forward gangway and are there carefully scrutinized and identified as the persons named on the passenger list. If any passenger presents himself whose name does not appear on the list, or who cannot be identified, he is reserved for further examination, and also all lunatics, idiots or other persons unable to care for themselves. After the departure from the vessel of all those at the time allowed to land a more rigid scrutiny is had of those remaining, and these are disposed of by entering the names of some upon the passenger list, altering the description on the list of others; and those who by the terms of the law are forbidden to land, are reported to the collector of the port as persons who should not be landed; whereupon the collector notifies the captain of the vessel, or the agent of the line, that such persons will not be allowed to land. But this is by no means the extent of the labor of the Board's officers. Besides annually boarding and examining hundreds of steam and sailing vessels, they assist the transportation officers of the Board in the return of many lunatics, idiots and paupers, by water conveyance to their home in foreign lands and to their homes in other States. The officials of those States and numerous charitable societies in Massachusetts and elsewhere, as well as the Overseers of the Poor, ask and receive the aid of the Board in removing or disposing of cases of all kinds too numerous to be described, which arise in every year and almost in every week. The transportation officers of the Board, two in number, a man and a woman, take an active part in this work, exami-

THE STATE POOR.

nations having been previously made at the State establishments and elsewhere to ascertain the history, pauper settlement and general circumstances of the poor, whether recent immigrants or otherwise.

3. GENERAL WORK OF THE BOARD.

The matter of immigration just presented involves a special duty performed by the Board by an arrangement with the United States government, and in conformity with long established State policy. The general work of the Board, however, involves the supervision of immigrants as a necessary part of that policy which Massachusetts has pursued for more than a century in regard to the relief of the poor. Our system is widely distinguished from that of the other American States by the early encouragement and perpetuation of a class of poor persons whom the State directly maintains, and who, for more than thirty years have been chiefly maintained in large State establishments, some of them wholly and others only in part supported from the State Treasury. This whole class is known as the State poor or State paupers, and that portion of them who live in these establishments, to the number in course of the year of more than 5,300 persons, are called the In-Door Poor. For the last twenty years, or since the Sick-Poor Law of 1865 took effect, there has also been a large and increasing number of the out-door poor, who now number at least 17,000 in a year, and include several distinct subdivisions of State paupers, supported or relieved outside of the State establishments. The whole number of the State poor, therefore, fully supported or in some way aided from the State Treasury, amounts now to 22,000 in a year; and for these the Commonwealth, acting through the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, is directly responsible. And let it be observed that this responsibility extends not only to what is strictly called *charity*, — that is, the relief of pecuniary distress, but also to the *health* (actual and not theoretical) of these beneficiaries, and to their condition in respect to *lunacy*, which is one aspect of their sanitary condition.

THE STATE AND THE TOWN POOR.

Besides this class of State poor over which the Board exercises direct control, to an extent not generally understood, there is a still larger class of the city and town poor over which it exercises less directly a general supervision, not only in regard to charity, but to health and lunacy. This second class, also, is divided into in-door and out-door poor, — many of the former, especially if insane, living in the same State establishments with the State poor, while the rest inhabit local almshouses and asylums in all parts of the Commonwealth. The number of these in-door poor of the cities and towns is something more than 11,000 in a year, of whom about 3,200 are insane persons. The number of the out-door poor of the cities and towns, as distinct from those of the State, cannot readily be given, but is between 30,000 and 40,000 during the year. It may therefore be said that this Board exercises supervision, more or less direct, over the care and relief of something like 60,000 persons, besides the immigrants already mentioned. Of this aggregate, something more than 16,000 are in-door poor, and the remainder, say 45,000, are out-door poor.

The establishments in which these 16,000 of the in-door poor reside for a shorter or longer period are about 250 in number, including those households, not strictly almshouses, in which several towns maintain their in-door poor. The valuation of all these establishments, of which 11 are practically owned by the State, is \$8,500,000. The valuation of the city and town almshouses, with their personal property (amounting to about \$550,000) and their farms, of a little less than 21,000 acres, is very nearly \$3,000,000; the valuation of the eleven State establishments, including the hospitals and asylums for the insane, has now reached about \$5,500,000, of which less than \$1,000,000 is personal property, while the number of acres in the State farms but little exceeds 2,300. The whole acreage of all the establishments for the in-door poor of both classes is therefore about 23,300, and the value of this land and the buildings upon it is estimated at \$7,000,000. The actual cost of this property was doubtless more than this, but the interest on this sum

SUPERVISION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS POOR.

alone at 5 per cent. is \$350,000, or, computing interest also on \$1,000,000 of personal property, \$400,000. The average number of public dependents in these establishments is something more than 9,000, while the number of private beneficiaries averages perhaps 400. The average interest charge for each inmate, therefore, is about \$42 a year, or 80 cents a week; while the aggregate charge for interest on the establishments (\$400,000) is half as great as the whole expenditure in the State for out-door relief, which may be estimated at \$800,000.

Over all these 250 establishments, valued with their appurtenances at \$8,500,000, this Board exercises a threefold supervision, — sanitary, with respect to the general health of the 9,500 inmates; financial, with respect to their expenditures and income; and advisory as to their management. It also exercises a more direct control of those inmates who are State paupers, and in the State establishments over the other inmates for purposes of admission, discharge or transfer. These powers are more complete and the corresponding duties more exactly performed since the establishment of the present Board in 1879 than ever before in the history of the State; for the sanitary supervision of the State establishments, which was merely nominal under the old State Board of Health, is now actual and has led to considerable improvements; while the summary lunacy powers given to the new Board have also been steadily exercised with useful results; and the power to revise estimates of annual expenditure has considerably diminished the appropriations of money without impairing the efficiency of the establishments. It is difficult to see how this central supervision, so necessary to protect the inmates, the officers, and the State Treasury, could have been so well exercised without the union of Boards which took place in 1879. One section of the organic Act of that year, when put in force by the Governor in 1883, threw upon this Board a direct responsibility for the management of the largest of all these establishments, though not the most expensive, the State Almshouse at Tewksbury. From this we were relieved in July, 1884, and have this year

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND INSANITY.

to report only under the general powers of supervision, transfer, etc., already recited.

The powers conferred by the Act of 1879 in regard to contagious diseases have been exercised by this Board ever since, as occasion required; but during the past year there has been little need to take extraordinary precautions; and thus far Massachusetts has suffered little from the alarming outbreak of small-pox in Canada. At no time, apparently, within the memory of man, has the Commonwealth been so well guarded in this respect as during the six years and more that the Act of 1879 has been in force. A similar remark would be true of the commitment and care of the insane under the laws passed in 1879, which placed their supervision for the first time in the systematic control of a single State Board, while leaving the State hospitals and the other existing institutions for the insane at liberty to exercise each its proper function. The power of commitment was also made uniform, and sufficient additions were made to the powers of discharge to satisfy the most exacting that no confinement of sane persons, and no improper confinement or treatment of the insane themselves was likely long to continue. In consequence of this legislation, and of the manner in which it has been complied with by the courts and other authorities acting under it, the questions concerning insanity, which in themselves are sufficiently perplexing, have not been further complicated by litigation or public uneasiness respecting the commitment and detention of insane persons. The number of the insane has been steadily increasing, as it does in all civilized communities; but the law of this increase is every year better understood, and the best mode of providing for their treatment without undue cost, but with suitable arrangements for their comfort, is now reasonably well ascertained. The statistical information collected by the Board for six years past, has shown how the increasing numbers of the insane throughout the State are classified, what are their chances for recovery, what forms of the disease are curable and what incurable, etc.; while the analysis of expenditure at the hospitals, published

THE ADULTERATION LAWS.

yearly, shows at what cost the insane can be adequately maintained. No portion of the work undertaken by this Board has been more useful to the State and to the public generally, for statistical and scientific purposes, than that performed in regard to Lunacy.

The laws concerning the Adulteration of Food and Drugs are the most recent of all the important statutes under which the Board acts; having been in force practically, only about three years, although some of them bear an earlier date. Many difficulties, both theoretical and practical, attend the enforcement of such laws, — so many, in fact, that the old Board of Health did not attempt, or definitely recommend, anything in this direction. A part of the opposition and misrepresentation encountered by the present Board since 1882 has arisen from the enforcement of these laws. The results, thus far, have been useful, and have increased in importance year by year. It is expedient in this branch of the Board's work, under existing laws, to make use, so far as practicable, of the co-operation of the municipalities, while retaining in some State Board a general power of inspection, analysis and prosecution. The Supplement to the Sixth Report of the Board, recently published, gives in much detail the results of our action for the first full year of the enforcement of the Adulteration Acts, and in Part Second of the present Report, the corresponding facts will be given for the year 1885.

4. RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

The Board has no receipts of its own, and during the past year has ceased to collect the sums due from cities, towns and individuals for the support of persons other than State paupers in the State establishments. The State Treasurer is now notified of the sums due in each instance and makes the collection directly instead of through this Board. The result has been more speedy collection and a larger amount than in former years. The Board still collects and transmits to the State Treasury all sums due from the United States under the contract of 1883; but this collection has been de-

 RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

layed for some time past by certain formalities. Payments have begun again, and the following statement shows the amount actually paid into the State Treasury by the Board, and from whom collected. In addition to the total there given, the State Treasurer has also collected upon notification by the Board, the sum of \$17,190.20 in the six months ending October 1, 1885, so that the whole sum collected in the year ending October 1, 1885, was \$45,312.03, including \$6,656.78 paid by the United States.

 RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING
 MARCH 31, 1885.

From sundry persons for board in the State Almshouse, Lunatic Hospitals and the Mass. School for the Feeble-Minded,	\$2,007 99
From cities and towns for the board of city and town charges in the various State Institutions,	19,466 86
	\$21,474 85

The above named amount, including both those paid by cities and towns and by individuals, was received for support of persons in the following named establishments : —

Danvers Lunatic Hospital,	\$4,343 60
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	4,547 71
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	1,934 51
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	1,332 93
Asylum for Chronic Insane, Worcester,	253 50
State Workhouse,	650 75
State Almshouse,	3,753 52
Lyman School for Boys,	2,419 36
State Industrial School,	1,150 53
State Primary School,	948 44
Mass. School for Feeble-Minded,	140 00
	\$21,474 85

The cities and towns making these payments during the six months ending March 31, 1885, were the following : —

Boston,	\$7,951 93	Fitchburg,	\$17 14
Brockton,	6 86	Gloucester,	75 35
Chelsea,	208 18	Haverhill,	162 79
Cambridge,	261 42	Holyoke,	205 36
Fall River,	844 69	Lowell,	650 67

PAYMENTS BY TOWNS.

Lynn, ...	\$437 41	Leominster, ...	\$78 84
Lawrence, ...	2,275 83	Lincoln, ...	30 18
Malden, ...	174 38	Milford, ...	35 07
New Bedford, ...	234 95	Marlborough, ...	96 85
Newton, ...	14 57	Merrimac, ...	49 68
Newburyport, ...	77 75	Melrose, ...	43 64
Salem, ...	75 96	Methuen, ...	51 28
Springfield, ...	224 20	Maynard, ...	85 42
Somerville, ...	152 63	Marion, ...	24 57
Waltham, ...	108 70	Montague, ...	43 84
Worcester, ...	465 33	Milton, ...	549 71
Attleborough, ...	58 75	Marblehead, ...	6 29
Amherst, ...	78 28	Northbridge, ...	118 04
Auburn, ...	40 57	North Andover, ...	6 14
Ashby, ...	31 11	Natick, ...	62 71
Andover, ...	68 25	Northborough, ...	12 07
Amesbury, ...	13 14	Oxford, ...	48 75
Adams, ...	47 29	Pittsfield, ...	53 75
Brimfield, ...	26 28	Plymouth, ...	26 28
Blandford, ...	17 18	Provincetown, ...	68 53
Brookline, ...	121 92	Palmer, ...	72 28
Blackstone, ...	85 24	Rockport, ...	232 04
Beverly, ...	77 38	Stoughton, ...	726 28
Braintree, ...	22 00	Stockbridge, ...	41 00
Chicopee, ...	70 01	Sandwich, ...	51 54
Clinton, ...	26 28	Stoneham, ...	35 29
Dartmouth, ...	13 14	Shrewsbury, ...	37 14
Dedham, ...	82 75	Shirley, ...	4 00
Danvers, ...	37 72	Uxbridge, ...	91 92
Enfield, ...	55 71	Upton, ...	7 57
Easton, ...	6 00	Westborough, ...	43 42
Essex, ...	4 14	Westfield, ...	91 81
Franklin, ...	3 00	Weymouth, ...	92 57
Framingham, ...	68 07	Wrentham, ...	17 28
Great Barrington, ...	60 42	Woburn, ...	21 43
Grafton, ...	102 74	Wareham, ...	53 67
Hopkinton, ...	177 67	West Stockbridge, ...	52 56
Harwich, ...	3 00	West Newbury, ...	26 28
Hatfield, ...	4 43	Winchester, ...	12 29
Hyde Park, ...	11 61	Wakefield, ...	36 21
Holden, ...	65 46	Webster, ...	61 14
Harvard, ...	61 86		

The receipts from the United States during the whole year ending October 1, 1885, were \$6,656.78, so that the total amount collected and paid into the Treasury by the Board

 RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

in that year was \$28,131.63. Adding to this \$17,190.20 collected by the State Treasury, as above mentioned, the aggregate becomes \$45,312.03. This is not the whole sum charged during the year, for the collections are always considerably in arrears. The whole amount remaining uncollected on the 1st of October, of the two schedules furnished by the Board to the State Treasurer for the quarters ending April 1 and July 1, 1885, was \$3,027.79; the sum of the schedules having been \$20,329.42. The sum remaining due from the United States on the 1st of October was \$7,684.43. The whole amount collected and charged, therefore, in the year ending October 1, 1885, was \$56,145.48, or more than the whole cost of the Departments of Charity and Lunacy in the Board.

 EXPENSES OF THE BOARD AND ITS DEPARTMENTS FOR THE
 YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1885.

Expenses of the Board, ...	\$4,217 92
Including expenses of members, etc., ...	\$1,628 47
salary and expenses of the clerk, ...	1,606 80
salary and expenses of prosecuting agent, ...	982 65
Expenses of the Health Department, ...	16,805 75
For its regular work, ...	\$8,248 52
For the inspection of food and drugs, ...	8,557 23
Expenses of the Inspector of Charities, ...	7,924 51
Expenses of the Department of In-Door Poor, ...	25,675 25
For its regular work, ...	\$24,457 29
For Auxiliary Visitors, ...	1,217 96
Expenses of the Department of Out-Door Poor, ...	15,435 40
	\$70,058 83
Expenses of Transportation, ...	13,135 45
	\$83,193 28
Reimbursed by the United States, ...	2,204 88
Net cost, ...	\$81,989 50

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

The details of this expenditure, together with a summary of the expenses for the calendar year 1885 will be found in the Appendix of this Report. It will be noticed that the expenses of the Health Department alone (assigning thereto a third of the expenses of the Board and its clerk) have amounted to about \$18,000. Assigning two-thirds of the general expenses to the other two divisions of the Board's work, about \$50,000 was the cost of the two Departments of Charity and Lunacy; \$13,135.45 being the cost of removing and transferring 3,000 paupers in course of the year. The increase of expenditure over the year preceding was mainly in the Health Department, the Departments of Charity and Lunacy having cost \$50,701.90 in 1884, and \$49,035.16 in 1885, without reckoning in either year the general expenses of the Board. The corresponding expenses of these two departments in 1883 were \$48,320.51, and in 1882, \$48,349.77; the increase in the last two years being mainly due to the visitation of the insane in towns and almshouses. During these four years, while the expenses of these two Departments have aggregated \$196,407.34, the sums collected by the Board have aggregated nearly as much, or \$186,670. The annual expenditure of \$13,000 for the removal of paupers saves to the Commonwealth an indefinite sum each year, which would otherwise be expended for the support of the persons removed. As this number exceeds 3,000 in a year, and as the average cost of relieving them could not well be less than \$10 each, this saving may be estimated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000. But for such removals, the number of State poor would have increased greatly within the past six years.

This expenditure for transportation, \$13,135.45, is divided approximately as follows:—

For ocean fares of paupers transported, ...	\$4,050 00
For railroad fares of paupers transported, ...	6,350 00
For travelling expenses of transportation officers, ...	1,200 00
For travelling expenses of paupers other than fares, ...	1,300 00
For miscellaneous expenses, ...	235 45

REMOVALS AND TRANSPORTATION.

The reimbursement by the United States is for those persons who are sent out of the country under the provisions of the Act of Congress of 1882. The whole number removed from the State was 1,547, of whom 572 were removed from the United States; 1,376 were sent or delivered to friends; the number transferred to town account was 368; and the number to private account, 13. Besides these persons there were 481 removed from the State under the Temporary Aid Law, at a cost of \$2,633.65; of which \$578.25 will be reimbursed by the United States for the removal of 52 persons. This expenditure of \$2,633.65 was thus divided:—

For ocean fares of paupers, ...	\$2,112 35
For railroad fares of paupers, ...	432 10
For travelling expenses of paupers other than fares, ...	89 20

Adding these sums to those just given as the cost of transportation, transfers, etc., paid by the Department of In-Door Poor, the totals are as follows:—

For ocean fares of paupers transported, ...	\$6,162 35
For railroad fares of paupers transported, ...	6,782 10
For travelling expenses of transportation officers, ...	1,200 00
For travelling expenses of paupers other than fares, ...	1,389 20
For miscellaneous expenses, ...	235 45
Total, ...	\$15,769 10

This removal from the State of “unsettled” persons, amounting last year to 2,030 in all, took place mainly from Boston; but something more than 400 were sent from the State Almshouse, 22 from the State Workhouse, and 113 from the State hospitals and asylums. Frequently the persons so removed find their way back to Massachusetts, but the great majority of them remain absent, and the State is thus relieved from the burden of their support. The number of such persons sent out of the United States in the year ending October 1, 1885, was 624. Detailed information concerning these removals can be found in the Appendix.

EXTRACTS FOR 1886.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1886.

The following sums have been submitted by the Board to the State Auditor as estimates of the amounts which should be appropriated under existing laws for carrying on the work of the Board and its several Departments : —

Expenses of the Board, ...	\$5,300 00
Including expenses of members, etc., ...	\$1,600 00
salary and expenses of the clerk, ...	1,700 00
salary and expenses of prosecuting agent, ...	2,000 00
Expenses of the Department of Health, ...	18,500 00
For its regular work, ...	\$8,500 00
For the inspection of food and drugs, ...	10,000 00
Expenses of the Department of In-Door Poor, ...	26,250 00
For its regular work, ...	\$25,000 00
For the expenses of Auxiliary Visitors, ...	1,250 00
Expenses of the Inspector's Department, ...	9,000 00
For its regular work, ...	\$8,000 00
For the placing the insane in families, visitation, etc., ...	\$1,000 00
Expenses of the Department Out-Door Poor, ...	17,500 00
Total, ...	\$76,150 00

By law the Board is required to make certain other estimates directly, and to give its opinion on the sufficiency of other estimates, during the month of December in each year. These estimates are quite various, but fall into two main classes, — (1) special or out-door appropriations, and (2) regular in-door appropriations; the former including the sums paid for board, for reimbursement, for removals, etc., and the latter including the expenditures at those establishments which the State supports directly from its treasury.

Estimates for Special Appropriations for 1886.

These were duly sent to the Auditor by the Board under the law of 1885, and are as follows : —

EXTRACTS FOR 1886.

For the support of State paupers in lunatic hospitals, . . .	\$140,000 00
support of the sick State poor, by cities and towns, . . .	42,500 00
burial of State paupers, by cities and towns, . . .	6,500 00
support of infants in the infant asylums, . . .	11,000 00
support of outside foundlings, . . .	13,000 00
temporary support of State paupers, by cities and towns, . . .	15,000 00
transportation of State paupers, . . .	15,000 00
transportation of State paupers to State Almshouse, . . .	700 00
expenses of settlement and bastardy, . . .	2,000 00
care and maintenance of indigent and neglected children, . . .	15,000 00
expenses of small-pox and other contagious diseases, . . .	10,000 00
Total, . . .	\$270,700 00
To this total should be added,—	
For the Mass. School for the Feeble-Minded, . . .	12,000 00
Total, . . .	\$282,700 00

No estimate was made by the Board for the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, which has of late received \$10,000 a year by special application to each Legislature; nor any estimate for expenses contingent on an outbreak of cholera,—for the large appropriation made in 1885 will be more than sufficient should cholera appear.

Estimates for In-Door Appropriations.

These include the whole expense of the State Almshouse, State Workhouse, and State Primary School, for their current cost in the coming year; all but a small portion of the current expenditure at the Lyman School and the State Industrial School (the rest being paid from the income of funds); and the outlay for other than ordinary expenses at the State lunatic hospitals. The following are the estimates sent in by the State establishments in December, 1885, with the Board's own estimate added in each case. It will be seen that these estimates are a little less than a year ago, in

ESTIMATES FOR 1886.

consequence, mainly, of the continued reduction in prices ;
for the number of inmates in these establishments is likely
to be little less in 1886 than in 1885 : —

TABLE OF ESTIMATES FOR 1886.

STATE ALMSHOUSE. (*Trustees' Estimate.*)

Salaries, wages and labor, ...	\$24,800 00
Flour and grain, ...	14,000 00
Groceries, provisions, etc., ...	37,000 00
Fuel, ...	10,000 00
Dry goods, etc., ...	9,000 00
Total, ...	\$94,800 00

The Board recommended the appropriation of \$94,000.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL. (*Trustees' Estimate.*)

Salaries, wages and labor, ...	\$17,000 00
Groceries and provisions, ...	17,000 00
Clothing, ...	6,500 00
Fuel, ...	4,500 00
Ordinary repairs and improvements, ...	2,000 00
Miscellaneous expenses, ...	1,000 00
Grain and fuel for stock, ...	2,000 00
Boarding out children, ...	3,000 00
Total, ...	\$53,000 00

The Board recommended the appropriation of \$53,000.

STATE WORKHOUSE (*Trustees' Estimate*)

Salaries, wages and labor, ...	\$11,000 00
Groceries and provisions, ...	16,000 00
Fuel, ...	5,000 00
Clothing, ...	3,000 00
Repairs and improvements, ...	3,000 00
Other ordinary expenses, ...	5,000 00
Total, ...	\$43,000 00

The Board recommended the appropriation of \$43,000.

ESTIMATES FOR 1886.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. (*Trustees' Estimate.*)

Salaries and wages, ...	\$7,000 00
Dry goods and shoes, ...	2,000 00
Provisions and groceries, ...	3,100 00
Grain and feed for stock, ...	650 00
Fuel and lights, ...	1,200 00
Repairs and improvements, ...	800 00
Miscellaneous items, ...	3,750 00
Total, ...	<u>\$18,500 00</u>

The Board recommended the appropriation of \$16,500.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS. (*Trustees' Estimate.*)

Salaries and wages, ...	\$12,000 00
Dry goods, ...	3,000 00
Provisions and groceries, ...	5,000 00
Furniture, beds and bedding, ...	2,000 00
Fuel and lights, ...	2,500 00
Repairs, ...	2,000 00
Miscellaneous, ...	3,000 00
Total, ...	<u>\$29,500 00</u>

The Board recommended that this appropriation of \$29,500 be made, in view of the necessary expenses of repairing and fitting up the present buildings of the Lyman School, but deems the sum of \$25,000 enough for the ordinary expenses of the school in its new location.

With regard to the estimates for ordinary expenses made by the State lunatic hospitals, no action is required on the part of this Board. Estimates have been received from the Trustees of the Westborough Insane Hospital for the completion of the buildings (\$28,500) which do not seem to require action; and for additions so as to accommodate 80 more patients by fitting up the so-called Garden House, Farm House and Peters House, — also for completing a chapel, Superintendent's house, etc., — in all \$40,000. It does not appear that the statutes require any action by this Board on these estimates.

SMALL-POX CASES AND DEATHS.

PART SECOND.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The year now closing has been remarkable in the neighboring Dominion of Canada for an outbreak of small-pox, far worse than any recently seen in that country, where, among the French population, it has usually prevailed to some extent in the most healthy years. We have drawn attention in former reports to the exposure of Massachusetts to contagion from Canada; and apparently this exposure has rarely been greater than for six months past; yet, as will be seen, our Commonwealth has been remarkably free from small-pox during 1885. Up to the present date (December 30) the whole number of cases of small-pox which have been reported to the Board since January 1 as occurring in the State, is 32, of whom 11 died. This number, although a little larger than in the two previous years, was very much less than the average of the past 35 years,—the whole number of deaths from small-pox which have been reported for the 35 years, 1851–1884 inclusive, being 4,876; or an average of 140 deaths per year in Massachusetts. Since 1878 the deaths have only averaged 22 in a year; while the ten years 1869–1878, averaged 230 deaths. The dates and location of cases were as follows:

CASES OF SMALL-POX, 1885.

	1885.	Cases.	Deaths.	Previously Vaccinated.
Boston, . . .	March 24, . . .	1	—	Yes.
"	April 8, . . .	1	—	"
"	" 13, . . .	1	—	No.
"	" 22, . . .	1	—	"
"	" 23, . . .	1	—	"
"	" 25, . . .	1	—	Yes.

SMALL-POX IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Cases of Small-Pox, 1885—Concluded.

	1885.	Cases.	Deaths.	Previously Vaccinated.
Boston, . . .	May 2, . . .	1	1	No.
" . . .	" 16, . . .	1	—	Yes.
" . . .	October 17, . . .	1	—	"
" . . .	November 7, . . .	1	—	"
" . . .	December 19, . . .	1	—	—
Chelsea, . . .	September 5, . . .	1	1	No.
Fall River, . . .	" 1, . . .	1	1	"
" . . .	" 1, . . .	1	1	"
" . . .	" 1, . . .	1	1	"
" . . .	October 1, . . .	1	1	"
" . . .	" 1, . . .	1	1	"
" . . .	" 1, . . .	1	—	Yes.
Haverhill, . . .	September 15, . . .	1	1	No.
" . . .	October 1, . . .	1	—	"
Holden, . . .	April 18, . . .	1	—	—
" . . .	— . . .	1	—	—
Lowell, . . .	September 24, . . .	—	—	—
" . . .	October 3, . . .	1	—	—
" . . .	" 31, . . .	1	—	—
" . . .	November 13, . . .	—	—	—
Maynard, . . .	October 24, . . .	1	1	—
Medway, . . .	" 27, . . .	1	1	No.
Sherborn, . . .	" — . . .	1	1	—
Springfield, . . .	" 26, . . .	1	—	—
Adams, . . .	November, . . .	1	—	—
Williamstown, . . .	September, . . .	1	—	—
Total, 12 towns,		32	11	

Of the 11 persons who died of small-pox, 9 had never been vaccinated; respecting the other two, the existence or non-existence of vaccination had not been ascertained. Of the 32 persons attacked, 24 were natives of the British provinces, 2 of the United States, and the nationality of the remaining 6 was not stated. This great preponderance of Canadians among the small-pox patients and the increase of cases since September 1, shows that the Canadian epidemic has somewhat affected Massachusetts. Early in the summer of the present year this epidemic began in the city of Montreal, and steadily increased until by the month of October it had assumed alarming proportions,—those mainly affected being the unvaccinated French Canadians.

The constant immigration of considerable numbers of this class of people into the manufacturing towns and cities of

SMALL-POX IN CANADA.

Massachusetts, rendered it necessary that great care should be taken to prevent the introduction of the disease into this State. The majority of the cases in the preceding list reported subsequently to September 1, were those of unvaccinated French Canadians, who had recently arrived from Canada, or had been in direct communication with the infected district. Having no power to act outside the limits of the State, and also recognizing the fact that the State of Vermont had no general sanitary organization, and that nearly all the railway lines from Montreal to Massachusetts crossed the borders of that State, the Board addressed His Excellency Gov. Robinson (in view of the recent action of Congress with reference to the prevention of the introduction of infectious diseases into the United States) in a letter asking for action by the national government. This request was communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington by Gov. Robinson, and a reply was promptly made, through Supervising Surgeon Hamilton of the Marine Hospital Service, to whom was entrusted the duty of carrying out such measures as might be necessary. As a result of this correspondence, measures were immediately taken for the protection of Massachusetts, as well as other New England States, by the establishment of an inspection service upon the Canada frontier, the work being placed in charge of Surgeon Austin of the Marine Hospital Service. A further means of protection from small-pox, in consequence of its frequent occurrence as a result of infection from rags, would be legislation making the sale of rags, bedding or clothing which have been used in connection with small-pox or other contagious diseases, a criminal offence.

The active measures for investigating the cases of small-pox in the State are taken by the Health Officer, in connection with the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, who receives and audits the bills for the care of State paupers attacked with the disease. The last named officer receives notices and bills in all cases of contagious disease, where the person attacked is a State pauper, or is alleged to be. During the year ending October 1, 1885, the Out-Door Poor Depart-

 SMALL-POX — METHODS PURSUED.

ment received 20 notices of contagious disease. Of these, 14 were in cases of small-pox, four were in cases of yellow fever and one each in cases of typhus fever and diphtheria.

In two small-pox cases claims were presented amounting to \$736.50, and the amount allowed was \$454.64. The amount claimed and allowed in the case of diphtheria was \$35.40. The total number of bills presented under the appropriation for Contagious Diseases was 35.

The total amount claimed was	\$3,397 94
The total amount allowed was	1,249 29
The amount deducted was	2,148 65

The method pursued in such cases is as follows: Upon receipt of notice in a case of this disease, a medical officer of the Out-Door Poor Department is sent at once to the town indicated, who gives the authorities, when necessary, thorough instruction in regard to proper methods of procedure; urges rigid isolation of all persons possibly infected, and advises re-vaccination of the entire neighborhood and thorough disinfection of all exposed premises, frequently to the extent of burning the bedding and clothing. The effect of this treatment has been to confine small-pox, in almost every instance, to the household in which it originally appeared.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

Apprehensions relative to the appearance of cholera in the United States have not been realized during the year. In view, however, of the history of past epidemics, as detailed in the supplement to the Sixth Annual Report of the Board (page 318), its appearance upon our shores within a year or two is more than a matter of mere possibility. Much work has been done in the cities and towns of the State during the past year in the line of public sanitation, house-to-house inspection and similar work. Two circulars were issued during the year, containing important suggestions relative to preventive measures and disinfection, one being a revision of that of the previous year; the other to be sent to the Superintendents of railroad and steamboat lines.*

* See page 333, Supplement to the Sixth Annual Report.

BOARDS OF HEALTH IN TOWNS.

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

An inquiry made during the past year as to the election of independent Boards of Health in cities and towns resulted as follows: In 132 cities and towns separate boards were elected,—that is apart from the Selectmen; in 175 towns the Selectmen were the only Boards of Health; and in 43 smaller towns no replies were given; from which it may be inferred that few had such separate boards. Another inquiry elicited the fact that in many towns the statutes relative to vaccination had been neglected. It is desirable in the interest of public protection, not only from the invasion of small-pox, but also in many other matters of a sanitary nature, that separate local boards should be chosen in every town in the State. If this measure be deemed impracticable, the election of such boards might be limited to towns having more than 2,000 inhabitants. These local boards should assume to some extent, or as far as they can wisely perform the duty, the task of checking the sale of adulterated food, milk and drugs; thus localizing, instead of centralizing too much, this portion of the public health administration. Such boards might also considerably extend the range of the weekly mortality reports now collected and published by the Health Officer. At present these reports are received from 100 cities and towns, which contain a population by the last census of about 1,300,000 persons,—that is, about two-thirds of the State in population, though less than one-fourth in area. Their value would be considerably increased by the publication, in connection with the reports, of a Monthly Bulletin, which should contain matters of interest relative to public sanitation. The State Board of Health of Minnesota publishes such information every month for the benefit of the people of that State. Small and frequent publications of this kind, widely distributed among the people, cost little, are copied and further circulated by the local press, and are more serviceable than information bound in costly volumes, which at best, can only reach a few of the citizens, and are apt to be much delayed in their publication. It is proposed to issue such Bulletins

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BOARD.

during 1886, and to give information therein concerning the prevalence of infectious disease in different parts of the State and in other States. The results of analysis and inspection as indicating adulteration may also be published in this way.

In addition to the continuous investigation which the Statutes of 1882-3-4 require of this Board, we are also conducting in the Health Department inquiries concerning the Growth of Children; the drainage of the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord; the recent epidemic of malarial fever at Framingham; and the prevalence of trichinosis in swine. The Supplement to the Board's Report for the year 1885 contains the result of inquiries on several important subjects; and, also, a detailed report of the special work of the Board's analysts and inspectors for the calendar year 1884. This Supplement was issued in December last, and gives, among other things, a detailed report on the health of more than 140 cities and towns, including those (a number varying from 90 to 120) which send their mortality reports weekly. The care of the Sick State Poor in 180 cities and towns by the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, the visitation of infant children placed in families, and the inspection of almshouses by visitors furnish the Board other means of promptly learning the condition of public health in all parts of the State.

ADULTERATION AND ITS PREVENTION.

Although Massachusetts was not foremost in legislating to prevent the fraudulent and hurtful practice of adulteration,—Michigan, New Jersey and several other States having preceded us in this,—yet no State is believed to be now so well guarded by sound laws, actively enforced. An agitation in favor of such laws was begun before 1879, and had become so convincing in its general results, though often incorrect in particulars, that even the manufacturers of adulterated goods, and the large dealers in them, began to see that some legislation was inevitable. They therefore co-operated to some extent in the movement of the National Board of Trade in 1880 to obtain uniform laws on the subject; hoping, perhaps, to delay stringent enactments by the

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

alleged necessity of uniformity throughout the country. Experience has shown, however, that any State may protect its own citizens in this matter, although the neighboring States may fail to enact laws against this form of fraud, or to enforce those which have been enacted. This Board has from the first favored such laws; procured their enactment in 1882 and their subsequent amendment; and has since been enabled to secure their enforcement, with the co-operation of the municipalities of the State, to which the work should concurrently belong. The appropriation of money for this purpose during the past two years has been \$10,000 a year, of which about \$7,500 a year has been expended. The statistical exhibit of the results for the three official years from October 1, 1882, to October 1, 1885, is as follows, designating each year by the date which includes the largest number of months.

SUMMARY.	YEARS.		
	1882.	1884.	1885.
Number of samples of food examined, . . .	695	1,962	3,771
“ “ found to be pure, . . .	363	779	2,180
“ “ found to be adulterated or not conforming to the statutes, . . .	332	1,183	1,591
“ “ of milk examined (included above), . . .	218	1,123	2,219
“ “ above standard, . . .	35	347	1,297
“ “ below standard, . . .	183	776	922
“ “ of drugs examined, . . .	603	682	1,007
“ “ of drugs of good quality, . . .	357	431	571
“ “ of drugs adulterated as defined by the statutes, . . .	246	251	436
Total examination of food and drugs, . . .	1,298	2,644	4,778
“ “ of good quality, . . .	720	1,210	2,751
“ “ not conforming to the statutes, . . .	578	1,434	2,027
Expense of examinations and prosecutions, . . .	\$2,931 56	\$5,529 60	\$8,557 43

The aggregate of cost during the three years by this statement appears to be \$17,018.59, but during the last two

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

calendar years the expense has been about \$15,000, or \$7,500 a year.

It thus appears that in the whole three years an aggregate of 8,720 samples have been inspected or analyzed, of which 4,681 or 53 per cent. were found conforming to the legal standard, while 4,139, or 47 per cent. were below that standard. The greatest proportion of adulteration, or lowering the standard, was found in 1883-4 (54 per cent.), and the smallest proportion in 1885 (42.4 per cent.), a result which shows how effective the inspection has been in checking the sale of weakened or adulterated articles. The expense in detail for the year ending October 1, 1885, was as follows:—

Expenses of Inspection of Food and Drugs for the Official Year 1884-1885, under Chapters 263 of 1883 and 289 of 1884.

<i>Milk and Milk Products.</i>		<i>Other Articles of Food and Drugs.</i>	
Salary of Dr. Harrington, .	\$800 00	.	.
“ of Prof. Goessmann, .	500 00	.	.
“ of H. R. Neal, .	161 94	.	\$107 46
“ of John H. Terry, .	600 00	.	400 00
“ of J. F. McCaffrey, .	387 51	.	258 33
“ of Dr. E. S. Wood, .	750 00	.	750 00
“ of	.	Dr. B. F. Davenport,	1,000 00
For travelling expenses, .	669 90	.	223 31
“ purchases for analysis, .	234 31	.	234 31
“ legal services, .	179 01	.	119 36
“ chemical supplies, .	384 07	.	256 06
“ assistant analyst, .	330 00	.	—
“ printing and stationery, .	103 59	.	69 08
“ packing cans for milk, .	30 00	.	—
“ badge, tags, etc., .	5 40	.	3 59
	<u>\$5,135 73</u>	.	<u>\$3,421 50</u>
Total, ...		.	<u>\$8,557 23</u>

The entire number of prosecutions for adulteration of milk conducted by the Health Department since the enactment of the statutes giving authority to the Board, has been one hundred and one. The samples of milk in these cases presented the following result on analysis:—

MILK INSPECTION.

						No. of cases.
Between 13	and 12	per cent. of total solids,	.	.	.	0
"	11½	" 12	"	"	"	12
"	11	" 11½	"	"	"	29
"	10½	" 11	"	"	"	25
"	10	" 10½	"	"	"	14
"	9½	" 10	"	"	"	8
"	9	" 9½	"	"	"	4
"	8½	" 9	"	"	"	5
"	8	" 8½	"	"	"	1
"	7	" 8	"	"	"	2
"	6	" 7	"	"	"	1
Total,						101

* The average per cent. of solids in these 101 cases was a little more than 10½, or 2½ per cent. below the legal standard of 13 per cent. More than half the cases occurred in the year ending October 1, 1885, as will appear by the following statement.

From December 1, 1884 (the date of the last report), up to October 1, 1885, the following prosecutions have been conducted : —

For sale of adulterated drugs in Winthrop,	.	.	.	.	1 case.
" " vinegar in Lowell,	.	.	.	.	1 "
" " cream of tartar in Lowell,	.	.	.	.	1 "
" " " in Springfield,	.	.	.	.	1 "
" " olive oil in Lowell,	.	.	.	.	1 "
" " sugar in Worcester,	.	.	.	.	1 "
" " butter in Lowell,	.	.	.	.	2 cases.
" " " in Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	3 "
" " " in Somerville,	.	.	.	.	1 case.
" " " in Boston,	.	.	.	.	6 cases.
" " milk in Boston,	.	.	.	.	5 "
" " " in Cambridge,	.	.	.	.	3 "
" " " in Somerville,	.	.	.	.	3 "
" " " in Gloucester,	.	.	.	.	2 "
" " " in Salem,	.	.	.	.	1 case.
" " " in Lowell,	.	.	.	.	2 cases.
" " " in Brockton,	.	.	.	.	1 case.
" " " in Lynn,	.	.	.	.	1 "
" " " in Nahant,	.	.	.	.	1 "

PROSECUTIONS FOR ADULTERATION.

For sale of adulterated milk in Beverly, ...	1 case.
“ “ “ in Nantucket, ...	1 “
“ “ “ in Concord, ...	2 cases.
“ “ “ in Holliston, ...	4 “
“ “ “ in Medfield, ...	2 “
“ “ “ in Medway, ...	2 “
“ “ “ in Westborough, ...	3 “
“ “ “ in Marshfield, ...	2 “
“ “ “ in Northborough, ...	2 “
“ “ “ in Dunstable, ...	2 “
“ “ “ in Southborough, ...	1 case.
“ “ “ in Weston, ...	2 cases.
“ “ “ in Upton, ...	1 case.
“ “ “ in Bolton, ...	1 “
“ “ “ in Warren, ...	1 “
“ “ “ in Hardwick, ...	1 “
“ “ “ in Stow, ...	1 “
“ “ “ in Shirley, ...	1 “
Total, ...	67 cases.

In seven of the foregoing cases the defendants were discharged, the complaint not being sustained by the court, and in two cases the complaint was withdrawn. These prosecutions and the results attending them are mentioned more at length in the Supplement to the Board's Report published in December. Their general result has been greatly to diminish the amount of adulteration, although that might not be inferred from the statements above made. In the statistical table of the work for three years it is difficult to make exact comparisons, because the articles examined are not the same in two successive years, nor are the places visited the same. Again, in the inspection of milk, a considerable number of the samples were taken directly from the cow, and could not possibly have been adulterated. Yet a portion of this number fell below the requirement of the statutes. It should also be distinctly understood that the collection of articles of food for analysis by the inspectors, has been made chiefly from articles most liable to adulteration. The statistical error thence resulting must be offset against the cases in which adulteration takes place without becoming known or even suspected.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

In the statement of the cost of inspection and of prosecutions on page lxii, all expenses are included. The actual cost of inspection and analysis for each sample can be stated exactly for the first year (1883), but not for the past two years, since under the Statutes of 1883-84, a small portion of the appropriation was used in preparing cases for prosecution. Deducting this, the result is, —

For the first year, ending Sept. 30, 1883, the average cost of inspection of each sample was	\$2 26
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, ...	1 89
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1885, ...	1 67

CONFERENCE OF STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH.

The Annual Conference of State Boards of Health in Washington, Dec. 8-11, 1885, was attended by Messrs. Fallon and Denny, members of this Board, and Dr. S. W. Abbott, Health Officer.

The American Public Health Association also met at the same place during the same days. Among the subjects presented were, —

(1.) "Maritime Quarantine," in a paper by Dr. John H. Rauch of Illinois, giving an accurate account of the present condition of quarantine in the American seaports from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, as recently observed by himself in a tour of observation. Due credit was given by him to the efficiency of quarantine regulations in Massachusetts ports.

(2.) "Small-pox in Canada," in a paper by Dr. P. H. Bryce of Toronto, followed by a discussion on the methods of dealing with it, and the preventive measures employed, with reference to inter-state and inter-national quarantine. The disinfection of rags, a very important matter to Massachusetts (the largest paper-making State in the Union), was thoroughly discussed.

(3.) The final report of a Committee on Disinfectants, which was a valuable contribution. The preliminary portion of this report was published in the Supplement to the Sixth Annual Report (page 345).

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THIRD

LUNACY.

The whole number of insane persons resident in Massachusetts at any one time, has never been exactly determined. It will be understated in the Census of 1885 (not yet completed), but may be assumed as 6,000 or upward. Table XVIII. in the Appendix exhibits the number that came to the official notice of this Board during the year ending October 1, 1885, — which was 5,127 different persons, as near as can be computed, in hospitals and asylums; and above 800 insane persons in city and town almshouses, local asylums, private families and prisons; in all nearly 6,000 insane persons. Of these something more than 113 were domiciled in other States, though temporarily resident in Massachusetts for treatment. The known recoveries and deaths among these 6,000 persons did not exceed 800; while the number of insane persons appearing for the first time was 1,126. These figures would indicate a net increase of our insane, to the amount of 300 in the year; yet this does not show itself in the population resident at the hospitals, asylums and almshouses, because a portion of them leave the State or return to the general community as unrecovered insane persons.

Theoretically and legally, all insane persons in Massachusetts, wherever they may be, are under the supervision of this Board, and subject to removal by its authority, should their condition or the public good require it. But most of the insane who reside in private families (unless at

THE BOARD AS LUNACY COMMISSIONERS.

board as paupers), are not under actual supervision, if their condition should not be such as to cause their names to be reported to the Inspector of Charities. This officer attends to most of the duties which the law imposes on the Board, with respect to the commitment and detention of the 6,000 insane persons who now appear yearly in the public establishments, the private asylums and hospitals, or the courts which commit the insane. The Board itself, and its Committee on Lunacy, also exercise a general power of visitation and inspection, and pass upon all matters relating to lunacy that may come to their knowledge, such matters being ordinarily reported to them by the Inspector, who, under their instructions, examines every commitment paper upon which the insane are held, receives and investigates complaints by insane persons, and their relatives or friends, of improper commitment, detention or treatment, and visits each State hospital monthly for the purpose of receiving such complaints, examining papers, and collecting the letters of patients. He also receives weekly returns from each hospital, of patients committed and discharged, and keeps registers at the office of the Board, upon which these and other facts are recorded. The substance of the information thus obtained, and of the investigations made, is communicated each month to the Board, or its standing committee, and is made the subject of action or advice in regard to all matters as they arise, unless these have been disposed of under the general instructions given to the department officers in the by-laws of the Board. By this authority, or under special votes, the Superintendent of In-Door Poor transfers patients from one hospital to another, or removes them out of the State,—such removals during the past year being 113. The Inspector of Charities makes up, from the statistical returns of the hospitals, the general Tables in regard to insanity, which exhibit the facts concerning that disease in Massachusetts, more fully than could possibly be done previously to 1880. Many of these facts will appear in the pages immediately following; but the Tables themselves, with explanatory remarks, are given in the Appendix.

COST OF THE STATE HOSPITALS.

LOCATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSANE.

Among the 6,000 insane persons who came under the notice of this Board in the official year ending October 1, 1885, more than 5,120 were in hospitals and asylums which this Board is directed by law to supervise, and nearly or quite 4,500 were in hospitals and asylums built and owned by the State. The State hospitals are five in number, — at Worcester, opened in 1833; at Taunton, opened in 1854; at Northampton, opened in 1858; at Danvers, opened in 1878; and at Westborough, — to be opened in 1886, — and the cost of their construction up to the present time has been something like \$4,500,000, of which about \$3,000,000 was expended between 1872 and 1884 at Worcester and Danvers. These two hospitals now contain a little more than 1,460 patients, for whose reception and accommodation the State has incurred a construction cost of nearly \$2,100 each. The two hospitals at Taunton and Northampton now contain something more than 1,130 patients, at an estimated construction cost of \$1,350,000, or \$1,200 for the reception and accommodation of each patient. The State asylums for the chronic insane are two in number, — at Tewksbury, opened in 1866, and at Worcester, opened in the old buildings of the Worcester Hospital in 1877. The construction cost of the Worcester Asylum is estimated at \$435,000 up to this time, having been accruing since 1831; the cost of the Tewksbury Asylum buildings has not much exceeded \$100,000; making a total for these two asylums of about \$550,000, for the reception and accommodation of about 750 patients, or something more than \$700 for each. The Westborough Hospital has cost (in addition to what was extended by the State on the property there when it belonged to the Reform School) about \$70,000 up to this time; and, if completed in accordance with the estimates of the Trustees, will furnish room for 405 patients, at a total cost not exceeding \$250,000, or \$600 for each patient. Assuming that this will be done, the total cost of the State hospitals and asylums during 1886 will have been, by this estimate, about

COST OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

\$5,300,000, — certainly no less than this, — and their convenient capacity will be about 3,500. They now contain about 3,350.

Besides the seven State hospitals and asylums named above, there are three small asylums, essentially public in their character, — the McLean Asylum, the oldest in Massachusetts; the Boston Lunatic Hospital, and the Essex County Receptacle, at Ipswich. The McLean Asylum, opened in 1818, is owned by a private corporation, existing for public purposes, — the Massachusetts General Hospital, — and has always had on its board of visitors official representatives of the State; at present four State trustees in a board of twelve. The Boston Lunatic Hospital, opened in 1839, is owned by the city of Boston, and managed by the Directors for Public Institutions of that city. The Ipswich Receptacle is owned by Essex County, and managed by the County Commissioners. The cost of these three asylums for construction cannot be very closely calculated, but probably exceeds \$250,000 each for the McLean Asylum and the South Boston Asylum, and \$50,000 for the Ipswich Asylum, — in all \$550,000. At present they contain about 430 patients, not less than two-thirds of whom are chronic cases, being about equally divided between private patients and paupers. The McLean Asylum contains no paupers, and its average weekly cost for each patient is \$16. The Boston Lunatic Hospital contains above 200 paupers of the city with twenty private patients, and its average weekly cost for each patient is more than \$5.75. The Ipswich Receptacle contains about 50 paupers, whose average weekly cost is \$2.50; and a few private patients, for whom \$3 a week is paid. The capacity of neither of these asylums is beyond the present number, although at times they have contained in all some 450 patients, as at present.

The strictly private asylums for the insane in Massachusetts are few and small, nor can the cost of their buildings readily be computed. One was added to the list in 1884, another in 1885, and one which was closed in 1884 was reopened in July, 1885. The cost of the seven has not

CONDITION OF THE HOSPITALS, ETC.

perhaps exceeded \$150,000 for the reception and accommodation of about 100 patients. The present number is less than this, not exceeding 50. All of them, and the three public asylums just mentioned, — at Somerville, South Boston and Ipswich, — are under the supervision of this Board, and have been visited during the year by members of the Board, as well as by the Inspector of Charities.

CAPACITY AND CONDITION OF THE HOSPITALS, ETC.

Assuming the estimates of construction cost and convenient capacity, above given, to be correct, there will soon be room in the 17 hospitals and asylums, public and private, of Massachusetts, for about 3,900 insane patients, at a construction cost of about \$6,000,000, or an average of above \$1,500 for the reception and accommodation of each patient. There are at present in these buildings 3,845 patients, the number having slightly decreased since the 1st of October, when there were 3,862, as shown by Table XVIII. in the Appendix. But during the year covered by that table there had been about 5,130 patients in these buildings for a longer or shorter period. The actual number of reported recoveries among 5,130 patients in the year ending October 1, 1885, was but 366, while 357 died at the establishments, and several others during the year, after their discharge. The number of *new* commitments of insane persons in Massachusetts in a year now exceeds 1,100, the whole number of commitments and transfers being more than 1,640. But the recent *cases* of insanity appearing in the year do not exceed 800; and the number of insane persons practically curable, at any one time in the State, does not probably exceed 500, though there are perhaps 600 persons who would be set down as having some prospect of recovery. Out of more than 3,300 pauper patients now found in our asylums, above 2,200 are city and town paupers, and less than 1,100 are State paupers. An important feature in the condition of the hospitals is their financial standing, for, when this is good, they are enabled to do much more for their patients than would otherwise be practicable. The municipal and private asylums

FINANCES OF THE HOSPITALS.

need not here be considered, since their condition in this respect does not depend directly upon legislation. The Tewksbury Asylum, also, being a part of the State Almshouse in its financial management, does not enter into the computation which we now present. The six establishments wholly for the insane, which the State owns, are managed by five hospital corporations at Worcester, Taunton, Northampton, Danvers and Westborough; and their present valuation, including funds on hand, is about \$4,500,000. In addition to this they hold cash and available assets to such an amount that, when the outstanding liabilities are deducted, they possess an available surplus of \$185,000, which is constantly increasing. This surplus might be so computed, by the inclusion of supplies on hand, etc., as to amount, in the five hospitals, to \$225,000, which is mainly held by three of them, — those at Worcester (with about \$100,000 surplus in its two branches), at Danvers (with about \$60,000), and at Northampton (with about \$35,000). The Taunton surplus does not exceed \$25,000, and none has yet accumulated at Westborough. These surpluses are due to various causes, but chiefly to the overcrowding of the hospitals since 1882, and to good financial management before and since that date. When so large, they not only furnish a working capital, which is always necessary, but enable the hospitals to make all needed improvements without asking for a special appropriation. This has been done for many years at Northampton, and more recently at Worcester and Danvers.

In addition to the Asylums named above there are a few local asylums disconnected from the city almshouses, but under the same management, in Lawrence, Lowell, Salem and Springfield. There are also large wards for the insane in some city almshouses, as at Haverhill and Worcester; and many of the town almshouses contain persons of the chronic insane class. In these almshouses and local asylums, which now contain more than 700 insane persons, — having increased their numbers since the visitation reported last year, — there are a few recoveries in each year; but nearly all their inmates are chronic cases in which recovery could not

LOCATION OF THE INSANE.

be expected. A considerable portion of them have been at the different hospitals, sometimes for ten or even twenty years, and have had all the curative treatment which hospitals can afford. It sometimes happens, however, that the greater freedom and less exacting discipline of an almshouse favors an improvement in these persons which amounts to a practical recovery. Assuming the number in almshouses and local asylums to be 720, January 1, 1886, about 300 of these are men and 420 women. At the same date, the number boarded in families, chiefly at public expense, was about 88, — 34 men and 54 women. In this small class recoveries take place even less frequently than in the almshouses, owing to the fact that they are usually chronic cases of persons advanced in years. The number boarding out has been increased in 1885 by about 30 in consequence of the Act of last year (Chapter 385) which authorized this course in regard to State patients.

INCREASE OF INSANITY.

Notwithstanding the constant accumulation of insane persons in the public establishments, amounting now to more than 5,900 in course of the year, there has not been any considerable increase of commitments of the insane from the general community for the last few years. In 1881, these commitments from the community, excluding those transferred from one asylum to another, were about 1,225, or possibly 1,250, of whom about 950 had never before been in any hospital, leaving about 300 as readmissions. In 1882, the persons admitted from the general community were 1,327, of whom 1,005 had never before been in any hospital, leaving 322 readmissions; in 1883, the admissions from the general community were 1,389, the first admissions 1,101 and the readmissions 288; in 1884, the admissions from the community fell to 1,336, while the first admissions were 1,093 and the readmissions 243. During the past year the admissions from the general community have been scarcely larger (1,345), and the first admissions also a little greater (1,126), — the readmissions being 219. The *first* admissions, therefore, have been

STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

increasing faster than the whole number of admissions from the general population, while the readmissions have, on the whole, diminished. This last is probably owing to the numerous removals from the hospitals to the town almshouses and local asylums, where they have remained without going forth into the community, and, therefore, have not been readmitted to any hospital. The *recent cases* of insanity, which are to be distinguished from *first admissions* and are always considerably fewer, advanced from 550 in 1881 and 611 in 1882 to 754 in 1883, 799 in 1884, and 720 in 1885. This rapid increase in recent cases was probably due to the great number of recent immigrants and their children in our population; for it appears that this class furnishes an undue proportion of the insane who enter our asylums. The true explanation, however, of the great accumulation of the insane in recent years, is the small number of recoveries compared with the whole number of those who become insane. Between the first of October, 1879, and the same date in 1885, there were 6,157 persons admitted for the first time to the Massachusetts hospitals and asylums, — an average of a little more than a thousand a year. At the date first given, these establishments contained a little more than 3,000 insane persons, to whom were added the 6,157 first admissions, making a total in the six years of about 9,665. Among this large population there were only 1,927 nominal recoveries during the six years, or an average of 321 in a year; and many of these recovered persons afterwards relapsed into insanity and entered the hospitals again. The *permanent* recoveries cannot be reckoned as more than 1,800, or 20 per cent. of the whole number under treatment. In the same period of six years the deaths in these establishments were 2,070, an average of 345 in a year. If, therefore, a thousand insane persons are sent to the hospital for the first time in a single year, and if only 666 recover or die — which is about the state of the case — one-third of this annual thousand would seem to be added to the insane population of the State every year. In fact, this addition is considerably less; for there are many deaths in the six years which have not been re-

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS.

ported, many removals from the State, and a few recoveries. But it would not be safe to reckon the yearly increase of the Massachusetts insane as less than 200, although at present we may not be able to show where they all are. This would indicate a gain in ten years of 2,000, or 40 per cent.; while the population increases but little more than half so fast.

The yearly admissions to the hospitals have been somewhat increased for the last four years by the law of 1881 permitting persons to commit themselves voluntarily; although the number of such commitments is not yet very large, being less than 220 in four years. During this time the whole number of commitments from the general community was about 5,500, so that the voluntary commitments were scarcely 4 per cent. of the whole number. During the calendar year 1885, there have been nearly 60 voluntary commitments, of which about 35 were at the McLean Asylum, where they constitute more than a third part of all the commitments. Some of these admissions, however, have been terminated by a regular commitment under the law of 1879. It was held by this Board, in a disputed case, that voluntary admissions at a private asylum were not within the meaning of the law, provided the persons applying were manifestly insane; but that other persons applying for admission at a private asylum could be received without legal commitment. One effect of voluntary commitments is to increase the admissions of persons who cannot strictly be called insane; and this accounts for the number of such persons in the statistical tables. Among 1,450 discharges in the past year, 18 have been entered as not insane.

HOSPITAL RESIDENCE OF THE INSANE.

Of 2,598 patients who were residing in the State hospitals and asylums, October 1, 1879, 1,329 remained in the same establishments six years afterwards, while 680 had died there. Of the 589 other persons who had been discharged, a considerable number (85) are now living in almshouses, while 20 or more have died after leaving the hospitals. These

POPULATION OF THE HOSPITALS.

figures show how slowly our hospital patients go back into the general community to remain there permanently. It would appear that the average hospital residence of those who die in the establishments is at least $3\frac{1}{4}$ years, while the average residence of the 3,870 now remaining is more than five years. The average hospital residence of those who recover is between seven and eight months, and there are few instances of recovery after the patient has been in the hospital for a year, yet the average duration of insanity (including the period before the patient entered the hospital) in all the recoveries is something more than a year. The average duration of insanity at death is shown to be more than 6 years, and is longer in case of women than of men. The period of recovery for men is also shorter than for women, which accounts for the greater number of women always found among the accumulated chronic insane. This excess of women among the insane of Massachusetts is now more than 400; and yet the whole number of insane persons has been greater among men than among women. In consequence of this excess of women, one establishment (the Tewksbury Asylum), is mainly devoted to that sex, and in building for the chronic insane hereafter, it will be expedient to provide more space for women than for men.

CLASSIFICATION AND FUTURE PROVISION FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS INSANE.

Serious errors have hitherto been committed in building for the insane, because their natural classification into recent and chronic, male and female, quiet and violent, pauper and self-supporting, etc., has not been duly considered. The statistical tables originated by this Board, six years ago, now show quite clearly what these classifications are, and the information thus obtained should be borne in mind in all future provision for the insane of Massachusetts. It is seen, for example, that the number of patients requiring curative treatment at any given time is never greater in the whole State than a single large hospital could easily contain; that the number requiring infirmary treatment for ordinary

CLASSIFICATION OF THE INSANE.

diseases is usually quite as large, at any time, as of those whose restoration to sanity can be reasonably expected; that of all those insane persons residing in the hospitals, asylums, and almshouses of Massachusetts, now numbering nearly 4,500, not more than 750 are supported either wholly or in part by their own property or that of their friends; and that nearly half of this aggregate (say 2,000) are of the chronic and quiet class. There are many persons whose insanity is chronic, but who are still subject to periods of excitement, or to dangerous or annoying delusions, who therefore require hospital treatment; but many hundreds of the chronic insane in the State do not require it. For such patients asylum buildings, either on separate farms or detached from the hospitals on the hospital farms, are all that is necessary; and these can be provided at a cost very much less than even the cost of the Westborough hospital, which itself is hardly a fourth part of the *per capita* cost at the Danvers hospital. That structure (which was the last built and occupied by the State before the Westborough Hospital was constructed) was built with entire disregard, not only of the proper cost of such an establishment, but of the well-known classification of the insane into recent and chronic, self-supporting and pauper patients. Consequently we see there sumptuous appointments devoted to the uses of an almshouse; for among the 725 patients now occupying the costly wards at Danvers, hardly 110 are supported by their own means, while more than 600 are paupers. This is not an accidental condition, but the natural result of those causes which produce insanity; for insanity, if long continued, must lead to pauperism in a great majority of cases. The only choice is between pauperizing the patient himself, by throwing him upon the public treasury for support, or reducing his family to pauperism by obliging them to maintain him. Of these, the first alternative is preferable, and is the one adopted in nearly all civilized communities. Hence the great number of the pauper insane in Massachusetts, in England, Scotland, and all other countries where the division between paupers and self-supporting persons is strictly

COST OF THE CHRONIC INSANE.

made. In Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and many other American States, this distinction is not so obviously made, because thousands of the insane are supported from the State Treasury in whole or in part, without being classed as paupers, although they are such in fact. Our Massachusetts laws require this distinction to be drawn, as do those of Great Britain.

It by no means follows that because an insane person is poor he should not receive all the advantages of curative treatment which the State can properly afford. He should receive them and he does so in Massachusetts. But when the curative period has passed, and the patient is to be supported at the public expense for many years, it is unjust to the public to make the cost of this support so large as it must be in establishments built like the Danvers or the Worcester Hospital. These patients should be maintained in comfort, but in much less costly buildings and at a smaller weekly rate. This is done at present in the Worcester Asylum, where the weekly cost is less than \$3, and at the Tewksbury Asylum where it does not much exceed \$2. In special asylum buildings for this class of the poor the weekly cost need not exceed \$2.50 for a large number of those at present supported by the public in Massachusetts. At the Danvers Hospital, if we reckon the interest on the cost of the buildings, which the State is now annually paying, as well as the current expense of carrying on the hospital, we shall find that each patient of the pauper class costs not less than \$5.50 a week, or \$3 more than the sum actually needful to support persons of this class in properly constructed buildings. At the Tewksbury Asylum, assuming that the buildings, furniture, etc., have cost \$125,000, and reckoning the interest on that sum (40 cents a week) for each patient, it appears that the whole cost, interest included, is only about \$2.50 a week. It would be easy now to construct buildings for this class of the insane which would be better than those at Tewksbury, and would cost less.

A consideration of the great burden of interest, which must be yearly paid on the cost of hospital buildings, gives to

BOARDING OUT THE INSANE.

the policy of boarding-out a small number of the chronic insane the character of an economical measure. For the cost of placing out and supervising these boarders cannot exceed 50 cents a week, while the interest on the cost of the cheapest Massachusetts hospital is more than 75 cents a week for each patient, and in case of the Danvers Hospital is \$2.25 a week. The number of the chronic insane who can properly be boarded out is a matter of experiment, and perhaps does not exceed 10 per cent. of all the insane under public treatment at a given time. This rate, however, would allow nearly 500 to be boarded in families, after the system had become well established; and the cost of building a hospital, even for 500 patients, would not be less than \$300,000. It will be some years, perhaps, before so many as 500 of the chronic insane can be boarded in Massachusetts families at the public expense; but when this has been done the cost and delay incident to building another large hospital will have been avoided.

THE NEW BOARDING-OUT LAW.

The Act of 1885 (chapter 385) introducing under legal restrictions this policy of placing the insane in families at the public expense is as follows:—

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE CARE OF CERTAIN INSANE PERSONS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The state board of health, lunacy and charity is hereby authorized to place at board where they may deem it expedient, and in suitable families throughout the Commonwealth, insane persons of the chronic and quiet class; and the cost of boarding such insane persons having no settlement in this Commonwealth shall be paid from the appropriation for the support of state paupers in lunatic hospitals; but the rate paid for their board shall not exceed the rate now paid in the state lunatic hospitals.

SECT. 2. Bills for the support of such insane persons boarded in families at the expense of the state shall be payable quarterly, and shall be audited by the state board of health, lunacy and charity, which shall present at the end of each quarter commencing January, April, July and October, a schedule of all such bills

BOARDING-OUT THE INSANE.

incurred during the quarter; and registers shall be kept by said board in such form that the auditor of accounts shall be able to verify such schedules; and for the present year all such bills shall be paid from the appropriation made in chapter nine of the acts of eighteen hundred and eighty-five for the support of state paupers in lunatic hospitals.

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of the board of health, lunacy and charity to cause all insane persons who are boarded in families at the expense of the Commonwealth, to be visited at least once in three months; and all insane persons who are boarded in families at the expense of towns and cities, and whose residence is made known to said board, shall be visited in like manner at least once in six months by some agent of the board of health, lunacy and charity.

SECT. 4. Said board shall be required to remove to a lunatic hospital or to some better boarding place, all state paupers who upon visitation are found to be abused, neglected or improperly cared for when boarded under the authority of this act; and it may also remove to a lunatic hospital any insane person boarded at the expense of a city or town, who shall be found unsuitably provided with a boarding place.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 19, 1885.*]

This Act went into operation on the 18th of July, thirty days after its enactment, and on the 10th of August two State patients were sent to boarding places under its provisions. This number was increased before the first of January, 1886, to 29 State patients, and two or three town patients were also sent to boarding places. The number remaining at board on the 1st of January of both classes was 28 and the total cost to the State for board and clothing had been \$670, which was taken, as the law provided, from the appropriation for State paupers in lunatic hospitals. It was not thought best to try the experiment of boarding out these patients on a large scale, until the results of a cautious trial had been ascertained; there being much doubt in the minds of many people concerning the safety and general expediency of such a policy. Thus far the result has been satisfactory; the persons applying for such boarders being in general a very worthy class of citizens,

THE LUNACY LAWS.

and the patients themselves greatly enjoying the change from the hospital wards to a freer life. The whole number sent to boarding-places in five months was 32, of whom one was discharged to leave the country, two were returned to the hospital as unsuitable cases, and one for a special cause, leaving 28 in 14 families, Jan. 1, 1886. These are living in Athol, Charlton, Chelsea, Goshen, Marion, Medfield, Raynham, Southwick, Spencer, Taunton and Westborough.

THE LAWS OF COMMITMENT AND DISCHARGE.

The Boarding-out law, above cited, in order to be fully available for the purposes of its enactment seems to require a slight change in the statutes regulating commitment to a hospital or asylum, so that persons thus committed may be held under the authority of this Board during the period that they remain outside of the hospitals to which they may be committed. We have, therefore, included among the recommendations at the end of this Report, one for a statute which will enable this authority to be exercised over patients now under commitment as well as those who may hereafter be committed. The present commitment law, which has been in force nearly seven years with slight modifications, has not, in fact, so far as we can judge, increased commitments of the insane above what they would have been under the former laws; notwithstanding the provision for emergency cases, for voluntary commitments, and for the reception by the hospitals of inebriates and dipsomaniacs. The law of 1885, authorizing such commitments, will need to be amended in some respects, and we have therefore made a recommendation on this subject also. The voluntary commitment law is working well; there should, however, be a law authorizing the judicial commitment, to private asylums, of the inebriate.

With these general remarks we proceed to report on the condition of the State establishments for the insane, and such others maintained at public or private cost as the law directs this Board to supervise or inspect.

THE TWO WORCESTER ESTABLISHMENTS.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

1. THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

Superintendent, Dr. JOHN G. PARK.

This Hospital maintains two establishments; that under the direction of Dr. Park is the so-called New Hospital, the construction of which was begun in 1872, (the estate having been purchased in 1870), and which was opened for patients in October, 1877. At that time the name of the old Worcester Hospital was changed to "Chronic Asylum," and it was placed under a special Superintendent, at first Dr. Park, and afterwards the present Superintendent, Dr. Quinby. In respect to admissions and discharges, the New Hospital continues the register which was kept at the old hospital up to October, 1877; while the Chronic Asylum has a new register of its own, containing only the chronic pauper patients received under the Act of 1877. These Asylum patients are all transferred by this Board from other hospitals and asylums, and few recent cases are among them. In the new Worcester hospital, most of the patients are committed by the courts, though transfers are sometimes made from the prisons and from other hospitals. The whole number of patients in the year ending October 1, 1885, has been 1,042 (the average number about 765), of whom something less than a sixth part were reported as private patients. There are as many private patients at Worcester as in both the hospitals at Taunton and Northampton, and a few more than at Danvers. The recoveries at Worcester were but 74 and the deaths 68, in a total of 1,042 persons. The death-rate in the New Hospital is quite low, being only 6.4 per cent. of the whole number under treatment. Of the 68 recoveries at Worcester only 62 were first admissions, and four were recoveries after four or more admissions. The deaths upon first admissions were 60, or almost as many as

RECOVERIES AT WORCESTER.

the recoveries; and in all the State hospitals, while the recoveries upon first admissions were 210, the deaths upon first admissions were 221. Out of 222 admitted at Worcester during the year, who had never been in a hospital before, the number of recoveries during the year was apparently less than 60. Dr. Park's tables show that the 10,361 patients received at Worcester during 53 years have had nearly 18,000 admissions either at Worcester or elsewhere. As 1,597 of these persons died without leaving the Worcester hospital, the 8,764 other patients must have had an average of nearly two admissions each, during their whole hospital life. The whole number of nominal recoveries during the 53 years covered by these tables was 3,583, or about $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole number (10,361); but as many of these recovered persons had many recoveries each, it is doubtful if the whole number of different persons who went out recovered was more than 3,000, which would be less than 30 per cent. In order to show what was the result of recovery in cases which did not return to the hospital, Dr. Park prints a table giving the facts concerning 828 persons who were discharged recovered, either upon their *only* admission or their *last* readmission. This table shows that, of these 828 persons, only 450 continued sane through the rest of their lives, or up to this time; while 193 relapsed into insanity and are since dead, 39 committed suicide, and 100 relapsed into insanity and are or have been living in hospitals or asylums. Of those who are dead, 469 in all, only a little more than half (237) died sane, while 39 committed suicide. This is a ratio of suicide among the recovered insane at least ten times as great as in the general community. It would seem probable, from these Worcester statistics, that not much more than half of the patients who recover in our hospitals continue sane through the rest of their lives.

The general condition of the New Hospital remains in all respects good, and there is less difficulty in securing good attendants and in employing the patients than was at one time experienced. Knitting and even spinning on hand-

THE CHRONIC ASYLUM.

wheels, and the manufacture of rugs, have been introduced in a small way during the past two years, giving pleasant employment to a few patients. The amount of restraint and seclusion here is considerably greater than at the Danvers Hospital, but much less than formerly.

2. THE WORCESTER CHRONIC ASYLUM.

Superintendent. — Dr. H. M. QUINBY.

The number of patients at this Asylum varies less than at the hospitals which receive cases from the courts; being usually kept full by transfers from those hospitals, but making few discharges, except by death. Its capacity is now about 400, and the whole number of patients in 1885 was 447, of whom one recovered and 34 died. The average number was 391, as it was in 1884, and the average weekly cost was less than \$3. As the average income from each patient is about \$3.30 per week, the surplus of the Asylum accumulates, besides furnishing the means to make material improvements in the old buildings. A great many of the patients here either need restraint or are incapable of labor. The presence of such persons, many of whom have been hospital patients for ten or fifteen years, is shown by the large mortality, in which this Asylum usually exceeds the other establishments for the insane in the State. Aged patients, who have long been accumulating in hospitals, must die in large numbers wherever the accumulation takes place; and this, at present, happens to be at the Worcester Asylum. The ventilation, heating, and general condition of the Asylum are noticeably good; the amount of restraint is much less than formerly; and the mortality in the past year has been less than usual, — 7.4 per cent. of the whole number under treatment. At present the Asylum is unusually full (404 patients), many removals having been made thereto from the Danvers hospital in order to relieve the crowded condition of the latter.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS AT TAUNTON.

THE TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Superintendent. — DR. J. P. BROWN.

For some years past this Hospital also has been crowded, from receiving the Boston commitments when the Danvers hospital was too full. The whole number of patients at Taunton in 1885 was 920, against 907 in the year preceding; the average number was 659, instead of 630 in 1884. This excess of patients — for all above 550 are in excess at Taunton — has diminished the comfort of the inmates; but the deaths, which were 79 in 1883, were only 65 in 1884, and this year also 65. The removal of old patients to almshouses, etc., may account in part for this decrease in deaths. The present death-rate is only 7 per cent. on the whole number under treatment, — smaller than at the Worcester Asylum and the Danvers Hospital, but larger than at most of the other establishments. The medical staff at Taunton has been considerably increased during the past year, and the medical records and general registers of the hospital are better kept than at any previous period. Certain faults of construction and arrangement in the buildings and grounds are difficult to remedy; but on the whole the general condition of the Taunton Hospital is better than at any time since 1879. The recoveries do not increase; on the contrary they were but 60 last year, as against 85 in 1884; but this is due to the smaller number of hopeful cases admitted.

A new bridge in the rear of the hospital has taken the place of an old one which was inconveniently near the buildings; the proposed change in street location has been made, and the Hospital gains much thereby. The river, which the new street crosses and into which the Hospital sewage is discharged, has become more offensive, and it would be well to distribute the sewage over the farm, instead of wasting it in the river. It would, also, be expedient for this hospital (which is much pressed for land, since its patients have become so many) to acquire another farm in Taunton or some adjoining town, to which, if necessary, a portion of the patients could be sent, and which

RESIGNATION OF DR. EARLE.

could be cultivated by their labor. The present farm is much too small to give sufficient employment to the men.

THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Superintendent, — Dr. EDWARD B. NIMS.

The resignation of Dr. Earle, which had been for some time announced, took place on the 1st of October, 1885, but the annual report of this hospital is from his pen. It exhibits very fully the results of his stewardship for more than twenty-one years, and presents many facts concerning the hospital and its history which are of great interest. The hospital record at Northampton for a single year is not very important, however, as compared with the larger hospitals, the number of admissions, of recent cases, and of recoveries being so small. Among the persons admitted last year (130) only 54 had been insane less than a year, and in the year preceding there were but 57 such cases among 131 persons admitted. There were, therefore, only 111 recent cases in the two years,—less than are now admitted at Taunton in a single year, and but little more than a third of the number admitted at Danvers, where in the same two years 567 cases of recent insanity are reported. The whole number of persons at Northampton in 1885 was 588, or 6 less than in 1884; the recoveries were 29 and the deaths 27. Few persons were transferred to or from this hospital during the year, but its average number increased to 476, having been only 463 in 1884. A considerable number of the Northampton patients are likely to be boarded in families, the applicants for such boarders being most numerous in the counties which supply this hospital with patients. The custom of boarding the insane of the towns in families also prevails in the western counties much more than in Eastern Massachusetts.

THE DANVERS LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Superintendent, — Dr. W. B. GOLDSMITH.

This hospital continues to increase its surplus (which is now more than \$60,000), in consequence of the large number

THE SICK AND INFIRM AT DANVERS.

of its inmates. The whole number of patients during the year 1884-5 was 1,200; the average number 742; the average weekly cost, about \$3.62. The number remaining on the 1st of October, 1885, was 752; of whom 381 were men, and 371 women. Since that date the number has been considerably diminished by removals; and in consequence of opening a special asylum for chronic insane men at Tewksbury, the excess of men at Danvers and in some of the other hospitals has almost disappeared. The admissions of men at Danvers still continue less than those of women, but among the first admissions of the last year the proportion of the two sexes is nearly equal. This hospital ordinarily contains many more sick persons than any other State establishment for the insane; the number in bed under treatment for illness being generally about 50, while at Worcester it seldom exceeds 20, and there is about the same number at Taunton. Besides those actually in bed, there is also at Danvers a large number of infirm patients, so that those capable of employment are not so large a proportion of the whole number as at several other hospitals. There is less restraint and seclusion at Danvers than anywhere else in the State, and there is also a more complete medical record and general history of each patient than at the other hospitals. The number of reported recoveries during the year was 102 and of deaths 87; the death-rate at Danvers appearing to be $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the whole number, while the recoveries are $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the recoveries, 81 were upon first admissions, while 82 patients died during their first admission; showing what is otherwise known to be true, that of all persons admitted for the first time to our hospitals rather more die than recover before leaving the hospital.

As Danvers was the last hospital opened in Massachusetts and was built at great cost for the special purpose of promoting recoveries, it may be well to exhibit the general results at this hospital in this respect, for the last six years, commencing October 1, 1879, and ending at the same date in 1885. At the former date, six years ago, 533 patients were remaining in the Danvers hospital. Of these at least

RECOVERIES AT DANVERS.

150 have since died (of whom 99 died at Danvers), and 200 were, on the 1st of October 1885, still residing insane in hospitals, asylums and almshouses, making 350 in all who either died insane or are still living in that condition with practically no hope of recovery. Of the other persons in the list, 183 in all, a small number have recovered and nearly all the rest are believed either to have died insane or to be still living unrecovered. It is not probable that more than 50 of these 533 persons permanently recovered, — that is, less than one in ten. Within the six years intervening between the two dates, in 1879 and 1885, the number of persons admitted to the Danvers hospital who had never before been in any hospital for the insane was 2,315; and of these up to the 1st of October, 1885, 518 had died without leaving the hospital and 602 were reported as recovered; but there is reason to believe that the recoveries in the years 1880-1881 were exaggerated and that the real recoveries in the six years did not much exceed the deaths. Reckoning together the hospital population six years ago (533) and the first admissions since (2,315) we have an aggregate of 2,848, among whom the recoveries did not exceed 650, while the deaths in hospital were about 655. That is to say, less than a fourth part of these hospital cases recovered even nominally, while many of those reported as recovered, afterwards lapsed into insanity. For the past five years the aggregate recoveries upon first admissions at Danvers have been but 434, while the aggregate deaths upon first admissions have been 446. This shows that in the newest of the State hospitals, receiving more recent cases than any other, the *possible* recoveries are less than half of those admitted for the first time; and the actual recoveries are much fewer. During six years 473 cases of paresis have been received at all the hospitals, 317 of which have already died, and of these, 256 cases and 160 deaths occurred at Danvers. This is the most remarkable exhibit of this disease, in so short a time, than any Massachusetts hospital, perhaps any American hospital, has afforded. At all the hospitals named in Table XXIII., 90 paretics were admitted last year, and 51 died. It

THE DANVERS HOSPITAL.

is not likely that this number, which a few years ago would have been considered enormous, will be diminished in future years, but rather increased.

Danvers is remarkable for the number of patients of foreign parentage received ; since out of 487 known cases in 1885, only 188 were of American parentage, while 201 were of Irish parentage, and 299 of foreign parentage, including the Irish. Of these admissions, 172 were from Suffolk County, 191 from Essex and 118 from Middlesex, and 401 of the whole number were from cities or large towns. The admissions from Boston were less than usual, because so many of the Boston patients went to Taunton or Worcester because the wards at Danvers were so crowded. The admissions at all the State hospitals from Suffolk County were 370 out of 1,219 admissions from all the counties, so that 22 per cent. of the population furnish more than 30 per cent. of the insane.

This hospital has added nearly 30 acres to its farm during 1885, and now has a building site on which an establishment for the chronic insane might be placed should it be thought expedient to put up such a building in connection with this hospital. In case this is done the farm should be still further enlarged, for there is no better way to employ the male patients than in farm labor, while the income thence derived diminishes the cost of support and the farm products add materially to the diet of the patients. The general management of this hospital continues good and the difficulties encountered in the treatment of so large a number of recent cases, among whom there is so much sickness, have been skilfully met and successfully overcome. No other hospital in the State has met so many of these difficulties, or has so much improved its financial condition within a few years.

6. THE TEWKSBURY ASYLUM.

The number of insane persons in the Tewksbury Asylum has considerably increased since October 1. There were during the year ended at that date, 351 patients, the average number being 304 ; there were no recoveries, but 23 deaths.

THE INSANE AT TEWKSBURY.

The inmates are nearly all women, who have been transferred from the State hospitals, but occasionally an inmate of the State Almshouse, admitted there as sane, is found to be insane, and transferred to the asylum. The patients are no longer all State paupers, — a considerable number, for whom settlements have been found, boarding there at the expense of Boston. They are generally more robust than the patients in the Chronic Asylum at Worcester, but belong to the same general class, and this fact, together with the care in their treatment, explains the small number of deaths among them. The low death-rate in recent years is in marked contrast with that which prevailed among the insane at Tewksbury in 1875, and the years preceding, before the medical supervision of the asylum inmates was well organized. In 1875 there occurred 58 deaths among 410 insane patients; in 1876, when the medical staff was reorganized, there were but 38 deaths among 365 insane persons; in 1877 the deaths fell to 21, and in 1878 to 25, among, respectively, 338 and 318 insane persons; in 1879 (the medical care becoming better year by year) there were but 16 deaths among 256 insane inmates; in 1880 but 8 deaths among 266 insane inmates; in 1881 but 6 deaths among 305 patients; in 1882 there were 25 deaths among 317 patients; in 1883, 16 deaths among 294 patients; in 1884, 17 deaths among 344 patients; and in 1885, 23 deaths among 351 patients. This is less than half the death-rate ten years before. The number of attendants is now sufficient; the insane are better fed and clothed than formerly, and do much more work. Under the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Fisher, a record is kept of their restraint, seclusion, etc., and their whole treatment is more systematic. The purpose of the Board, expressed in its last annual report, to increase the number of patients at Tewksbury in order to relieve the crowded hospitals, has been carried out during 1885 by sending more women to the asylum building, and by obtaining the use of another building not far distant, but with a separate yard, for insane men, of whom a little more than 50 are now supported in this asylum, where the whole number of patients, January 1, 1886, was 364. The present

THE NEW HOSPITAL AT WESTBOROUGH.

arrangement for male patients at Tewksbury is only temporary, and should this class remain there, a fire-proof building should be erected for their accommodation large enough to contain, at least, 100.

7. THE WESTBOROUGH HOSPITAL.

Superintendent. — — — — —

This establishment is not yet finished, but one part of the buildings is nearly ready to be occupied by 100 women. They were used by the Lyman School until the close of March, and a portion of them still continue to be so occupied. Since the work of rebuilding and repairing the main structure commenced in April last, it has gone forward rapidly, and it is now possible to see what the capacity and fitness of this new hospital will be. When fully completed, the main hospital, which is expected to be ready for both sexes before July 1, 1886, will have room for 160 patients of each sex; and it is proposed by the trustees to fit up the Farm house and Garden house for the use of 80 patients, reserving the Peters house for other uses. If this plan is carried out the hospital will have room for 400 patients before the close of 1886, and will thus be able to relieve the existing hospitals of perhaps 200 patients during the year. By law the selection of these patients is left to this Board; preference being given to those now in the hospitals who choose to be treated according to the homœopathic practice. The convenience of the Westborough hospital should be consulted as to the time of such transfers from the other hospitals, and the sex, physical condition, and other circumstances of the patients to be transferred. An appropriation will be necessary for the maintenance of this hospital until its own income from the board of patients shall be sufficient to maintain it, which can hardly happen before the close of the present year.

Although the actual cost of this hospital when completed cannot yet be foreseen, it is evident that the *per capita* outlay for housing each patient at Westborough will be less than a third part as great as at the two newest hospitals in

THE COUNTY RECEPTACLES.

Worcester and Danvers. The cost for construction and furnishing at Westborough can hardly exceed \$250,000 for 400 patients and may be estimated at \$600 *per capita*. The cost of construction and furnishing for 1,400 patients at Danvers and Worcester, up to this time, has not been less than \$3,000,000, and may have reached \$3,200,000. At the smaller rate, the *per capita* outlay for each patient would be about \$2,150, while at the Danvers hospital alone it exceeds \$2,500. The contrast is striking, and indicates the great progress in correct ideas of hospital construction within the past ten years.

II. MUNICIPAL AND PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

8. THE BOSTON HOSPITAL.

9. THE IPSWICH RECEPTACLE.

These two establishments are all that remain of the "County receptacles" authorized by law for the chronic and dangerous insane nearly fifty years ago, when many insane persons were kept in prison for restraint. The Ipswich Receptacle is an old fashioned, ill-arranged pauper asylum, in which are also supported a few private patients. Its patients numbered 53 at the beginning of the year, 68 during the year, and 57 at its close. There were 2 recoveries and 4 deaths; 50 of those remaining are town and city patients from Essex County and 7 are private patients. The average number (53) is smaller than formerly; the standard of treatment much below that of the State hospitals; the death-rate during the past year is lower than usual and lower than at most of the hospitals. As soon as the patients now maintained at Ipswich can be comfortably provided for elsewhere, they should be removed and the whole building given up to the uses of a prison, for which it is reasonably well fitted, while it has long been an unsatisfactory place for the insane. Most of those who remain there are town paupers, as above mentioned.

THE SOUTH BOSTON HOSPITAL.

The Boston Lunatic Hospital may perhaps be enlarged in 1886 by the use of some of the city buildings at Austin Farm, for chronic patients under the care of the medical officers at South Boston, where the hospital still remains in the old building, which was erected in 1838 or earlier. It has recently been considerably improved, but still lacks the space and many of the conveniences of the State hospitals, being particularly deficient in grounds and farm land, upon which the patients can work. The use of Austin Farm as an annex to this hospital would remedy this deficiency in part. The South Boston buildings have been more crowded than usual during the past year, the whole number of patients having been 312 and the average 203. The recoveries and deaths during the year ending October 1, 1885 were precisely the same, 29 each. This gives a death-rate of 9.3, which is higher than at any of the other establishments. The death-rate at this hospital has usually been high and is a little below the average this year. Of those remaining January 1 (229), nearly all were residents of Boston and city patients; but 22 were supported by their friends. The old hospital buildings have been repaired and enlarged by the addition of separate dining-rooms, so that they now afford a more comfortable home to the patients than formerly. This hospital receives ten times as many "emergency cases" as any other; and in proportion to its admissions, more recent cases than any other except the McLean Asylum. The average cost of patients is greater than in the State hospitals, by reason of the small number; being reported for the last official year at \$5.85 per week, with a net cost to the city of Boston of \$5.51 per week.

11-18. PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Of a very different class from the almshouse asylums just mentioned are the eight private asylums in the State, including the oldest, at Somerville, which is only private in the sense of belonging to a corporation, and not to the State or any of its municipalities. These establishments admit no paupers, and are chiefly occupied by persons of wealth, or

 THE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

with wealthy friends, who can afford to pay for the more expensive treatment which they furnish. The lowest weekly rates in these private asylums are above all but the highest in the State hospitals, and the average rate probably exceeds \$20 a week. Two have been opened within the year, one by Dr. B. R. Benner at Tyngsborough and the other by Dr. W. F. Heald in the former buildings of Dr. Howe at Pepperell. Naming those in existence, in the order of date, they are the following :—

11. The McLean Asylum at Somerville, opened in 1818, as a branch of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

12. Dr. Thompson's Asylum at Northampton ("Shady Lawn"), opened in 1874.

13. Dr. Bemis's Asylum ("Herbert Hall") at Worcester, opened in 1874.

14. The Doctors Russell's Asylum ("The Highlands") at Winchendon, opened in 1879.

15. Dr. Channing's Asylum at Brookline, opened in 1879.

16. Dr. Stedman's Asylum ("Woodbourne") at West Roxbury, opened in August, 1884.

17. Dr. Benner's Asylum ("Riverside") at Tyngsborough, opened in December, 1884.

18. Dr. Heald's Asylum at Pepperell, opened in July, 1885.

11. THE MCLEAN ASYLUM.

Superintendent,—Dr. EDWARD COWLES.

This was the first hospital for the insane opened in Massachusetts,—beginning its long and useful history in 1818, as a branch of the Massachusetts General Hospital, to which it still belongs. It now receives no State patients, nor paupers of the towns, but maintains some free beds for patients who cannot pay full board; and occasionally asks to have such cases transferred to the State hospitals. During the year ending October 1, 1885, there have been 264 persons under treatment in its buildings at Somerville, or at a small branch asylum in Lynn. This year it is proposed to begin

THE McLEAN ASYLUM.

erecting new asylum buildings at Belmont, where an estate was bought some years since.

Among these 264 patients of the past year there were 42 recoveries and 16 deaths. A glance at the statistics of the past six years will show that the McLean Asylum has been rapidly increasing its first admissions,—which in 1880 were 33, in 1881, 38, in 1882, 59, in 1883, 72, in 1884, 86, and in 1885, 61. The recoveries naturally followed in the same line of increase,—11 in 1880, 18 in 1881, 23 in 1882, 30 in 1883, 36 in 1884, and 42 in 1885. The deaths also have increased, though not regularly,—being 7 in 1880, 13 in 1881, 11 in 1882, 11 in 1883, 21 in 1884 and 16 in 1885. Wherever recent cases are numerous, recoveries and deaths will also be many. The recoveries have been promoted also, by the large number of voluntary admissions at Somerville, already referred to. There have been 36 admissions of this kind in the calendar year 1885, covering 34 persons; the whole number of persons voluntarily admitted here since 1881 having been 118, and the admissions of cases, 133. Out of 54 persons voluntarily admitted to all the hospitals during the calendar year 1885, 34 were received at Somerville, of whom 12 remained December 31, 1885. As already stated, the whole number of voluntary admissions (cases) since the law of 1881 took effect, has been 213 up to the close of the calendar year 1885; but so many of these cases were readmissions that the whole number of persons was but 189. Of these persons 118, representing 133 cases, were admitted at Somerville.

The treatment at the Asylum has been improved by Dr. Cowles, and consequently the weekly cost has risen, in spite of the increase in the average number, which was 155 in 1880, and 172 in 1885. There are always more women than men here; and the majority of the patients, as elsewhere, are cases of chronic insanity. There is very little restraint and seclusion, and more amusement and occupation than at the larger hospitals,—though the patients perform little labor. The average hospital residence here is longer than at Taunton or Worcester, and double that at

THE PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Danvers, — but less than at Northampton, Tewksbury, or the Worcester Asylum. The average board paid by the patients is high, but the income of the Asylum does not meet all its expenses, — the balance, being drawn from the funds belonging to the parent corporation. In rebuilding, room will be provided for more patients and the land for their use will be more ample.

12-18. THE SMALLER PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Of the Asylums which are strictly private and have no corporate existence, Dr. Russell's receives the most patients in a year, Dr. Bemis's next, and Dr. Heald's thus far the fewest. The whole number at all (including Dr. Heald's which opened July 9), was less than 100; while the recoveries are reported as 26 and the deaths 4. This is a larger proportion of recoveries, and a smaller one of deaths than occurs anywhere else; which is not to be wondered at, since these asylums can select their patients. Nearly three-fifths of them were women, and there were few cases of violence or excitement among them, although more than in previous years. There is an increasing number in these asylums of persons not strictly insane, but so classified in respect to recovery, which accounts in part for the disproportionate number of recoveries in these small establishments. A considerable difference exists in the system pursued, the advantages afforded, and the weekly cost, at these asylums; but it is hardly necessary to point out what these are, since all are regarded as suitable places for such patients as are sent to them. Most of them receive persons not really insane, as well as those whom the law requires to be committed. The Adams Nervine Asylum at Jamaica Plain also receives occasionally persons who become insane, and are then discharged, — that institution not being intended for such patients. These frequently enter the private asylums, and sometimes find their way into the public hospitals. There are a few private families in different parts of the State which receive private patients as boarders but without the license which is necessary for a private asylum. These

RECOVERIES AT DIFFERENT ASYLUMS.

might be included by special enactment under the Boarding-out law passed last year ; it being assumed that all families where the insane are living under the supervision of this Board are legally qualified to receive and retain them. The form of law recommended on a subsequent page can be so drawn as to include these private boarders along with the public patients boarded in families.

RECOVERIES, PRESENT NUMBER OF PATIENTS, ETC.

The highest rate of recovery last year was, first, at the strictly private asylums, and then at the Somerville Asylum, where there were 264 different patients during the year, and 42 recoveries, a percentage of 16 ; in the Boston Lunatic Hospital, with 313 during the year, there were 29 recoveries, a percentage of 9. None of the larger hospitals show so great a percentage as Somerville in their recoveries : Worcester reporting 1,041 persons and 68 recoveries, a percentage of $6\frac{1}{2}$; Taunton, 65 recoveries among 920 persons, a percentage of 7 ; and Danvers, 87 recoveries among 1,200 patients, or 7 per cent. Northampton shows a still smaller percentage, 27 recoveries among 588 patients, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. As might be supposed, the chances of recovery seem to be greater in small hospitals than in large ones ; but in the private asylums and small hospitals it so happens that a greater proportion of recent and curable cases have been received during the past year than was the case at the State hospitals. The latter can exercise no selection, but must take the cases which come to them, while the two small hospitals at Somerville and South Boston, and the private asylums, can, to some extent, select their patients, either by choice in admission or by transfer after admission ; and have done so during the past year. This should be remembered in comparing the rate of recovery at the State hospitals and at those asylums where it appears to be much larger ; and it should also be considered that the estimate of what constitutes recovery is much stricter at the State hospitals than formerly, and perhaps than at the private asylums now.

The whole number of patients remaining in the Massachu-

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

aggregate, therefore, there were about 2,070 men and 2,500 women, in all these establishments on the 1st of January, 1886; besides 88,—34 men, 54 women, boarding in families.

THE CAUSES OF INSANITY.

We print no statistics of the alleged causes of insanity, for it is well known that the so-called causes are frequently, perhaps generally, misstated, so that to publish them would not increase a true knowledge of insanity. It would be possible for the hospitals to report them in a more useful form, as we have suggested. The Tables concerning Forms of Disease in the Appendix (XXII. and XXIII.) really throw much light on the causation of insanity. Thus, it appears by Table XXVIII. that in six years, at six of the public hospitals, there had been 473 cases of general paralysis, 88 of ordinary paralysis, 373 of epilepsy, 94 of idiocy or imbecility, and 33 of organic brain disease,—in all, 1,061 cases out of 8,079, where definite physical conditions determined the insanity. There were also 325 cases of alcoholic insanity or delirium tremens,—in which there were 190 recoveries—and 68 cases where no insanity appeared. Among 3,743 cases of mania, 1,085 nominally recovered; in 1,729 cases of melancholia, 457 nominally recovered; while in 1,138 cases of dementia, only 13 recovered, while 411 died. It would be interesting to trace the influence of heredity in all cases, but this cannot yet be done with much accuracy. The occupation of persons who become insane has more or less to do in some cases with their attacks of insanity; and therefore the Table of Occupations, given in the Appendix, may be of some value in the study of causation. For two years past some women, the wives of farmers, appear in the table among the farming class, but wives have generally been entered as “house-keepers,” and during the six years 1,736 women thus designated have been admitted, out of 3,271 women whose occupations were classified. In the same time 786 women were admitted as “domestics” and 206 as “operatives.” These terms are frequently interchangeable, and the same is true,

STATE AND TOWN PATIENTS.

to some extent, of "housekeepers," many of whom have been either operatives or domestics. Generally speaking, it is the circumstances of life connected with each occupation, rather than the occupation itself, which promote insanity; for the same pursuit in cities will be accompanied by much more insanity than in country places.

THE INSANE POOR OF THE STATE.

During the past year, ending October 1, 1885, 685 persons, nominally state paupers (including recommitments), were committed to the several lunatic hospitals. Of the whole number there supported nominally as State patients during some portion of the year, 312 were found to have settlements in some city or town, while of those supported by the State during a portion of the year, 113 were removed from the State.

These 685 persons, nominally State paupers, were committed to the several lunatic hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1885, as follows:—

To the Danvers Lunatic Hospital, ...	340
Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	156
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	146
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	43
	685

Besides these, three were admitted as sane persons to the State Almshouse and State Workhouse, who afterwards appeared to be insane, and were transferred to some asylum or hospital.

The 113 persons removed out of the State were sent as follows:—

From the Danvers Lunatic Hospital, ...	41
Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	33
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	23
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	9
Asylum for Insane, Tewksbury, ...	6
Chronic Asylum, Worcester, ...	1
	113

 THE INSANE BOARDING-OUT.

In 13 cases, the friends of State patients were prevailed on to provide for them.

An aggregate of 332 insane persons, transferred to town or private account (223), or removed by overseers or friends (109), were situated as follows:—

In the Danvers Lunatic Hospital, ...	181
Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	59
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	63
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	9
Chronic Asylum, Worcester, ...	1
Asylum for Insane, Tewksbury, ...	19

But for these removals of State patients, the public asylums would be much more crowded than they now are.

The number in these establishments has also been diminished a little by the removal of patients to boarding-places, as already mentioned; and still more by the withdrawal of city and town patients to the almshouses and local asylums. It is impossible to say exactly how many of the latter class there are at the present time, for we have no complete returns from all the cities and towns since April 1, 1885. We have stated the number at 720, and the whole number of the insane boarding in families at public expense is now about 88, making a total of 808 besides those in the establishments above named.

Among the State poor in the hospitals, and chiefly at Worcester, are 61 persons who have committed crimes, but were either acquitted by reason of insanity, or sent to the hospitals, because they became insane in some State prison or reformatory. Over this class of inmates this Board has no power of discharge, and therefore cannot relieve the State of the cost of their support, when hospital treatment is no longer needed.

THE IN-DOOR AND THE OUT-DOOR POOR.

PART FOURTH.

PUBLIC CHARITY.

It has already been mentioned in what manner the objects of public charity in Massachusetts are classified for purposes of administration, — the main divisions being the *Out-door poor*, estimated at 45,000 in a year, and the *In-door poor*, estimated at 16,000. The out-door poor of the State pauper class, however, do not exceed 17,000 different persons during a year, while the in-door poor of the same class are less than a third part as many, not more than 5,500. In both classes many persons are entered more than once during the year. The whole number of these State out-door poor for the past year was about 17,500; of whom 300 were children fully supported, 4,200 were sick persons, who with their families dependent upon them numbered 10,000; and 9,000 were persons temporarily aided without sickness. As between these different classes, there were many duplications, the aggregate must be obtained, not by adding these numbers together; but by deducting from their total the estimated number of duplications. This leaves 17,500 as above stated; but many of these persons also appeared during the year in the list of in-door poor (5,500) so that the aggregate of both classes for whom the State paid cannot have exceeded 22,000. Of all these cases of sickness among the out-door poor, less than 50, or scarcely one per cent. were cases of serious contagious disease, mostly small-pox, — a fact which shows how completely the present sanitary administration guards the State from dangerous and costly epidemics. No such protection was possible under the statutes existing before 1879,

THE OUT-DOOR POOR OF THE STATE.

and the fact is now specially noticeable on account of the ravages of small-pox in Canada, from which the infection mainly reaches Massachusetts.

The out-door poor of the State and those of the municipalities are often mingled together in the town where they are aided, and this is specially true of those who are ill from contagious disease, or from ordinary maladies. By the arrangements of the present Board the sick poor of the State, if unable to be sent to the establishments, are visited and provided for wherever they reside; and there is also provision made for persons not sick who need temporary aid outside the establishments and for a considerable number of persons, chiefly children, who are fully supported by the State in boarding places throughout the Commonwealth. The visitation of these persons, which is partly the work of physicians, brings to the knowledge of the Board and its officers the sanitary condition of the poor in all parts of the State much more exactly and frequently than was formerly the case. The duties of this Board, respecting the out-door poor, as in most of its work, are various and constant. The sick are to be visited, infants are to be provided with boarding places, the condition of families is to be investigated, persons who have pauper settlements within the State or who belong in other States must be sent to the place properly chargeable; persons temporarily aided must be examined, and finally the bills for the support or relief of all these persons must be audited and the claims found to be just certified to the State Treasury. Under this last division of the Board's work it appears that during the year ending October 1, 1885, the number of bills audited has been 10,503, including 3,700 bills, mostly in arrears, from the Boston City Hospital. The amount claimed for the Hospital was \$74,412, but the amount allowed only \$17,638. In ordinary cases among the sick State poor, outside of the Boston Hospital, there were 2,553 bills presented on which the claim audited was \$52 905 and the allowance \$23,628. In cases of sickness, where the wife had a settlement there were 705 bills, the claim being \$11,798 and the allowance \$5,320.

BILLS FOR THE OUT-DOOR POOR.

The whole claim for the support of the sick State poor, exclusive of contagious diseases, was, therefore, \$139,114, and the allowance only \$46,585. The bills for contagious diseases, chiefly of years before 1885, numbered 35, the claim being \$3,398 and the allowance \$1,249. In cases of temporary aid there were 1,719 bills, the claim being \$11,903 and the allowance \$8,657. There were 1,494 burial bills, with a claim of \$11,376, on which \$8,844 was allowed. For the whole business of the sick State poor, contagious diseases, temporary aid and burial, therefore, there were 10,207 bills; the claim was \$165,793 and the allowance \$65,335. This is the largest amount of claims ever considered in a single year and indicates how much the relief of the out-door poor requires a careful supervision by the State.

In the above computation of the out-door poor no account is taken of the children who go out into families from the State establishments, unless board is paid for them. The number who were in families without the payment of board, many of whom are, in fact, earning money for themselves, has been during the year, 1,400, of whom at least 1,100 have not been counted among the in-door poor within the past twelve months. The children of this class are not now increasing in number, chiefly because the admission of children to the State establishments has considerably fallen off in late years and therefore the aggregate from which such children could be taken has somewhat diminished. The children for whom board is paid do increase, however, their number being limited chiefly by the amount of money appropriated for the payment of their board. These children who remained in boarding places on the 1st of October, 1885, were a little less than 280 in number, including about 30 whose board is paid from the Primary School appropriation. The details of the Board's work in regard to these children and those older ones who go to places without the payment of board or appear as culprits in courts will be given hereafter in a chapter specially devoted to the Children of the State.

THE SICK-POOR LAW OF 1865, AND 1885.

While the State's out-door poor are thus cared for in the 347 cities and towns of the Commonwealth, a reciprocal action is going on; for several thousand of the *in-door poor* of these towns and cities are maintained in the State establishments during some part of the year; chiefly in the hospitals and asylums for the insane already mentioned and described. It is for the support of several hundred of this class that the sums mentioned as collected from cities and towns, amounting in the past year to nearly \$35,000, have been charged and paid. This is a reimbursement from the municipalities to the State. A still larger reimbursement is made (upon the audit of the bills just mentioned,) by the State to the municipalities for their outlay in caring for State paupers in the place of their residence, under the laws existing since 1865 for the care of such poor persons outside the State almshouses. The persons now included under these statutes are of three main classes,—those temporarily aided according to the Act of 1877, and the two classes whose removal to a State Almshouse is positively forbidden, viz.: (1) those sick with small-pox or other disease dangerous to the public health; and (2) all other sick persons whose health would be endangered by such removal. The statute for these two classes now stands as follows (Acts of 1885, chap. 211):—

“ All such persons liable to be maintained by the Commonwealth shall be supported during their sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick and notice of such sickness shall be given to the State board, which may examine the case and order the removal of the patient, if it deems it expedient: provided, that the notice herein required in cases of sick persons whose health would be endangered by removal shall be signed by the Overseers of the Poor, or by such officer as they may see fit by special vote to appoint, and they or he shall certify, after a personal examination, that in their or his opinion such removal of the person named in such notice, at the time of his application for aid, would endanger his health. The expense incurred by a city or town under the provisions of the preceding section, after notice has been given as therein required, shall be reimbursed by the Commonwealth, the bills for such support having been approved by the

THE SICK STATE POOR.

State Board or by some person designated by it, the bills so audited being endorsed with a distinct declaration that the amount charged for has been paid from the city or town treasury."

The above Act took effect July 1, 1885, and the notices and bills received by the Department are all in conformity with these provisions except those received from the Carney Hospital in Boston. In regard to these, the Overseers of the Poor of Boston have always held, under the opinion of the late corporation counsel, Mr. Healy, that their board has no authority nor jurisdiction, in cases of patients in that hospital, and consequently have declined to sign the notice: the bills, too, have not contained the required declaration, for the reason that it could not be made with truth. The bills have therefore been obliged to remain without audit. This condition of things is unfortunate and it is to be hoped that some method may be devised of adjusting the difficulties, which at present bear somewhat hard upon a worthy institution.

Including the notices received from the Carney Hospital there were received by the Board from 176 cities and towns, 4,412 notices of sickness among the State poor, of which 1,762 came from the Boston City Hospital and 3,000, or more than two-thirds of the whole number, from the whole territory included in the city of Boston. The whole number of persons covered by these notices appeared to be 10,037, but so many notices were repeated that the whole number of different persons was only about 8,000. Under the Temporary Aid Law 2,108 notices were received from 144 cities and towns, most of which were the same as those sending notice of the sick poor. The number of persons covered by these notices was nominally 9,032, but so many notices were duplicated that the true number of different persons was 8,772. There were also a few duplications between the two classes of sick poor and persons temporarily aided, so that the whole number in both did not exceed 16,600.

The methods of dealing with the out-door poor by the Department to which this work is assigned will best appear by a full statement concerning the audit of bills, the visitation of the sick, the investigation of pauper settlements, etc., and by a

THE COST OF THE SICK POOR.

history of the whole procedure concerning foundling and neglected infants since this Board in 1880 took charge of that class of the out-door poor. The origin of the Sick Poor Law has already been mentioned, but the method of disposing of the city and town claims which arise may be briefly described.

In auditing the bills for the support of the Sick State Poor, the Board has been governed for twenty years by the statute which fixed the maximum allowance at the rate of the average cost of support of similar patients at the old Rainsford Island Hospital. This gave the rate of six dollars per week for the most expensive cases not fatal, and ten dollars a week for prolonged cases ending fatally. Upon the adoption of the Public Statutes, in 1882, the clause referring to the Rainsford Island Hospital was omitted from the text, obviously because that hospital no longer existed, and the statute now reads that "the expense incurred by a city or town" etc., . . . "shall be reimbursed by the Commonwealth." The spirit and intent of the law is obvious enough to any one who examines into the history and sequence of the legislation, and is understood by such of the Overseers of the Poor as have had experience; but some of the town officers throughout the State, having for their guide only the present volume of Statutes, entirely misapprehend the law, and think that their towns have a right to expect reimbursement from the State for any bills paid from their treasuries for the support of paupers, although, through the inexperience of the town officers, such bills may be extravagant. This gives rise to occasional misunderstanding, but the policy pursued by the Board of giving as liberal an allowance in all cases as is consistent with a wise economy, is in general appreciated.

The total number of bills audited by the Board under the several appropriations, during the official year, was 10,503, as before mentioned.

The amount claimed was \$177,765.96.

The amount allowed was \$77,294.52.

The amount deducted was \$100,471.44.

VISITATION OF THE SICK POOR.

At the close of the official year, with the exception of the bills of the Carney Hospital, before alluded to, only eight bills remain without audit, these being held for further investigation.

THE OUT-DOOR POOR — VISITATION.

An essential element in the administration of Out-Door relief, is the system of visitation, and upon the thoroughness with which this is carried out mainly depends the success of the State's management of the cases brought to its attention by the cities and towns. The Department of Out-Door Poor employs at present, in addition to the Superintendent, six visitors, two of whom are physicians. It is the duty of one or another of these visitors to examine personally every case of which the Department is notified by the Overseers of the poor. To this end the cities and towns are assigned to the several visitors, — to one those on or near the lines of the Boston and Albany, the Boston and Maine, and Eastern railroads; to another those on or near the Fitchburg and Old Colony railroads and their connections; another visitor takes the southern half of Boston, its suburbs and some of the nearer cities, such as Lowell, Lawrence, Newton, Cambridge and others; and a fourth visits the north end of Boston, together with East Boston, South Boston and Chelsea. This last mentioned visitor also attends to the transportation of such poor persons as are removed from the State under the direction of the Department. The two medical officers, one of whom is a woman, visit all cases where the especial attendance of a physician seems desirable. One of them regularly visits the Boston City Hospital, the Carney Hospital, the hospitals at Deer and Rainsford Islands, and when necessary, the Quarantine Station and the Small-pox hospital. The care and management of the foundlings and indigent children is also under the immediate charge of these two officers, as is more fully set forth hereafter.

Upon receipt by the Superintendent of a "notice" from the Overseers of the Poor, the case is at once assigned to the appropriate visitor, who, as soon as possible (having

DETAILS OF VISITATION.

a view to an economical arrangement of his time), visits the applicant for relief, and makes a thorough investigation of the case. He inquires carefully into all facts relative to the question of settlement; ascertains the number in the family, their names, age, sex, etc., finds out who, if any, are sick, and the nature and probable continuance of the disease; learns the amount of wages earned, and the current expenses of the family, and all facts bearing on the prospects of the family for self-support in the immediate future. He also notes the appearance of the house as to cleanliness, drainage, etc., and reports at once in writing to the Superintendent, and this report and the action thereon become a part of the history of the case. The importance of this visitation can hardly be over-estimated; it is the great safeguard in the system of outside relief, and the more frequent and thorough it is, the greater is the success in aiding the deserving poor, thus preventing imposture and keeping pauperism and its cost within the smallest possible limits. The careful investigations of the State visitors are the means of establishing many "settlements," where the local authorities, with less opportunity and perhaps less zeal, have failed to do so. This not only diminishes the direct expense to the State, but what is of more importance, secures to persons in distress the enjoyment of the provisions of the laws for their benefit. The visitor is also frequently able to furnish information to the town officers, who are constantly changing, and to prevent litigation between the different towns on questions of disputed settlements.

Upon the receipt of a visitor's report, the case is investigated personally by the Superintendent, who, with all the facts before him, issues such directions as the conditions require. The first question to be determined is that of settlement. If the applicant is legally settled within the Commonwealth, the city or town from which the notice is received, is at once notified, — which ends the Board's duty in the case. If there is evidently no settlement, the next consideration, in case of the sick State poor, is whether the patient is able to be removed to the State Almshouse. If

REMOVALS AND SETTLEMENTS.

upon a careful and humane view of his condition he appears to be well enough to be so removed, the town is notified that the State Board declines to aid him outside that institution. Otherwise aid is continued and the case revisited until terminated.

If the notice is under the Temporary Aid statute and no settlement exists, the point to be considered is whether or not the condition and circumstances are such that the aid, if rendered, will bridge over immediate exigencies, and leave a fair prospect for self-support. If so, aid is directed for four weeks or less; varying in amount according to the circumstances, within the limits of the statute, which allows at most one dollar per week for each individual, or five dollars per week for a family. If the case appears to be one of chronic pauperism, without any prospect for the future, the Superintendent directs removal to the State Almshouse, or declines to aid outside, except in cases where it seemed right and expedient to remove beyond the limits of the Commonwealth; many persons being every year sent at their own desire to their old homes, or to places where they can obtain support in other States, in the British Provinces or other countries. The number of persons thus removed to some place outside the State was 481, at a total cost of \$2,633.65; or an average of less than \$5.50 for each person. Of this sum \$578.25 is charged to the United States under the immigration contract; so that the net cost to the State was but \$2,055.40 or a little more than \$4 for each person. They were sent,—to Europe 170, to the Provinces 116, to places within the United States 195.*

* All newly arrived immigrants and their children, if aided at all by the public in Massachusetts, become State paupers; for few persons under the most favorable circumstances can acquire a local settlement, entitling them to relief from any city or town, in less than five years. Practically, many of this class do not acquire such a pauper settlement in less than ten years and there are not a few who, moving frequently from town to town, never gain a settlement. Natives of Massachusetts and those who have lived in the State so long as ten years, generally can gain a settlement under our laws as they have stood since 1874, unless some ill-fortune or peculiarity of condition has prevented them. It is therefore an important and increasing part of the Board's duties to ascertain the fact of such pauper settlements in regard to the poor who apply for relief or are sent to the lunatic hospitals, alms-

TEMPORARY AID CASES.

The whole number of notices received under the Temporary Aid Law has been 2,108; nominally covering 9,032 persons; in 786 cases covering 3,160 persons aid was stopped upon visitation and inquiry. The number of visits made was 2,181; the number of settlements found was 79, covering 311 persons. There were therefore 865 cases, covering 3,471 persons, in which temporary aid, except for purposes of removal and the determination of settlements, did not appear to be necessary. The number of bills audited was 1,719, or 400 more than in 1884; the amount claimed was \$11,903.42; the amount allowed \$8,656.84; which, added to the cost of removals, etc., makes a total of \$14,552.07, paid from the annual appropriation of \$15,000.

The whole number of cities and towns in which the 16,600 out-door poor, mentioned above, were aided or removed was 210. From these towns also, with a few others, were received bills for the burial of State paupers to the number of 1,494, on which the amount claimed was \$11,376.48 and the amount allowed \$8,844.23. This amount was in excess of the appropriation for the year 1885, and

houses and schools of the State; and when settlements are found, to direct the payment of board for such persons by the city or town justly chargeable. Sometimes these persons are removed at once to their town of settlement, at other times, if "unsettled" they are removed from the State or the country. A Table in the Appendix shows how many such cases of settlement requiring investigation have arisen in the past year, how many were brought over from 1884, and how many still remain unexamined in the department of In-Door Poor. The Out-Door department also investigate settlements and the general result of such inquiries during 1885 will be given elsewhere. In the In-Door department, where a single trained officer is employed for this work, and constantly on duty, the whole number of settlement cases during the year ending October 1, 1885, seems to have been 1,044, of which 204 stood over from the preceding year, and 840 were assigned within the year. Something more than half these cases were closed during the year—579—and settlements were found in 442 of such cases. In 137 cases, then, or one-fourth, no settlement was found and the State must continue to bear the burden; while 465 cases are still pending. This number has more than doubled within the year. Yet the cases closed amount to nearly two a day for each working day of the year. In most of the 442 settlements found, the town authorities agree with this Board and assume the cost of the pauper; but there are always a number of disputed cases. Among the settlements thus determined, 302 were of insane persons in the different State hospitals and asylums; the largest number, 175, being found in the Danvers Hospital. Assuming that each of these 300 persons would have staid in the hospitals on the average one year only, at a cost of \$3.25 a week, the saving to the State Treasury by the finding of these settlements is over \$50,000.

THE PRESERVATION OF INFANT LIFE.

a larger sum may this year be necessary. Many of the persons thus buried never appear to have been paupers.

With the interment of these persons the work of charity in regard to the out-door poor ends, and the State performs its duty to the very close of life.

FOUNDLING AND NEGLECTED INFANTS.

But at the beginning of life the State also has a duty to perform, to which this Board must give attention. For many years, and especially since October, 1879, when the admission of motherless infants to the State Almshouse ceased, a very important branch of the Board's work among the out-door poor, has been the care of infants left motherless or neglected by their parents. The number of this class cared for during the past year is not quite so large as in some former years, but amounts to 235; of these 33 died during the year ending October 1, 1885, at which date the number of children under three years old in the care of the Board was 123. Under the present laws, the Overseers of the Poor are allowed to commit any indigent or neglected infants having no settlement in this Commonwealth to the custody of this Board, which provides for such infants either in the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, in St. Mary's Asylum, or in a family or other suitable place as it may judge best. Previous to the year 1880, nearly all such infants as are now in the custody of the Board were sent to the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, where the mortality was very large. The Massachusetts Infant Asylum had been chartered in 1867, and had initiated the system, since adopted by the Board, of placing children in private families. The number of infants received at that Asylum was in 1879-80 largely in excess of its proper capacity, while its rules excluded such as were moribund or sick with contagious diseases. It therefore became necessary to provide in some other way for the surplus and for the rejected infants, who by request of this Board were no longer sent to Tewksbury. A law was accordingly enacted in April, 1880, which placed them directly in the custody of this Board, under the immediate care of the

HISTORY OF A FOUNDLING.

Department of Out-Door Poor, and in charge of its medical officers. The boarding-out system was then adopted directly by the State, and the new system has been a great improvement upon the old one as the statistics show. Steady progress has been made, not only in saving the lives of more infants, but also in improving their general surroundings and future prospects.

Let us give the history of a foundling from its arrival in Boston, supposing it to have been left on the door-step at night, as is often the case. A police officer is notified, who takes the child to the City Home in Chardon Street, where it is sheltered over night. The Secretary of the Overseers of the Poor then commits it to this Board as an infant having no known settlement. It is first examined by one of the medical officers of the Board, who keeps a record of its physical condition; then placed in a suitable home, usually in the country. If the child has been left to board in some family and abandoned by its natural guardian, one of two methods is adopted; either the woman with whom the child has been left applies to the Overseers of the Poor of the town wherein she resides, and the child is sent by them to the Chardon Street Home and committed as before; or else the woman applies directly to this Board. In either case an officer is sent to investigate, and if it appears that she has been imposed upon, and is ignorant of the law, she is directed to have the child committed to the Board by the Overseers of the Poor of the town where it is found. If the parents die, having no legal settlement, the child is committed to the Board, as above described, except when it has been left in the State Almshouse. Then, in accordance with a provision of law, the commitment is made by the Superintendent of that institution. Children under three years of age are sometimes committed to the custody of this Board by the courts, having been taken from their parents by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, almost invariably in a starved condition. Each case of a neglected child is investigated by an officer of the State Police, whose duty it is to place the result of his researches on record at

INFANTS PLACED IN FAMILIES.

the office of the Board. Generally no clue to the parentage is found, but in some cases the parents are traced and compelled to provide for their offspring, or a settlement is found in some town. Then that town is notified, at once, of its responsibility for the child's support.

Infants are no longer sent to the St. Mary's Infant Asylum, because the rules of that institution do not conform to our system of boarding-out. The number now maintained by the Massachusetts Infant Asylum is fifty; formerly it was seventy-five. These and the other infants are boarded in families under the direct supervision of the Department of Out-Door Poor and its medical officers. Applications for children to board are now much in excess of the number to be placed. They vary, of course, but come chiefly from these persons:—

(1.) Applicants who have never had, or have lost children and desire their company. These homes, in general, prove permanent.

(2.) Applicants whose natural affection for children, more than the thought of the small income, prompt the application; by far the largest class.

(3.) Applicants kind-hearted, but with too little common sense or thrift to be suitable foster-mothers.

(4.) Applicants who are purely mercenary.

Every application is placed on file, and where there is a probability that the motives are good and that the child will receive proper care, the home is visited and investigated. This visit is really a sanitary inspection, to ascertain the number and arrangement of sleeping apartments, the ventilation, cleanliness, sunlight, drainage, milk and water supply, number of children in the family, etc.,—and most important of all, the intelligence, natural affection and aptitude of the woman for managing the infant. The best result is attained by placing only one or two children in one home, and this is the rule. Still, in certain instances, women have done better with three infants than many other good women have done with one. It is now the aim of the Board to have all within a radius of twenty-five miles of Boston, for convenience of

THE CARE OF MOTHERLESS INFANTS.

visitation. There are a few colonies outside of that limit. The first children were so placed when the system was new, and good boarding places difficult to find. Preference is always given to persons who have proved faithful and efficient.

Material for clothing is bought in quantity at wholesale prices, of good quality, plain, but varying sufficiently to avoid uniformity. Two women are paid by the piece to cut and make suitable garments. Both material and clothing are stored at the State House, to be given out on receipt of written orders from the medical visitors, by one of the clerks, a woman, who keeps a record of all clothing given out or returned. This serves as a check on any extravagance of the woman who has the child in charge. By this method the clothing is always ready, and the cost is about one-third the price of ready-made outfits. Many of the women are willing to make the clothes without charge, if the material is furnished, and this disposition it is desirable to encourage.

Of the infants when received, some are afflicted with hereditary and incurable diseases, or are moribund from drugging, cold, or exposure without food. These are relieved by proper nursing, and comfortable surroundings as long as they live, which is all that can be done in such cases. Some are marasmic, rachitic or syphilitic, and constant watchfulness and attendance are requisite to overcome the disease and restore them to a fair degree of health. Others are fairly well, but feeble, and much more liable to disease than ordinary children. A few are robust, and seem to do well from the outset. Whenever a child is placed at board, the woman who takes it is instructed to telegraph to the medical officer having the child in charge, at the first appearance of real illness, and the physician is expected to respond at once; but if, as sometimes happens, the latter is out of town, or imperatively engaged, the woman is directed by telegram to call her family physician, temporarily, until it is possible for the official visitor to attend. She is also cautioned to notify the Board whenever in doubt about the illness of the child. Of course, there can be no stated time of visiting a sick child,

MEDICAL CARE OF INFANTS.

by night or day, especially in the acute diseases to which these children are particularly liable at certain seasons. In summer, a child with *cholera infantum* might require three visits a day; and the same would be true in case of croup, diphtheria or pneumonia. The medical officers are consequently never off duty. Their labor in summer is largely increased by the rule adopted of removing all the young children from the city to the country or seashore. It is a rule to visit each of the children under three years old at least once a month for observation, and as a preventive measure. Surgical appliances for mechanical support are often needed and supplied for ruptured and rachitic children, or for broken bones, and these cases require more time than ordinary medical cases, in adjustment and after-treatment. As a rule, the necessary medicine is dispensed by the medical officers, but cases frequently occur where prescriptions are filled at a trustworthy pharmacy, and paid for by the woman, who sends a bill for reimbursement, which is endorsed by the physician before it is approved. Supplies of medicine are furnished to the medical officers by a Boston druggist, who sends his bill once a month; and he also fills prescriptions required by cases in Boston.

A careful record is kept by the medical officers, of each case in their care, in a register at the office of the Board, giving the name of the infant, age, date of commitment, physical condition, history, result of investigation, location, name of person boarding the child, visitation, course and treatment of disease, transfer, discharge or death. When a child is considered eligible for adoption its photograph is added to the page. These children are under the supervision of the Out-Door Poor Department from the date of committal until they are three years old, or until they are discharged for adoption, or to the town of settlement, to the care of relatives, or by death. At three years old they are transferred to the Department of In-Door Poor, but in many instances are left in the same families and, by the request of officers of that Department, are cared for by the same medical officers as before the transfer. No pains are spared to

ADOPTION OF INFANT CHILDREN.

give these children the best possible start in their physical life, and closer medical oversight is, unquestionably, received by them than is given to the children of average families in the Commonwealth.

The number of applications for children to adopt is constantly increasing. The placing of one child in a good home frequently brings in requests for others in the neighborhood. Adoption does not, however, place the child beyond the knowledge of the Board and its medical visitors. The method of procedure in cases of adoption is as follows:—

- (1.) The application for a child is received.
- (2.) The names and locations of eligible children are given to the applicants, the children visited, and if a satisfactory one is found, the matter is referred to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.
- (3.) The medical officer visits the home of the applicant, requires references, investigates the sanitary and other influences likely to affect the child's welfare, and reports to the Superintendent whether in his or her opinion the home is suitable.
- (4.) If the Superintendent is satisfied, he directs that the child be placed on trial with the family.
- (5.) If after a certain length of time, all parties are satisfied, application is made to the Probate Court in the district, for authority to adopt the child. This petition is referred to the Board for final action; and if the child has been in custody sufficiently long, or has been deserted by its natural guardian the required time, with no provision made for its support, then it can be legally adopted. Or, if the child cannot be adopted through failure of the conditions, the applicant is allowed to keep it, without expense to the State, until the requirements for legal adoption can be carried out.

If the child's death occurs in Boston, the city undertaker is notified, the body is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, and the place is numbered so that the remains can be identified. In country cases the body of the child is usually buried by the undertaker of the town where it died. In some

THE RESULTS OF THE NEW POLICY.

instances the persons who boarded the children bury them in their own lots at their own expense. The spot is always marked. Funeral services are held over the remains of every such child. Where the death has occurred from a contagious disease, like scarlet fever, the services are held at the house after the burial.

THE COST AND RESULTS OF BOARDING-OUT INFANTS.

As already intimated, the experiment of maintaining motherless infants in families was begun by the Massachusetts Infant Asylum with the approval of the Board of State Charities about 1868, and the Asylum has maintained in this manner nine-tenths of the infants sent to it by the present Board and its predecessor. At one time the number cared for by the asylum exceeded 80, but is now reduced to less than 50, which considerably diminishes the sum paid by the State to the asylum. This sum for the year ending October 1, 1885, was about \$11,808, and will be somewhat less for the calendar year, because the number of infants maintained by the asylum has been diminishing. The sum paid during the year ending October 1, for infants under three years old, maintained directly by the State in boarding places, was \$10,720.49, and will be about the same for the calendar year. Of this expenditure something more than half has been for infants under two years old, and the remainder for those between two and three, who, when attaining the latter age, pass into the care of the Department of In-Door Poor, which has charge of all children between 3 and 8 years old in the boarding places. This latter class will be mentioned hereafter, and some general remarks will be made concerning all these "Children of the State."

The noticeable thing in this experiment made by the Board since April, 1880 — now nearly six years — has been the great saving of infant life that has been secured. Up to January 1, 1885, 366 motherless infants had been placed in families by the Board, and since that time, up to January 1, 1886, 65 more have been so placed, — making 431

STATISTICS OF INFANT MORTALITY.

in all, of whom only 149 are known to have died. During the same period something more than 370 infants have been placed in the two Infant Asylums, of whom 108 are known to have died. In all, about 800 infants have been cared for under the supervision of the Board since April 14, 1880, of whom only 257 are known to have died. The number dying in the immediate care of the Board (149) was greater than that dying at the asylums; but when it is considered that the Board's infants had many of them been rejected by the asylums as not likely to live, the disproportion of deaths is not great. The whole result is very gratifying, especially when contrasted with what took place at Tewksbury before October, 1879, when not ten motherless infants out of 300 survived to their third year; at present more than half and perhaps two-thirds survive beyond their third year.

The first child received on the list of the so-called "outside foundlings," under the law of 1880, came on the 14th of April in that year, and up to October 1, 1880, 75 had been received and 37 had died. In the next year, among something more than 100 infants, 30 died between October 1, 1880 and October 1, 1881; in the year ending October 1, 1882, out of more than 120 infants, 31 died; in the year ending October 1, 1883, 16 died (the whole number under care being 158). In the year ending October 1, 1884, the smallest number of deaths occurred — 8; and in the year ending October 1, 1885, 20 died. The whole number under care in 1884 was 153, but of these 70 were upwards of two years old, and therefore reasonably safe from exposure to death, while of those under two, the most perishable class found admission at the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, which accounts for the small number of deaths in that year. From October 1, 1884 to the same date in 1885 this perishable class was again received directly by the Board; the whole number of infants in this year was 105 under two years and about 65 over two years; the whole number of both classes being apparently 170, but really 144; of whom 26 became three years old during the year.

THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE IN-DOOR POOR.

Under this head will come the condition of the State establishments which have not been already treated in speaking of the insane, and also, the work done by the Department of In-Door Poor so far as it has not been already considered in speaking of Immigration, Removals, Transfers, etc.

The State establishments directly under the supervision of the Board are eleven in number, although one of them, the Westborough Insane Hospital, has not yet been opened. The other ten, with their Superintendents, are as follows: —

The *State Lunatic Hospital*, Worcester; Superintendent, John G. Park, M. D.; including the *Chronic Asylum*; Superintendent, H. M. Quinby, M. D. The *State Lunatic Hospital*, Taunton; Superintendent, J. P. Brown, M. D. The *State Lunatic Hospital*, Northampton; Superintendent, Pliny Earle, M. D. The *State Lunatic Hospital*, Danvers; Superintendent, W. B. Goldsmith, M. D. The *State Almshouse*, Tewksbury; Superintendent, C. I. Fisher, M. D. The *State Workhouse*, Bridgewater; Superintendent, H. M. Blackstone. The *State Primary School*, Monson; Superintendent, Amos Andrews. The *Lyman School for Boys*; Superintendent, H. E. Swan. The *State Industrial School for Girls*, Lancaster; Superintendent, Mrs. L. L. Brackett. The *Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded*; Superintendent, Asbury G. Smith, M. D.

Other establishments, — the Infant Asylums, the City Hospitals, the Carney Hospital, etc., the city and town almshouses, etc., are under the supervision of the Board for special purposes, but not included in the above list, because they are not State establishments, although they may receive State patients or infant children. The lunatic hospitals have already been sufficiently described, and we will therefore begin here with the State Almshouse, and close with the School for the Feeble-Minded at South Boston.

THE TEWKSBURY AND BRIDGEWATER ESTABLISHMENTS.

1. THE STATE ALMSHOUSE.

C. IRVING FISHER, M. D., *Superintendent*.

This establishment continues to be the largest in its population, though not in the extent of its buildings, of all those which the State maintains. Its present population is somewhat less than a year ago, in consequence, chiefly, of the enforcement, by the Board's prosecuting agent, of the Act of 1884 against elopers* and vagrants, who, when convicted, go either to the State Workhouse, or to the county prisons. The number prosecuted by Mr. Bagley under this Act up to January 1, 1886, is 62, the number convicted 51, the cost of the work \$1,288.15. The result has been that several hundred vagrants who would otherwise have sought refuge at Tewksbury, have supported themselves or gone elsewhere, so that the united population of the Almshouse and Workhouse, notwithstanding the increase of the insane, is less by 169 than a year ago, being now not quite 1,520.

Ten years ago, January 1, 1876, there were 1,500. In the early years of the State almshouses, before the State Workhouse was established in 1866, the number at Tewksbury and Bridgewater on the 1st of January, sometimes exceeded 2,000; but of these, hundreds were children, while of the present inmates at Bridgewater few are children, and at Tewksbury less than 60 are children. In the winter of 1858, there were sometimes 1,100 inmates at Bridgewater alone, and more than 1,200 at Tewksbury; although the State population at that time was little more than half what it now is. The average number at Tewksbury during the year ending October 1, 1885, was almost precisely 1,000, but has been somewhat less during the calendar year (966) in

* This Act renews the ancient penalty of imprisonment for persons who elope from a State Almshouse and are afterwards found soliciting alms; but allows the imprisonment to be either in the State Workhouse or in some house of correction. The result of Mr. Bagley's prosecutions has been as follows:—

Sentenced to the State Workhouse 43, to Houses of Correction and the House of Industry 6, and to the Reformatory Prison at Sherborn 2,—in all 51.

THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE.

consequence of the avoidance of this almshouse by vagrants. The number of the insane in the asylum branch of the almshouse, has been increased, in order to relieve the crowded hospitals, and it may be necessary to increase it still more. Improvements in the heating apparatus of the State Almshouse have been made, in accordance with the recommendations of this Board, but there is need of additional and better hospital room for the women who are sent there, particularly the lying-in women who now number more than 120 in a year. The buildings vacated by the erection of such a hospital can be used for the temporary lodging of paupers during the winter when the almshouse is usually crowded.

The appropriation for current expenses at the State Almshouse, including \$21,000 for salaries, was \$96,000 in 1885, and of this there remained at the end of the year a small surplus, — about \$400. Several matters involving extraordinary expense came up during the year, such as payment for the fire-escapes of 1884, for repairs on the building now occupied by insane men, etc. But for these there would have been a surplus of several thousand dollars remaining unexpended; and therefore the estimate for 1886 has been fixed at \$94,000. The present number of inmates at Tewksbury, — notwithstanding the addition made to the insane population there, — is less by 129 than at the beginning of the year; and the number at the two establishments, in Tewksbury and Bridgewater, is less by 169 than it was January 1, 1885. Making allowance for the increase in the insane at Tewksbury, there are 236 less inmates admitted from the general community than there were a year ago, — a fact which shows how effective has been the prosecution of vagrants.

2. THE STATE WORKHOUSE.

HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE, *Superintendent.*

The new buildings for paupers and prisoners have now been entirely completed, and furnished with an ample water supply. They are fire-proof, thoroughly constructed, and so arranged that a better classification of the inmates can be

THE STATE WORKHOUSE.

made than was ever possible in the old buildings. The whole establishment, chiefly adapted for able-bodied men and the hospital cases that naturally occur among such, is one of the best for its purposes that the Commonwealth possesses. It has cost about \$150,000, and has sheltered at one time 620 persons; it can also be economically managed with half that number, which was not the case in the old establishment. Its proper complement is about 550 persons, and it now contains nearly 500, many of whom were transferred from the hospital department at Tewksbury. The prison workshop is not large enough for the winter population, and it will be expedient to build another for the paupers when it is seen how many the almshouse department at Bridgewater is likely to contain. Both sides of the establishment, the pauper and the prison department, will apparently continue filled during the winter and early spring. The present inmates are about equally divided between paupers and prisoners, but the buildings of the Almshouse department can receive 100 more persons, without crowding, than can conveniently be lodged in the Workhouse department. The earnings from labor at the State Workhouse have been greater during the past two years than ever before; and the new buildings are much better adapted to mechanical labor than the old ones. They are also better protected against fire than ever before; for the new water supply from the Taunton River is ample in amount and is furnished at such a pressure that it will be very effective in extinguishing a fire. Improvements can be made in ventilating the buildings, and in some of the other in-door arrangements.

3-5. THE STATE PRIMARY AND REFORM SCHOOLS.

These schools, under the charge of a single Board of Trustees, are still diminishing in the number of their inmates, and more slightly in their annual cost to the State. The yearly appropriation for the schools at Westborough and Lancaster, which was \$90,500 in 1878, was less than \$51,000 in 1885, and need be no more than \$46,000 this year. This would be a smaller appropriation than has been made at any time

THE WESTBOROUGH SCHOOL.

since 1855, when it was about \$45,000; the necessary current expenses for the coming year, in our opinion, not being more than \$42,000 for an average number of 200 boys and girls. The present number is about 170, but there is reason to suppose it will average 200 in 1886. The diminished cost in recent years is owing to the greatly decreased average number of pupils, who have gradually diminished for a long time, and are now less than one-fourth the number that was found in the State Reformatories twenty years ago. On the 1st of October, 1866, there were 603 boys at Westborough and the school-ships, and 140 girls at Lancaster, — in all, therefore, 743 pupils at the State Reformatories, which now contain less than 170 pupils. The *net* expenses of these reformatories in 1867 were \$131,600; in 1885 they have been less than \$41,000, — a reduction due chiefly to the system of placing and visiting children, and amounting, after seventeen years, to \$90,000 a year. The cash earnings at Westborough and Lancaster for 1885 have been about \$6,850: they do not directly diminish the sums drawn from the treasury for the two schools, but reimburse the State for a part of the money expended; and, taking these reimbursements into account, the two reformatories last year cost the State less than \$41,000, which sum, in consequence of reimbursements by the cities and towns, has been further reduced below \$37,000 for the year ending October 1, 1885. The appropriations and expenses at Monson have slightly increased, and the net cost there, including what is paid for children boarded out, was about \$52,400 for the year ending October 1, 1885, and a little more than this for the calendar year. The annual appropriation for the Primary School was \$58,300 in 1878 and \$60,000 in 1867; the estimate for the present year, including \$3,000 for children boarded out, is \$53,000. The average number for 1886 is likely to be something less than last year, say 400. In 1867 the average number at Monson exceeded 600, and in 1878 had fallen to 540, so that the reduced expenditure is largely due to the smaller number supported. Indeed, the outlay at the Primary School is

THE LYMAN SCHOOL BUILDING.

now greater in proportion to the number of pupils, and very properly so, than it was when the School was first opened in 1866-7; or even in 1878 while it still retained some of the features of an almshouse.

The important changes in the Westborough School buildings, farm, etc., have been mentioned in speaking of the new hospital, but should here be described more fully. After several years' experience with the inconvenient buildings in which the State Reform School had been established and which had been injudiciously enlarged, it was decided by the Legislature with the general approval of all the State authorities, that a new location should be found for the School, which was henceforth to bear the name of its founder, Mr. Lyman. The appropriation made in 1884 being manifestly insufficient for this purpose, was increased in 1884 to \$49,500; a new farm was purchased within less than a mile of the hospital farm, and plans for the new buildings were adopted in April last. The School in the meantime occupied rented buildings near the new location, with such of the boys as had been kept in the main buildings of the old establishment; and made use of the Peters House and Farm House on the old estate. The latter is still occupied by a family of boys, but the Peters House family was removed in October to the new Farm House, where the boys have more room and the conveniences are greater. The new buildings are under contract to be completed by the first of April, but it is doubtful if this can be actually done; and it is certain that the appropriation already made will be insufficient. In the opinion of this Board it would be advisable for the Lyman School to own the buildings (called "Willow Park") and the land connected with them, which it now occupies; for should they be owned by other parties they might be so occupied as seriously to annoy the School.

3. THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

AMOS ANDREWS, *Superintendent*.

Mr. Andrews, the present superintendent, took charge at Monson about the middle of December, 1884. The whole

THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

number of persons at this establishment during the year ending October 1, 1885, was 636, of whom 263 appeared as admissions during the year; but of these admissions only 164 were new comers, and only 97 of these were admitted from the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, while 60 were children committed by the courts to the custody of the Board, and temporarily placed in the Primary School. The average number of children and adults maintained during the year was 416, besides an average of 27 children boarded out, and paid for from the special appropriation of \$3,000. The whole number of children present during the year was about 600; one child was born, and 9 died, during the year. The average weekly cost of each child maintained was \$2 24, or considerably less than the cost of pupils either at Westborough or Lancaster, and less also than the average weekly cost in the reformatory and charitable schools named in Table XXX. of the Appendix. The care of all these pupils of the Primary Schools is noticeably good, and it is the most hopeful of all the State establishments.

4. THE LYMAN SCHOOL AT WESTBOROUGH.

HENRY E. SWAN, *Superintendent.*

The removal of a portion of the inmates of this school to the "Willow Park" buildings, in April last, was preceded by the discharge of several of the older boys, so that the number during the spring and summer was very small, falling at one time to 86. It afterward rose to more than 100, but now stands at 97, and is not likely to be much increased until the new buildings are opened in May or June. These are so arranged that the cost of the school can be much less than it was in the old buildings; but the average weekly cost will continue high so long as the number of pupils remains at or about 100. The new farm does not prove to be so good as the old one, and the barn needs much repairing. The greater absence of restraint in the new location has not led to a worse state of discipline, although there have been some escapes. The work done by the boys has been chiefly

THE STATE SCHOOLS.

on the land or about the new buildings, since April, and the cash earnings are therefore less at present than for some time past.

5. THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT LANCASTER.

MRS. L. L. BRACKETT, *Superintendent*.

This school is too small for its present location, and therefore costs more than would be needful in a place better adapted to its inmates. The net cost of Lancaster for the year ending October 1, 1885, was about \$17,000, and for the calendar year 1885 was not much above the same sum. This outlay was made for an average of less than 66 girls, and the number remaining January 1, 1886, was only 71. The pains taken by the Trustees and the school officers to place out as many girls as possible has had the effect of increasing the proportionate number of undesirable girls now remaining at Lancaster. Some of these should be transferred to the Sherborn prison, for which they are better adapted, by habits and character, than for a school like that of Lancaster, which should not be a place of detention for incorrigible young women, but a training school for girls who can be sent out into families without too much risk to themselves and to the community. During the year a woman has become superintendent for the first time in the history of the institution, and there seems to be no reason why this should not continue to be the custom with a school so small, and composed entirely of girls and young women.

6. THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED.

ASBURY G. SMITH, M. D., *Superintendent*.

This establishment, although larger than ever before, and maintaining two separate buildings, — the school proper at South Boston (which also has an asylum ward) and the small country asylum in Dover, — costs less to the State than heretofore, because the inmates are supported by the towns in which they have a settlement, unless for special reasons they are entered on the list of State pupils. This change began with the legislation of 1883, but it has required some

THE IDIOT SCHOOL, ETC.

time to place the school definitely on its new financial basis. This having been done, the drafts upon the State appropriation have been less in the years 1884 and 1885 than for many years past, and need not for the present exceed \$12,000 a year. The asylum department might well be enlarged so as to receive feeble-minded persons no longer children, or for whom school instruction would appear to be useless. The school department is constantly crowded with pupils, and there are many applications from all parts of the State of feeble-minded children, who cannot be admitted because the school is full. The financial condition of the establishment will appear from the tables in the Appendix.

INMATES OF THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS, AND THE COST OF THEIR SUPPORT, 1878-1885.

The State establishments already mentioned contain many persons for whose support the State does not pay. This is particularly true of the lunatic hospitals, where the State only pays for the board of its own patients, — in all, during the calendar year 1885, \$137,175.32. This is but little more, although the number of patients is much greater than was paid in 1878, the last year before the present Board was established. The whole cost of the State patients in that year was \$134,463 or \$2,712 less than in 1885. In the other State establishments, on the whole, the expenditure has diminished since 1878 by above \$52,000. But during this same period of seven years, the cost of the State beneficiaries outside of the establishments has increased more than \$10,000, — the chief increase being for the board of children placed in families, and for the care of the Sick State Poor. The inmates of all the State establishments were as follows at the latest date available : —

INMATES PRESENT JANUARY 1, 1886.

At the State Almshouse, 1,019 (average for 1885, 966).

Men, ...	477	Inmates of Asylum for the	
Women, ...	490	Insane (included above),	364
Boys, ...	28	Males, ...	56
Girls, ...	24	Females, ...	308

 NUMBER OF INMATES, JANUARY 1, 1886.

At the State Primary School, 410 (average for 1885, 408).

Men, ...	-	Pupils (included above), . .	386
Women, ...	13	Boys, ...	293
Boys, ...	298	Girls, ...	93
Girls, ...	99		

At the State Workhouse, 497 (average for 1885, 376).

Men, ...	495	Convicts, males, ...	265
Women, ...	2	females, ...	1
		Paupers, adults, ...	228

At the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, 740 (average for 1885, 767).

State patients, ...	171	Males, ...	363
Town patients, ...	452	Females, ...	377
Private patients, ...	117		

At the Taunton Lunatic Hospital, 665 (average for 1885, 665).

State patients, ...	142	Males, ...	320
Town patients, ...	461	Females, ...	345
Private patients, ...	62		

At the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, 462 (average for 1885, 478).

State patients, ...	135	Males, ...	234
Town patients, ...	264	Females, ...	228
Private patients, ...	63		

At the Danvers Lunatic Hospital, 716 (average for 1885, 749).

State patients, ...	210	Males, ...	357
Town patients, ...	404	Females, ...	350
Private patients, ...	102		

At the Worcester Chronic Asylum, 404 (average for 1885, 395).

State patients, ...	108	Males, ...	196
Town patients, ...	296	Females, ...	208

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INMATES, JANUARY 1, 1886.

At the Lyman School for Boys, 97 (average for 1885, 102).

Boys, ... 97

At the State Industrial School, 71 (average for 1885, 65).

Girls, ... 71

At the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded, 147 (average for 1885, 143).

Males, ... 83

Females, ... 64

The aggregate of these averages is 5,114. The total number January 1, 1886, was 5,228.

SUMMARY OF INMATES JANUARY 1, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Males, ... 1,526

Females, ... 1,825

Total, ... 3,351

State patients, ... 1,096

Town patients, ... 1,911

Private patients, ... 344

Total (as above), ... 3,351

State Almshouse (excluding the Asylum), State Primary School, and State Workhouse, ... 1,562

Lyman School for Boys, State Industrial School, and the School for the Feeble-Minded, ... 315

Aggregate, (January, 1886), ... 5,228

(January, 1885), ... 5,457

(January, 1884), ... 5,086

(January, 1879), ... 4,589

These aggregates show an increase within seven years of 639, wholly due to the increase of insane and idiotic per-

NUMBER OF THE POOR, AND THEIR COST.

sons. The insane alone, who seven years ago numbered only 2,387, are now 3,351, having increased 964 in seven years.

In addition to the above persons in establishments, there were, January 1, 1886, children under the age of 10 years, to the number of 228, boarding (chiefly in families) at the expense of the appropriations made for this Board, and 30 children boarding in families at the expense of the Primary School appropriation; in all, 258 children for whom board is paid by the State. The number of the Sick State Poor outside of the establishments on the 1st of January can only be estimated, but must have exceeded 500; while the number of persons temporarily aided was perhaps 100 more. This would make an aggregate, within and without establishments (including 28 insane persons boarded under the Act of 1885), of something more than 6,100 persons; of whom about 3,750 were supported or aided by the State; the rest being maintained at the cost of the towns and cities, or of individuals.

EXPENDITURES BY THE STATE.

To what extent the current expenses have been reduced or increased since 1878 at the State establishments, except the lunatic hospitals, will appear by the following Schedule of appropriations and expenses for the year 1878, 1883, and 1885. It will be noticed that there has been a considerable decrease in all since 1878, except the State almshouse, which has slightly increased. The aggregate expenditure is less than for several years past, and less by more than \$52,000 than in 1878, as already mentioned. The actual cost to the State is considerably less than the sum named, because of the earnings from labor, the product of sales, and the reimbursement by cities and towns of money paid by the State for the support of persons having settlements therein. These deductions last year amounted to more than \$30,000, so that the net cost to the State did not exceed \$218,000 for an average of 2,000 persons.

SCHEDULE A. COST AT SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

SCHEDULE A.
Appropriations and Expenses in State Establishments for 1878, 1883 and 1885.

	1878.		1883.		1885.	
	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.
State Almshouse, ...	\$92,000 00	\$91,978 84	\$99,791 33	\$99,166 33	\$96,000 00	\$95,762 94
State Workhouse, ...	50,000 00	43,371 84	37,840 05	35,040 27	43,000 00	42,989 83
State Primary School, ...	58,300 00	58,298 17	54,000 00	52,627 74	54,000 00	53,446 56
Lyman School for Boys, ...	65,000 00	64,992 61	35,000 00	33,915 84	30,400 00	29,314 21
State Industrial School, ...	25,500 00	23,865 76	16,500 00	15,750 03	18,000 00	17,041 92
School for the Feeble-Minded, ...	20,000 00	20,000 00	17,500 00	17,500 00	15,000 00	11,271 65
Total, ...	\$310,800 00	\$302,507 22	\$260,631 38	\$254,000 21	\$256,400 00	\$249,827 11

SCHEDULE B. COST OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

In Schedule B, which follows, and which was accidentally omitted in the Sixth Annual Report, a statement is made of the expenditure under the Out-Door appropriations (so called) for the calendar years 1884 and 1885, as compared with the corresponding expenditure for 1878. The increase shown within seven years in Schedule B is partly explained by the decrease in Schedule A, partly by the large addition which the City Hospital of Boston has made to the cost of relieving the Sick State Poor, and partly by the cost of boarding children in families. These are strictly out-door expenses, that is, they are not incurred in any State establishment, although the sick poor are maintained in many cases at city hospitals, municipal almshouses, asylums, etc. This is not true to any great extent of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, which places most of its State infants in families.

The first two entries in Schedule B are wholly for in-door expenses, except about \$630, paid in 1885 for the board of insane persons in private families. The appropriation for the Eye and Ear Infirmary is expended partly for free beds there, and partly for dispensary practice, and therefore may be divided between in-door and out-door appropriations. As near as can be estimated, of the \$266,700 appropriated last year for purposes named in this schedule \$158,000 was for in-door expenditure, and \$108,700 for out-door expenditure. The expenditure under all except the first and last headings is subject to augmentation for 1885; and may exceed \$248,000.

SCHEDULE B. SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

SCHEDULE B.
Sums Appropriated and Expended under Special Appropriations.

	1878.		1884.		1885.	
	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.
State paupers in lunatic hospitals, . . .	\$110,000 00	\$109,463 00	\$130,000 00	\$126,975 40	\$136,000 00	\$137,175 32
Danvers gratuity, . . .	25,000 00	25,000 00	-	-	-	-
Sick State Poor and Temporary Aid, . . .	70,250 00	57,666 88	54,000 00	50,000 00	57,500 00	46,000 00
State paupers — burial, . . .	7,600 00	8,198 00	8,500 00	7,268 23	6,500 00	6,500 00
— removal, . . .	10,000 00	9,871 73	600 00	} 15,000 00	} 15,700 00	14,144 17
— transportation, . . .	1,000 00	468 15	15,000 00			
State pauper convicts, . . .	500 00	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts Infant Asylum, . . .	12,000 00	9,688 61	15,000 00	12,948 82	12,000 00	10,161 28
Outside foundlings, . . .	-	-	16,000 00	12,733 58	15,000 00	11,702 66
Indigent children, . . .	-	-	8,000 00	7,954 16	10,000 00	9,997 73
Eye and Ear Infirmary, . . .	8,000 00	8,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Women's Advisory Board, and Exigency cases, . . .	600 00	308 85	860 82	634 39	2,000 00	82 00
Settlement and bastardy cases, . . .	2,000 00	2,125 08	2,000 00	403 08	2,000 00	667 36
Total, . . .	\$246,950 00	\$230,790 80	\$258,960 82	\$243,917 66	\$266,700 00	\$246,430 52

DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IN-DOOR POOR.

The expenditure of the appropriations given in Schedule B. is either under the supervision or the direct control of this Board, except that made for the Eye and Ear Infirmary. The Superintendent of Out-Door Poor audits or controls under the appropriations for the Sick State Poor and for Temporary Aid, for Burials, for the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, and for Outside Foundlings; the Superintendent of In-Door Poor audits or controls under the appropriations for State paupers in lunatic hospitals, for the removal and transportation of the poor, for settlement and bastardy cases, and for indigent children; the Chairman of the Board attends personally to Exigency Cases. Other duties of the Superintendent of the In-Door Poor and important facts concerning that department may be stated as follows: —

The Superintendent of In-Door Poor furnishes the State Treasurer with bills to be collected from towns and individuals for support of patients, etc., and sends monthly a schedule of bills to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington for the local supervision and maintenance of immigrants. The applications to the Board for pardon from the Workhouse, for discharge from the Board's custody, or from the State Primary School, generally pass through his hands before reaching the Committee on Charities, by whom they are reported to the Board. The visitation of children placed out from the establishments, and the supervision of those above three years old, for whom board is paid, with the audit of the bills for these and for the State patients in the lunatic hospitals and the State pupils in the School for the Feeble-minded, are also important parts of his manifold duties. The prosecution of bastardy cases and the finding of settlements are directed by him, and there is a special appropriation of \$2,000 for the expenses in these cases; but this has been seldom used to any great extent, and never exhausted since 1878. The salaries of the settlement officer and of the examining clerks, who take what are technically called "histories," are paid from the In-Door Poor Department appropriation. In the finding of settlements two examining clerks are employed, whose work

DUTIES OF THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

in part consists in questioning new arrivals at the State Almshouse, State Workhouse, and lunatic hospitals where maintenance is charged to the State. Our law of settlement makes it necessary that these examiners should separate the different classes at the hospitals and other institutions where many are committed, without its being known whether their support should fall upon the State or the municipalities. The settlement clerk then receives the "histories," passes upon the cases, and decides whether the inmates have or have not a local settlement. For this purpose he must carefully examine the facts placed in his possession, write to relatives or friends, and consult directories, town reports, etc., to obtain some clue or find a missing link in the chain of evidence. The result in any particular case may show that the labor was fruitless; but in the course of a year many settlements are discovered and acknowledged by the towns as correct. During last year 840 cases, imperfectly developed by the examiners, were placed in the hands of the settlement officer, from which he returned as having pauper settlements 316 lunatics and 126 sane persons. He also returned 13 lunatics as having property, and these were "transferred to private account" at the hospitals, and thus passed from the pauper class; and further, it appeared that 144 insane persons were subjects for support in other communities, either in or out of the United States, of whom 113 were inmates of hospitals, and were removed therefrom as already stated. These removals were made by the transportation officers of the In-Door Department, whose expenses are given among the details of expenditure in the appendix. A great many more persons, not insane, were removed by the same officers.

WARDS OF THE STATE — CHILDREN.

PART FIFTH.

THE CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

THEIR NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION.

The three State schools already mentioned furnish every year several hundred children, who go forth into families, or are otherwise discharged, while nearly 2,000 children in each year come before the courts, or are received by Overseers of the Poor, under laws which require the supervision of this Board in their administration. In previous reports some of these children (who may all be called wards of the State) have been designated as "State Minor Wards," but we prefer to call them "Children of the State." These children, virtually wards of the State, are so various in their condition, and become chargeable for so many reasons and in so many ways, that it is difficult to classify them so as clearly to show in one statement their relations to the State and to this Board in receiving, boarding, adopting, placing, returning, discharging them, etc. We have already spoken at length of the youngest class, — children of less than three years, who may be foundlings, orphans, abandoned, or neglected children. A second class, — children between three and ten years old, — if orphans or abandoned, are received from the Overseers of the Poor, or, if neglected, by commitment of a court; and a third class, — children between ten and sixteen, are received as orphans abandoned or neglected, or because of their parents' inability, either through sickness or want of work, or their evil and drunken habits, to make suitable provision for the children at home.

THE PLACING-OUT OF CHILDREN.

Such may be admitted to the State Almshouse, or committed by Overseers of the Poor or the magistrates, as before mentioned, to the custody of this Board. Finally there are the older children, known as "Juvenile Offenders," between seven and seventeen years old, committed to the custody of this Board for some misdemeanor (usually stubbornness), who from tender age, or inaptitude for crime, are thought capable of reformation. Among these there are other Juvenile Offenders (boys between the ages of seven and fifteen, and girls between the ages of seven and seventeen) who are committed directly to the Lyman School or the State Industrial School, but over whom the Board has a certain supervision, and, when they leave the school, can control them as well as the others.

The first class has been sufficiently described; the second class (children between three and ten years) are boarded out almost entirely in the rural districts of the State, at the weekly rate of \$1.50, with an additional charge for clothing not to exceed 50 cents per week; though the exact expense of providing for these 140 children, including supervision, was during the past year \$2.27 each per week. The third class (children between ten and sixteen) are first admitted to the State Primary School, either from Tewksbury or directly from the towns, and are placed in families or otherwise provided for, when in suitable condition, if a good place is found; and the first division of the fourth class, Juvenile Offenders in name only, are placed, more than half of them, temporarily in the same school, and sent out to families like the third class. Some of them are placed with relatives on probation, and others directly in families without going to Monson. With these the labor of placing, visiting, returning and replacing, is done by officers of this Board; and the bills for their support are audited by the Board and are paid directly by the State Treasurer. Among those who go to the Schools, the placing is done either by this Board or the Trustees of the Schools, but no child can be placed out without a previous report on the place by the Board's officers, or, if otherwise disposed of, without per-

CASES BEFORE THE COURTS.

mission of the Board; while subsequent visitation, and return, if necessary, are by order of the Board. All money due to children of these classes is collected by our officers, and, after investment, in savings banks in the names of such children, is deposited in the Board's safe, to be delivered to the owner whenever proper. In the case of young offenders who come before the Courts, this Board has a preliminary duty, — to examine into their offence, and send an officer to attend their trial. The number of such trials for several years past has exceeded 1,500, and for the last two years has been more than 1,600. The whole number of these cases in the year ending October 1st was 1,701, of which only 58 were committed to the Lyman School, 44 to the Industrial School at Lancaster, and 61 to the custody of this Board. For the year preceding, the commitments to the Westborough School were 135, and to the custody of this Board 46, making 181, where last year there were but 119. The principal cause of the reduction was the change in the limit of age of the Westborough School, from 17 years to 15; but there were also more children placed on probation by the courts. A table in the Appendix shows the actual disposal of all these cases, by which it seems that 233 were discharged outright, 606 on probation, and 344 received small fines or were allowed to pay fine and costs; while 30 failed to appear at the trial, and in 26 cases a complaint was dismissed. It thus appears that there were 1,239 cases in which the child was not sentenced to any place or custody; while 93 were sent to prisons, 65 to local reformatories, 66 to the care of Overseers of the Poor and kindred authorities, and 61 to the custody of this Board.

The number of visits made during the year by the paid visitors of this Board was 1,654, and by the auxiliary visitors 690. On the 1st of October, 1884, there were 1,112 children subject to visitation outside of the State Primary and Reform Schools, to whom were added during the year more than 350 other children, so that the whole number subject to visitation exceeded 1,450. At the close of the year October 1, 1885, there remained subject to visitation

NUMBER AND COST OF CHILDREN BOARDED.

outside of the schools above named 1,139 children, of whom 1,048 (701 boys, 347 girls) were living, or supposed to be living, in 13 counties of Massachusetts (849) or in the five other New England States (199), the largest number (101) being in the State of Connecticut. This included children boarded out, except those under three years old, who have been already mentioned.

CHILDREN OVER THREE IN BOARDING PLACES.

Under chapter 181 of the Acts of 1882, which authorizes this Board to "make all necessary provision for the care and maintenance of all poor and indigent children in need of immediate relief, between the ages of three and sixteen years, having no lawful settlement in this Commonwealth, at the State Primary School or elsewhere," a few children between the ages of three and ten were boarded out in the spring of 1882. The number has been gradually increased, until there are now 106 children under the immediate care of this Board in families of New England, but mostly in Massachusetts. In addition there are 28 children placed in families by the Trustees of the State Primary School, and subject to visitation by this Board. These children have been regularly and systematically visited, at frequent intervals, by Mrs. E. L. Fisher, who was employed specially for that purpose. From her reports it appears that they have generally been surrounded with good home influences; have been sent regularly to school, and, with few exceptions, have made good progress, both mentally and physically. They have been uniformly in good health, as is shown by the fact that only \$109.15 has been paid during the year for medical attendance and medicine. When it is remembered that many of them have inherited disease, this small expenditure for medical attendance shows them to have had watchful care and nursing. Their average age during the past year was a little above five years.

The cost of this class of children for the year ending September 30, 1885, exclusive of supervision and transportation (\$1,760.33), was \$10,158.54, making a total expense of

VISITATION AND COURT WORK.

\$11,918.87. The average cost per week for each child was \$2.27. Of the 140 children thus boarded, three, 2 boys and 1 girl, have been returned to the State Primary School; 2 girls have died; six, 3 boys and 3 girls, have been placed with a view to adoption, and are not now an expense to the State; six, 4 boys and 2 girls, have been legally adopted, and five children, 3 boys and 2 girls, have become ten years of age, three of whom were returned to the State Primary School. Of the total number boarded, 81 had been infants cared for by the Board, 21 were dependent children, and 38 were neglected children.

OTHER CHILDREN IN FAMILIES.

This division of the Board's work includes the immediate charge of all children above the age of three years, placed out from the State schools or committed to the custody of the Board as juvenile offenders or neglected children, or placed in charge of the Board as dependents. The visitation of these children is the work of four paid men, one paid woman, and 87 unpaid women; and their work is divided as follows: The four men have charge of boys above ten years of age; Mrs. Fisher cares for both boys and girls placed at board, the limit of age of such children being from three to ten years, and the unpaid, or auxiliary visitors, look after the other children, chiefly girls. The number of notices received from courts or magistrates for the trial of juvenile offenders was 1,619, and for the trial of neglected children, 201. The number of cases attended was, of juvenile offenders, 1,526, and of neglected children, 175. Of the 61 committed to the custody of the Board, 24 juvenile offenders and 24 neglected children were placed temporarily in the State Primary School; 2 neglected children (being under three years of age) were placed among the outside foundlings, and 11 juvenile offenders were either placed in families without payment of board, or allowed to remain with friends or relatives on probation.

Up to the 1st of October, 1884, there were 82 neglected children committed to the custody of the Board, of whom

LOCATION OF CHILDREN.

32 were in the State Primary School, 22 at board in families, 2 in hospitals, and 26 with friends or in other families, without payment of board. There were committed during the year following 26 others, and 3 were transferred from the Department of Out-Door Poor, making a total of 111 neglected children. Of these, 2 have been discharged, 2 (being under 3 years of age) are among the outside foundlings, 42 are temporarily placed in the State Primary School; 1 has been committed by the courts to the State Industrial School, 1 is in a hospital, 1 has eloped, 27 are at board, 13 with friends, and 22 in other families without payment of board. There were, at the same date, October 1, 1884, 122 dependent children in care of the Board, of whom 36 were in the State Primary School, 62 at board, 23 with friends or in families without board, and 1 had run away. There were added, during the year following, 51, making a total of 173 such children. Of these, 4 died at the Primary School, 13 were discharged, 42 were in the Primary School October 1, 1885, 79 are at board in families, and 33 are with friends or in families without payment of board; 2 are in other institutions.

The location of the children above three years old who have been placed in families, was as follows, October 1, 1885:—

	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
In Barnstable County, ...	33	9	24
Berkshire County, ...	29	25	4
Bristol County, ...	57	52	5
Dukes County, ...	2	2	—
Essex County, ...	72	50	22
Franklin County, ...	42	35	7
Hampden County, ...	140	87	53
Hampshire County, ...	63	43	20
Middlesex County, ...	128	86	42
Norfolk County, ...	29	21	8
Plymouth County, ...	30	19	11
Suffolk County, ...	101	57	44
Worcester County, ...	123	82	41
In Massachusetts, ...	849	568	281

LOCATION OF CHILDREN.

	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
In Maine, ...	7	3	4
Vermont, ...	43	37	6
New Hampshire, ...	41	24	17
Connecticut, ...	101	64	37
Rhode Island, ...	7	5	2
	1,048	701	347
In confinement, or in the Primary School, or in places unknown, ...	235	171	64
Aggregate, ...	1,283	872	411

The number in families for whom board was paid in the above table, is 134, of whom 28 were placed out by the Primary School Trustees and 106 by this Board. Of the whole number shown in the Location Table of the Appendix (1,283), it appears that 143 were on the 1st of October in the State Primary School, that something more than 50 had run away or otherwise disappeared from their places and that nearly 40 were in prisons or other institutions. The number of children of this class who had died during the year was 12, married 15, transferred to the State Reformatories 22, and to the State Workhouse 5. The 121 children over three years old who boarded in Massachusetts, Oct. 1, 1885, and the 74 children under three years old who boarded in Massachusetts were located by counties as follows :

COUNTIES.	Children under 3.	Children over 3.	Total.
Barnstable, ...	—	1	1
Bristol, ...	3	7	10
Essex, ...	2	—	2
Franklin, ...	—	1	1
Hampden, ...	4	47	51
Hampshire, ...	1	17	18
Middlesex, ...	15	18	33
Norfolk, ...	17	17	44
Plymouth, ...	4	7	5
Suffolk, ...	19	6	25
Worcester, ...	9	3	12
Total in Massachusetts, ...	74	121	195

LOCATION OF CHILDREN.

Three children under 3, and four over 3 are boarded in New Hampshire; four over three in Vermont, three over 3 in Connecticut, and two over 3 in Rhode Island; the whole number of children for whom board was paid Oct. 1, 1885, being 211, besides 47 in the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, or placed in families from there.

The whole number remaining in boarding-places, Jan. 1, 1886, as already stated, was 208, besides 50 for whom the Infant Asylum was responsible and of whom more than 40 were boarding in families. This is an increase over the number a year ago and is as many as the present appropriations will allow to be boarded at present rates, for which reason the Board has asked for an additional sum for the board of children over three years old; being satisfied that the practice of placing these young children in families is a good one and that it ought to be continued and extended. We would refer the Legislature to the remarks on this subject contained in our Sixth Annual Report.

The Act of 1882, forbidding the detention of children in almshouses is quite inadequately carried out for lack of a penalty in case of its violation by a city or town. It is so manifestly a wise law, that it should be made more effective by some penalty.

The fact that 81 of the children above 3 who have been boarded since 1882 — considerably more than half the whole number — were infants who survived (and had neither been reclaimed nor adopted) from the motherless infants cared for since 1880, shows how successful have been the means used to preserve the life of this most perishable class. The number during the past year thus transferred from the "outside foundlings" to the In-Door Department was nearly 30; the whole number of different children boarding in families during the year being about 360.

FARMING-OUT THE TOWN POOR.

PART SIXTH.

GENERAL REMARKS AND SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM OF SUPPORTING THE POOR.

Our attention has been directed, in course of the past two years, to the system still prevailing in some towns of this Commonwealth of providing by contract with some individual for the full support or temporary relief, or both, of the town poor. There are but few towns in which this system exists without modification and is continued from year to year; generally speaking, it applies only to a part of the town's poor, and is changed at intervals for some better system; and it seldom includes the support of the insane in the State hospitals. It may be so administered, even in its most extreme form, as to occasion no hardship to the poor, and no extravagant outlay to the town; but it frequently results in one or the other, and sometimes in both. An instance in point is the management of the town poor of Russell under such a contract within two years past, out of which a public scandal has grown, with inconveniences and perhaps suffering on the part of the paupers. A frequent result, as in this case, is the establishment of a private almshouse; owned or leased by an individual but maintained at the public expense, and receiving such of the town poor as would ordinarily be sent to a public almshouse owned by the town. This has been done for some years past in the towns of Great Barrington, Lincoln, Southborough, Tisbury, Williamstown and some others, — an account of which may

CASES OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

be found in the Appendix to the Sixth Annual Report. In several of these towns, so far as we know, no serious complaint has been made and no abuses have occurred; but it has apparently been otherwise in Russell, and we would recommend the discontinuance of this practice wherever it prevails. In small towns, where the maintenance of a separate almshouse would be burdensome, we recommend the union of several towns in the support of a common almshouse, as we have intimated in former reports. An example of what might well become a common practice would be the sending of their paupers by the smaller towns adjoining Lancaster to the costly and well-appointed new almshouse of that town. Should this be done, they could there be maintained in comfort at a smaller weekly cost than would be necessary in almshouses containing less than half the number of inmates which their capacity allows. This is the existing condition of many almshouses in the rural towns; while there are other towns without almshouses, which are paying much more per week for boarding their poor than would be needful in a well-arranged and well-filled almshouse. In case of towns having a population of less than a thousand, permission might be given them by statute to send their settled poor, when fully supported, to the State Almshouse, to be maintained there at the expense of the town; since the cost would be less and the comfort greater than in the methods of support now adopted by such towns.

THE PREVENTION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

What has been said in the chapter on Public Health concerning the measures taken by this Board to prevent the spread of contagious disease, particularly small-pox, may be illustrated by a case occurring in May last at New Bedford. The two departments of this Board which act together in such matters,—the Health Officer and the Out-Door Department,—co-operated effectively, as will be seen by the report of Dr. Crawford, a medical officer of the Out-Door Department, to the Chairman of the Health Department, who had requested her services on this occasion. Notice in

CASES OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

this case was received early in May by Dr. Abbott, the Health Officer, and the visit of Dr. Crawford was made a few days after. Her report was as follows:—

Boston, May 8, 1885.

H. P. WALCOTT, M. D., *Chairman of the Health Committee of the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity.*

MY DEAR SIR:—In accordance with instructions, I visited New Bedford yesterday to investigate a case of supposed small-pox. The following information was obtained:—

Kate Roynane, 18, born in County Cork, Ireland, landed in New York with her sister Minnie, aged 21, April 25, 1885; was there 24 hours; then, by Fall River Line, landed in Boston, April 27. In Boston one day; thence both went to New Bedford, to serve as cooks at the Parker House at \$10 per month. Kate was taken sick May 3, but did not give up work until the 4th; May 5th, the city physician, Dr. William M. Swift, and others, saw her and noted the following conditions:—

Temperature 104.5° (F.); pulse 120; tongue heavily coated; face, conjunctivæ, pharynx and tonsils congested; lips livid; palms of hands and back of hands and wrists and extensor surface of arms presented maculæ and papulæ; each papule having a shotty feeling. A dry, hacking bronchial cough was a prominent symptom. Chilliness and pain in back and limbs had preceded the eruption, but had nearly subsided. The diagnosis was small-pox.

The patient and her sister were accordingly removed to the small-pox hospital, together with her bed, bedding, etc.,—the patient being able to walk down stairs. A male nurse was hired, and they were supplied with necessities from the adjacent almshouse. Twenty-four hours later the patient's temperature had fallen to 101.5°, and the other symptoms were lessened proportionally. Her condition has improved day by day. There are neither papulæ nor vesiculæ visible, although a considerable degree of erythema remains, and there is an eruption characteristic of *rubeola* on the feet and ankles. Dr. Swift arranged for a consultation, at 9.30 this morning, of all the physicians who had seen the case. Their unanimous opinion, in which I concurred, was that the case was measles, and *not* small-pox.

These sisters have no relatives in the United States, but they

SMALL-POX CASE IN HOLDEN.

have an uncle in Canada ; ancestors were never here. I was told that they both are good cooks, and that they can reimburse the expense of this illness in time ; but that at present they are entirely penniless.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) SARAH M. CRAWFORD, M. D.

A real case of small-pox, occurring a few weeks before that upon which Dr. Crawford reported, was investigated in April last by another medical officer of the Out-Door Poor Department, Dr. E. F. Cummings, whose full report is given below : —

BOSTON, April 21, 1885.

DR. H. P. WALCOTT.

SIR : — By order of S. C. Wrightington, Superintendent of In-Door Poor, I have visited a case of alleged small-pox in the town of Holden, and report the result of that visit to you. I arrived in Holden on the evening of April 20th, saw the chairman of the Selectmen of the town, and learned from him that the patient and all the other members of the family (six in number) had that day been removed from the small factory village where they resided to a farm house about two miles out of town. The following morning, accompanied by the chairman of the Overseers of the Poor, I visited the tenement-house where the patient had been residing, saw the other occupants of the house and found that all those who had never before been vaccinated had now had the operation performed. The house was being disinfected with chloride of lime ; in addition I advised that it be thoroughly fumigated with sulphur.

I then visited the patient and found her case to be one of undoubted variola ; she is a young French woman, lately married, and returned about two weeks ago from a visit to Canada. The appearance of the eruption corroborated the statement of the friends that it was about the tenth day from the inception of the disease. The services of a nurse have been procured, who claims to have a long experience in nursing such cases. The patient is attended by a French physician from Worcester. The patient seems to be doing well and the prognosis is favorable. The house is large and airy, and is twenty rods or more from any other residence. There had been three members of the family unprotected by vaccination, —

LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

they never having been vaccinated previously to four days ago. I examined each of them and found that the operation had been performed. Upon inquiry of the town authorities and the physicians, they admitted that there were quite a number of children in town entirely unprotected by vaccination. I advised that every such case be attended to immediately, and the town officers agreed to see that it was done. The authorities seem to have acted with promptness and efficiency, and there seems to be no reason why the disease should spread to any great extent.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E. F. CUMMINGS, M. D.

In similar cases, the prompt action of the local boards of health, such as exist in perhaps 140 cities and towns of Massachusetts, is an essential means of preventing the spread of disease. Such boards should be independent of the mayor and aldermen, or boards of selectmen, but should contain members holding responsible positions in other branches of the local government, in order to secure that efficiency which the union of public charity and public health in their local administration evidently require. In small towns, however, it may not be practicable to have such special boards; and we therefore recommend that, in all towns containing 2,000 inhabitants, or more, a separate health board be required by statute, one member of which shall be officially connected with the relief of the poor in each town. This is the system now in use in most cities and towns which have special health boards, under the Act of 1877 (chapter 133) or in accordance with recommendations of this Board.

THE PROSECUTION OF VAGRANTS.

In accordance with a recommendation made by this Board in 1884, an act of that year authorized the appointment of two officers to prosecute certain offenders, with a view to prevent the State Almshouse from being a refuge for unworthy and vicious persons of both sexes, but chiefly men, who might, if compelled, earn their own living. The experiment was tried with a single officer, Mr. T. P. Bagley, who began

PROSECUTION OF VAGRANTS, ETC.

his work in January, 1885, and has added to it the investigation of cases where a criminal history is suspected, or a local settlement may be found. From his monthly reports we select a few passages to show what has been the nature and result of his labors : —

(*February 6, 1885.*) "The centres for most of the idle and disorderly, and tramping or vagrant classes in Boston are the Police Divisions, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8, the Boston Wayfarers' Lodge on Hawkins Street, and the office of the Board of Directors of Public Institutions, 30 Pemberton Square; elsewhere, the Police Stations of Lowell and Lawrence. Much of my time at night in Boston is devoted to visiting these police divisions and the Lodge mentioned, up to ten o'clock, after which time those of the vagrant class seeking lodgings are not received. Each week-day, from 12 to 2, (except when I am on duty out of town), I attend at 30 Pemberton Square, to observe and inquire about applicants for the State Almshouse; and in this part of my duty to prevent many tramps and vagrants from insisting on admission to the Almshouse. Learning from me that they are liable to be prosecuted and sent to the State Workhouse for a long term, those of the professional class of male paupers generally leave the office suddenly and are not heard from again there."

(*March.*) "My visits to these places (police stations, wayfarers' lodge, and the office of the Directors of Public Institutions, the State Almshouse and Workhouse), have had a decided effect on the number of applications of able-bodied paupers for permits to be sent to the State Almshouse. All that now go from Boston are for medical treatment. A few able-bodied men are sent there from other cities and towns in the State; after they reach Tewksbury they learn that they are liable to prosecution, and the result is that a number abscond every week.

"On March 11th I procured seven warrants in the police court at Lowell, for inmates of the State Almshouse who had previously been at other institutions for drunkenness, and other offences. The following day Judge Hadley of Lowell came to the almshouse and held court there. Three were convicted and sentenced to six months each in the State Workhouse. One was discharged, one was placed on probation, and two absconded before the warrants were served."

(*May 1.*) "In visiting the State Almshouse I found several

PROSECUTION OF VAGRANTS, ETC.

women who had been inmates of houses of ill-fame in Boston, and had contracted disease while there. I had an interview with them, and two promised that if sent to their homes they would never return to Massachusetts, and would lead a different life. They were sent to Biddeford and Philadelphia. Another, named A. B., had been at Deer Island *nineteen* times and at Sherborn twice; she absconded from the Almshouse the night after the interview, but I found her in Boston; the police arrested her, and she was sent to Sherborn for two years."

(October 1.) "By direction of the Superintendent of In-Door Poor, all men now applying at the office of the Boston Directors of Public Institutions for admission to the State Almshouse, are sent to the State Workhouse (the almshouse department). Fully half of the applicants refuse to go there, and these are mostly able-bodied men. Those that do go are sick and need hospital treatment. I think, if this rule is continued, it will have a tendency to diminish the number of able-bodied paupers applying, who have been in the habit of going to the almshouse to ~~stay~~ during cold weather."

(December, 1885.) "In the abandonment case, of which I made a partial report last month, I found that the woman (F. K.) was married November 30, 1878, to F. M. in Woburn, and had two children. The husband obtained a divorce from her in June, 1883. The children are now cared for by her mother and sister. Since that time she has had two illegitimate children; one born November 15, 1883 (this is the one she abandoned last March), and one born October 22, 1885, who has been adopted by a lady in Boston. On November 21 I swore out a warrant for her arrest on the charge of abandoning her child; she was brought before the Roxbury District Court, and was sentenced to the Reformatory Prison for Women for one year."

"I have found, upon recent examinations made at the State Almshouse, that only a small portion of the new inmates have been there before, and a greater part of these come for hospital treatment. I have attended sessions of the Police and District Courts in Lynn, Salem, Framingham and Natick, to ascertain their method of disposing of tramps and vagrants. I find that the majority go to the station-houses, and ask to be sent to the Workhouse for a short term; and also that many of them are advised by the officers to plead guilty, being told that this Board will discharge them, and send them to their home or friends, whenever they want to come out. These officers are paid by fees, and for conveying a prisoner from

INEBRIATES AND INSANE PERSONS.

Framingham to the Workhouse they are allowed \$8.55. The actual cost is \$3.75, — leaving the officer \$4.80. In Essex County, and with few exceptions, in Middlesex, they are sent to the county prisons."

It is, of course, the practice of this Board to remove from the Workhouse and from the State, vagrants who can profitably be sent away, but not at their own option; and the local courts are recommended to examine with more care cases such as Mr. Bagley has above described. His work proves to be a very useful one and has been continued; the cost being small in comparison with the good accomplished.

THE COMMITMENT OF INEBRIATES.

The law of 1885, allowing the commitment of dipsomaniacs and persons habitually intemperate to the State lunatic hospitals, was a compromise between the former condition of things, and the creation of a new establishment for that special class. This Board's recommendation of such an asylum, in the Sixth Annual Report, is here renewed; the argument in favor of it being only strengthened by the experience of another year, and the operation of the new law. Such an asylum would relieve the lunatic hospitals of a class of inmates for which they were never intended, of whom at least 60 in a year now present themselves there. It would relieve the community also from the presence of persons whose conduct and example are bad, and who need the restraint of a long commitment and the care of a judicious superintendent. The present law should be extended also, to permit the commitment of inebriates to the private insane asylums, to which they now voluntarily resort, but where it is difficult to detain them so long as their treatment requires.

COMMITMENT AND DISCHARGE OF THE INSANE.

In order to extend the authority conveyed by the boarding-out act of 1885 (chapter 385) so as to cover all cases which may hereafter arise, we would recommend such legislation as will make all future commitments to the State Hospitals, of State patients, commitments also to the custody of this Board,

THE OFFICES OF THE BOARD.

when such patients leave the hospitals unrecovered; and that chapter 78 of the Acts of 1883 be so amended as to permit the present inmates of these hospitals to remain temporarily in charge of the State Board after discharge, whenever they go to boarding-places under the Act of last year. Such legislation would make the present law more explicit, and would relieve the hospitals from some uncertainty as to the status of their patients on going out to boarding places. We would also urgently recommend the cities and large towns, especially Boston, to adopt the policy of boarding-out suitable cases among their patients, of whom there are many who could thus live quietly, and more agreeably to themselves and their friends, in private families than in the overcrowded public hospitals. This policy would also be economical, as removing the necessity for so many costly buildings, erected at the expense of the tax-payers to shelter the quiet and harmless insane.

THE OFFICES OF THE BOARD.

The Board directed an examination during the autumn, by one of its officers, of the amount of space occupied by its offices at the State House, and received the following report, which is that referred to on pages xviii and xx.

A Report of the Superintendent of In-Door Poor on the Rooms of the Board at the State House, and the Rooms at No. 13 Beacon Street.

Boston, Oct. 2, 1885.

Hon. CHARLES F. DONNELLY, *Chairman of the State Board of Health Lunacy and Charity.*

SIR:—In answer to your request for my opinion as to the suitability of the rooms at 13 Beacon Street for the purposes of the Board, I have to report:—

(1.) That the rooms assigned the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, by the Commissioners of the State House, by virtue of chapter 74, of the Resolves of 1885, authorizing their procurement of "suitable rooms outside of the State House and the Commonwealth building for the use of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity," are the three lower flats and front basement of the

MEASUREMENT OF THE ROOMS.

building, 13 Beacon Street, in this city. The accompanying diagrams show the capacity of these rooms for clerical use, without reference to the needs of the Board as such, or to its heads of departments.

The diagram of the third floor shows a front room measuring 25×16 feet, a rear room 17×16 feet, a front room 10 feet square, and a rear room 9×13 feet, — in all 929 superficial feet, or room for 11 desks, one-third of the space being unsuitable for want of light and air. The diagram of the second floor shows a front room measuring 24×16 feet, and another measuring 10×12 feet, also a room in the rear measuring 26×10 , — in all 780 feet; or, by adding a room in the rear 11 feet square, which cannot be heated, 901 feet, a considerable portion of which is also unavailable for the want of light. I should say that 10 desks might be occupied on this flat.

The diagram of the first floor shows a front room measuring 20×16 feet, with two rear rooms measuring $23 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ feet and 13×14 feet, in all 720 superficial feet. I think 8 desks might be fairly accommodated on this floor if it should be found possible to heat the larger room, which so far in its history has never been accomplished. If the basement room is to be used, I think an additional desk could be placed there, so that space for 30 desks might be found; if separate rooms are not required to accommodate the heads of departments with the necessary books and documents, so as to permit of their giving intelligent answers to the various questions that are daily required of them by town and city officers, and the friends of those who occupy the wards of our hospitals and other public institutions. In this calculation I have allowed no space for the regular and special meetings of the Board, and public hearings, which occur so frequently.

(2.) The small number of well lighted rooms adapted to the uses of the Board in a building of the dimensions of that located at 13 Beacon Street is due to two causes: First, the house was erected as a home or dwelling-place for a family of wealth, who, having the accommodation of four stories of large front rooms, were content to allow the back rooms, which receive a reflected light from brick buildings in the rear, to be used as servants' quarters, and, in addition, permit a considerable portion of the centre of the house to be used for clothes-presses and passageways. Second, the proprietor, a single gentlemen, retained the second floor for his own use, and arranged it to his taste by erecting temporary partitions, thus compelling the family occupying the remainder of the house to erect, for their convenience, similar

PRESENT ROOMS OF THE BOARD.

partitions upon the first floor. If these partitions upon the first and second floors could be removed, and the rear room on the first floor changed from a kitchen to a suitable public office, it would add to their availability for the purposes of the Board; but this would not increase it sufficiently, except to justify its acceptance for temporary use. It is useless to consider this question, as it is understood that mutually satisfactory arrangements cannot be made between the lessor and the State commission. The furnace in the house, though of sufficient capacity to supply the wants of an ordinary family, where but a comparatively small portion of the rooms need to be heated at one and the same time, is wholly inadequate for a public building, where, during working hours, all apartments used for clerical service require the same degree of heat. In fact, it is clear that an ordinary dwelling-house, lighted only at the front and rear, so arranged that the casual observer could not fail to point out at a glance what rooms were formerly used as a kitchen, scullery, dining-room, library and music-room, cannot be converted to suitable accommodations for a public office of this Commonwealth without extensive interior alterations.

(3.) The rooms now occupied by the Board at the State House contain 3,387 superficial feet, which affords very insufficient space for the present business of the Board. The rooms assigned to the Board at 13 Beacon Street, excluding the front basement room, contain 2,454 superficial feet, most of which is poorly adapted for common business avocations. Desk room sufficient for 30 clerks is assigned at the new rooms, with no additional rooms for the five officers, who each require separate offices from the employees under them, for the proper discharge of their duties.

At the State House the average number of employees is 46, exclusive of the four heads of departments and the clerk of the Board. Independently of all this, there is no shelf room provided in the house at 13 Beacon Street, if certain small closets and bookcases are excepted; while, on the other hand, one of your agents now has at the State House some 350 lineal feet of shelving, all of which space is now occupied by records and necessary books in use in his office; and the same need of room for necessary records and books accumulating for nearly a quarter of a century exists in the other departments under your control, and in some of them still greater space will be required. Other arrangements, which need only to be referred to, are of such connections and surroundings as to make the building referred to seriously objectionable for the use of departments employing clerks of both sexes.

IMPROPER ADMISSIONS AT THE STATE ALMSHOUSE.

In conclusion, I am constrained to say that the rooms assigned to the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity are in no wise suitable for the work of the Board.

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,
Superintendent of In-Door Poor.

In consideration of this whole matter the Board would recommend, in view of the provision in section 3, chapter 79 of the Public Statutes, assigning the Board rooms at the State House, and for the general convenience of public officers and others, and the interests of economy, that the principal offices of the Charities Departments of the Board hereafter continue at the State House; and that, if otherwise ordered, an appropriation be made for the Board to procure its own rooms elsewhere and provide for the care of them. It is assumed that no action will be taken in a matter so important without giving the Board an opportunity to be heard before the proper committee of the Legislature.

IMPROPER ADMISSIONS AT THE STATE ALMSHOUSE.

The Board desire to direct the attention of overseers of the poor of cities and towns to the unusual number of deaths during the year, among the State poor at the State Alms-house, almost immediately following their reception there; some of those received dying within a few hours after admission. Among the causes of death in such cases were, heart disease 10, pulmonary disease 5, alcoholism 2, and one each from paralysis, peritonitis, poisoning, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and Bright's disease. In almost every instance a careful examination of the case by an experienced and humane person would have developed evidence sufficient to indicate there was great danger to the dependant in attempting his removal to Tewksbury from the city or town interested. In all such cases only one course is proper, and that is, to detain the dependant and keep him under proper treatment until it appears clearly safe to remove him. The Board therefore recommend, that more vigilance be exer-

IMPROPER ADMISSIONS AT THE STATE ALMSHOUSE.

cised by the town and city officers who have in charge the examination and transfer of such persons to the State Alms-house, remembering that the removal of the poor when sick and suffering from acute or chronic disease or from alcoholism, is always attended with great responsibility, and generally with danger also to those afflicted.

CHARLES F. DONNELLY.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

CLARA T. LEONARD.

JOHN FALLON.

EVERETT TORREY.

CHARLES A. DENNY.

SAMUEL A. GREEN.

EDGAR E. DEAN.

[For Minority Report, see next page.]

MINORITY REPORT.

In the preparation of this the Seventh Annual Report of the Board, some discussion arose among the members regarding the expediency of stating the facts in a certain case which occurred during the past year, concerning the misconduct of an employee then in the service of the Board. Of the eight members who sign the report, Messrs. Green, Denny, Hitchcock, Fallon and Dean are of the opinion it is inexpedient for the Board to make any statement in the matter. The three remaining members whose signatures are affixed to the report, being of the opinion that it is necessary an official statement should be presented, here make it, in the form of a

MINORITY REPORT.

MISCONDUCT OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE BOARD.

The case of Simeon A. Wheeler, who had been in the employment of the State for over twelve years, as a clerk, and later as a visitor of the out-door poor, under the former Board of State Charities and this Board, has been so much misrepresented publicly that we deem it proper that an official statement of the facts should be given.

The Board, on April 4, 1885, received a letter from Mr. Wheeler, stating that two women in Lowell had threatened, through counsel, to commence proceedings against him under the statute relating to bastardy. He represented that, in the case of each of the persons, he was innocent, and that he intended to contest the charges in court. On the same day the Board appointed a committee consisting of the Chairman and Messrs. Fallon and Haggett, to investigate the whole subject and report. This committee proceeded to Lowell, at a later day; interrogated each of the women;

PROTEST OF DR. WALCOTT.

heard their counsel and witnesses, in the presence of Mr. Wheeler and his counsel, and heard them also. With the approval of the other members of the committee, the Chairman immediately caused Mr. Wheeler to be suspended from duty and pay, as the result of the investigation, and until further action could be taken in the matter by the Board. On April 15, Dr. Walcott, then a member of the Board, sent, by the hand of Mr. Wheeler, the employee suspended, a letter of protest to the Chairman, against the action of the latter. This communication was as follows : —

Boston, April 15, 1885.

DEAR MR. DONNELLY : — I am very much surprised to hear from Mr. Wheeler that he has been suspended from office. I do not see how that can be. The Board, as I remember it, did not confer authority to suspend on the committee of investigation. In common fairness it seemed to me unjust to add to the burden that this young man is forced to carry. A suspension is practically a judgment, and will ruin Wheeler's character as effectually as a sentence from the court would. As one member of the Board, in all kindness, I make a formal protest against action not authorized by the Board or by any by-laws, and shall ask that a meeting of the Board be called for further consideration of the matter.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed.) H. P. WALCOTT.

C. F. DONNELLY, Esq., *Chairman State Board, H., L. and C.*

The Chairman, under authority in the by-laws empowering him, called a meeting of the Board, to be held on April 18. On that day there were present the following members : Messrs. Donnelly (Chairman), Hitchcock, Fallon, Walcott, Dean and Haggett ; the latter retiring before any action was taken, and some time before the proceedings closed. The Chairman stated to the meeting that he had suspended Mr. Wheeler from duty, with the approval of his associates on the committee ; since he and they were of the opinion that the evidence at the investigation left him no other course to pursue. The charges were of a serious nature ; the facts had become public ; steps had been taken to prosecute each of the cases against Mr. Wheeler, and, to prevent further

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

criticism of the Board and Mr. Wheeler, pending the disposition of the causes by a trial, there seemed no other proper course left open ; but he submitted the whole subject to the Board for its approval or disapproval. The Chairman then suggested that, in addition to what the committee had learned at Lowell, an inquiry had better be made concerning the previous conduct and habits of Mr. Wheeler, among his associate employees ; calling each separately before the meeting, and examining them under oath. This suggestion was assented to, and three of the employees associated with Mr. Wheeler, in the same official work, for over twelve years, testified to facts of gross misconduct on his part, extending back for a number of years. Mr. Wheeler was then called before the meeting, and admitted the facts, as stated by the three employees, to be true ; but continued to assert his innocence of the charges then pending against him in Lowell. Near the close of the examination of the third employee, and also near the close of the examination of Mr. Wheeler (who was not sworn, but volunteered to answer questions), Messrs. Walcott and Dean asked a number of questions of the last-named employee and of Mr. Wheeler, affecting the character and conduct of a former officer of the Board (Dr. Wheelwright), who had retired from the Board's employment, and severed his connection with it by resignation in January, 1884, about fifteen months preceding. The Chairman held that the meeting was called to consider the case of Mr. Wheeler, and not what related to a past officer, who was not present, and therefore could not be heard in explanation or defence of himself. Drs. Walcott and Dean continued to question the third witness and Mr. Wheeler concerning Dr. Wheelwright, and both parties made statements.

At the end of this irregular proceeding, the Chairman asked the Board what action they proposed to take in reference to the business of the meeting, — the charges at Lowell against Mr. Wheeler, — saying that after the presentation of the statements of his fellow employees, and his admission of former misconduct, there seemed to be but one course to

THE CASE OF MR. WHEELER.

pursue. Drs. Walcott and Dean advocated the retention of Mr. Wheeler in the employment of the Board, until after the trial of the bastardy cases had taken place, in the autumn. Dr. Hitchcock moved, and his motion was seconded by Mr. Fallon, that the action of the Chairman in suspending Mr. Wheeler be approved. On putting the question, Dr. Hitchcock and Mr. Fallon voted in the affirmative and Drs. Walcott and Dean in the negative. This compelled the Chairman to vote in the affirmative, in order that the suspension of Mr. Wheeler should be continued and sustained. On the 5th of June, after continuing under suspension from April 11, he was dismissed from the employment of the Board. On September 5 he submitted a communication to the Board, through his counsel, asking for the statutory consent of the Board to a proposed settlement of the two bastardy complaints against him, and the Board declined to approve of the proposition. Soon after it was agreed between the counsel acting for each of the women and Mr. Wheeler's counsel, that a money compensation should be paid to each of the complainants, from Mr. Wheeler, in settlement, and we are informed that the cases were settled accordingly, although the statutory assent was withheld by the Board.

As the third employee who testified against Mr. Wheeler, and who also made the statements concerning Dr. Wheelwright, made admissions against himself of a discreditable character, he was also dismissed from the employment of the Board. No other employee was charged during the inquiry with improper conduct, though statements have been made to that effect in a portion of the press; such as that charges of gross misconduct were established against Dr. Wheelwright in the course of this examination, and that he had been dismissed from the employment of the Board in consequence. Nothing of the sort occurred.

As Dr. Wheelwright's conduct was not legitimately under inquiry, but Mr. Wheeler's solely; as Dr. Wheelwright had long before ceased to be in the employment of the Board; was not present to hear the statements; had not been notified of any charges, and had no opportunity to reply, and as both

THE RESIGNATION OF DR. WHEELWRIGHT.

witnesses had voluntarily discredited themselves by their statements, the Board dismissed the subject from consideration.

In this connection it may be remembered that on June 10, 1883, the Board, hearing of certain rumors circulated by persons near the then Governor, and in his confidence, to the effect that certain officers in employment were guilty of corrupt conduct, addressed a letter to Governor Butler calling the matter to his attention. He never replied to the letter, and never presented any charges in answer to it, either to the Legislature or to the Board. To use the language of the Fifth Annual Report of the Board (page ccviii) on the subject: "The whole investigation or inquiry instituted by the late Governor (carried on, as he alleged, by detectives and hired experts), in secrecy and for the purpose of assailing character, has so completely come to naught that no distinct charges have ever been preferred in writing, or even verbally." This Report was signed by the Chairman (the late Thomas Talbot), by Dr. Hitchcock, Mrs. Leonard, Mr. Fallon and Drs. Davis and Walcott. At the first meeting the Board held after the inauguration of His Excellency Governor Robinson (the meeting taking place January 5, 1884), Dr. Wheelwright tendered in writing, under the same date, his resignation of the office of Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, "to take effect as soon as the interests of the department will permit;" to use the language of his letter. The record of the meeting then recites: "Mr. Haggett moved that Dr. Wheelwright's resignation be accepted, and that he be notified it will take effect February 1st." The motion was amended, and the action of the Board on the subject is recorded in the following language: —

"*Voted*, That the resignation of Dr. H. B. Wheelwright, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, be accepted, and that he be notified that it shall take effect February 1, 1884, and that thereafter the department shall be in charge of the Committee on Charities" (of which Mr. Talbot was then Chairman),

THE RESIGNATION OF DR. WHEELWRIGHT.

“who may avail themselves of his services beyond that date, if it seems desirable; in the affirmative were Messrs. Walcott, Haggett, Noble and Dean; in the negative Dr. Hitchcock, Mr. Fallon not voting.” There was a discussion at the meeting concerning the time when the resignation ought to take effect, whether February 1st or later. The discussion was renewed at the next meeting, which took place January 12, 1884, when it was finally decided that the vote of the previous meeting on the subject be sustained. On the same day the Fifth Annual Report, before cited, was signed by the late Governor Talbot and Dr. Walcott (who were members of the committee on the preparation of the Report) and contains this passage, concerning the resignation of Dr. Wheelwright:—

The faithful officer who for many years has audited the accounts of the cities and towns against the Commonwealth, *having signified, a year ago, his intention to resign, but having remained in service at the request of the Board until the present year*, has now tendered his resignation, to take effect at the pleasure of the Board. (Page ccxviii.)

This statement, in the Report so signed and also signed by Messrs. Davis, Fallon and Hitchcock, and by Mrs. Leonard, gave the facts as they appear on the records of the Board. Though it has been stated publicly in the press that certain members of the Board made repeated efforts to effect the removal of Dr. Wheelwright from time to time, while he was in office, and failed, there is not a word on the records to sustain the statement; and it will be perceived that even when his resignation was tendered it was accepted to take effect, not on the date of its presentation, but in the following month, and then with express authority given the Committee on Charities to avail themselves of his services beyond the time fixed for the termination of his connection with the Board, if deemed by them advisable. The whole matter has been the subject of much wilful mis-

SLANDERS UPON THE BOARD.

representation by some, and of misinterpretation, owing to extreme ignorance of the facts, by those who could have been readily informed of the truth on inquiry, if they were sufficiently concerned to seek it.

As an instance of the misconception of the nature of the foregoing facts, and of the attitude of the Board in the matter, the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of June 18, 1885, in a long editorial thus recited:—

We understand the circumstances of the case to be as follows: An employee of the Board, in the department of the Board formerly controlled by Mr. Wheelwright, had been indicted for bastardy, in Lowell, by a woman of bad character. The case was investigated by a trusted officer of the Board, who believed, as Dr. Walcott and we believe, that the accusation was a groundless one.

Considering the disgusting nature of the revelations made, the number of "good persons and timid politicians" who permitted such a burning disgrace to last for so many years, and especially considering the uncomfortable revelations which the late Superintendent of Out-door Poor might make if driven into a corner, or put into the witness-box, we do not wonder that Mrs. Leonard and Mr. Donnelly, and Governor Robinson and the "grand old party," found themselves in a very bad fix; and that, in attempting to cover up a shameful state of things, instead of coming out with the truth, they thought Dr. Walcott the kind of a man of whom they must rid themselves by fair means or foul, and as early as possible.

It is needless to repeat that no member of the Board ever took any official action to remove Dr. Wheelwright from the position he held, and that no member of the Board ever attempted to offer any evidence to it, by credible or incredible witnesses, affecting the character of the person named, except the statements made by Wheeler and his associate as before mentioned.

Every public officer or body, whose function it is to examine, inspect and criticise, must necessarily be the subject of criticism in turn; and should be ready at all times to meet it properly, so far as it may be at all deserving of notice. In reference to the misstatements concerning the action of the

SLANDERS UPON THE BOARD.

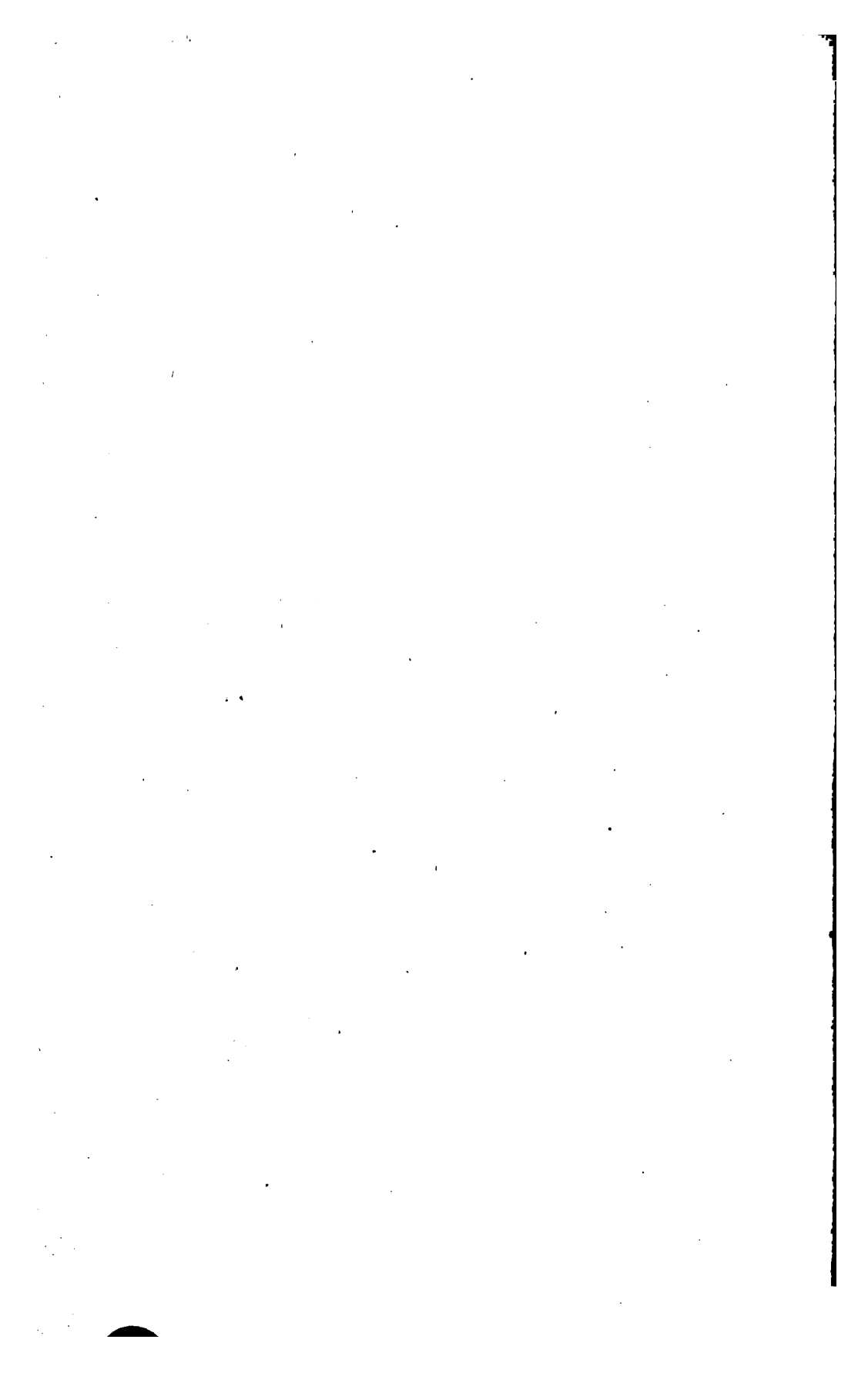
Board in the matters recited, they have felt it advisable to reserve the explanation given for this Report, and to submit their doings in the premises for the information of the Legislature, where due cognizance may be taken of them.

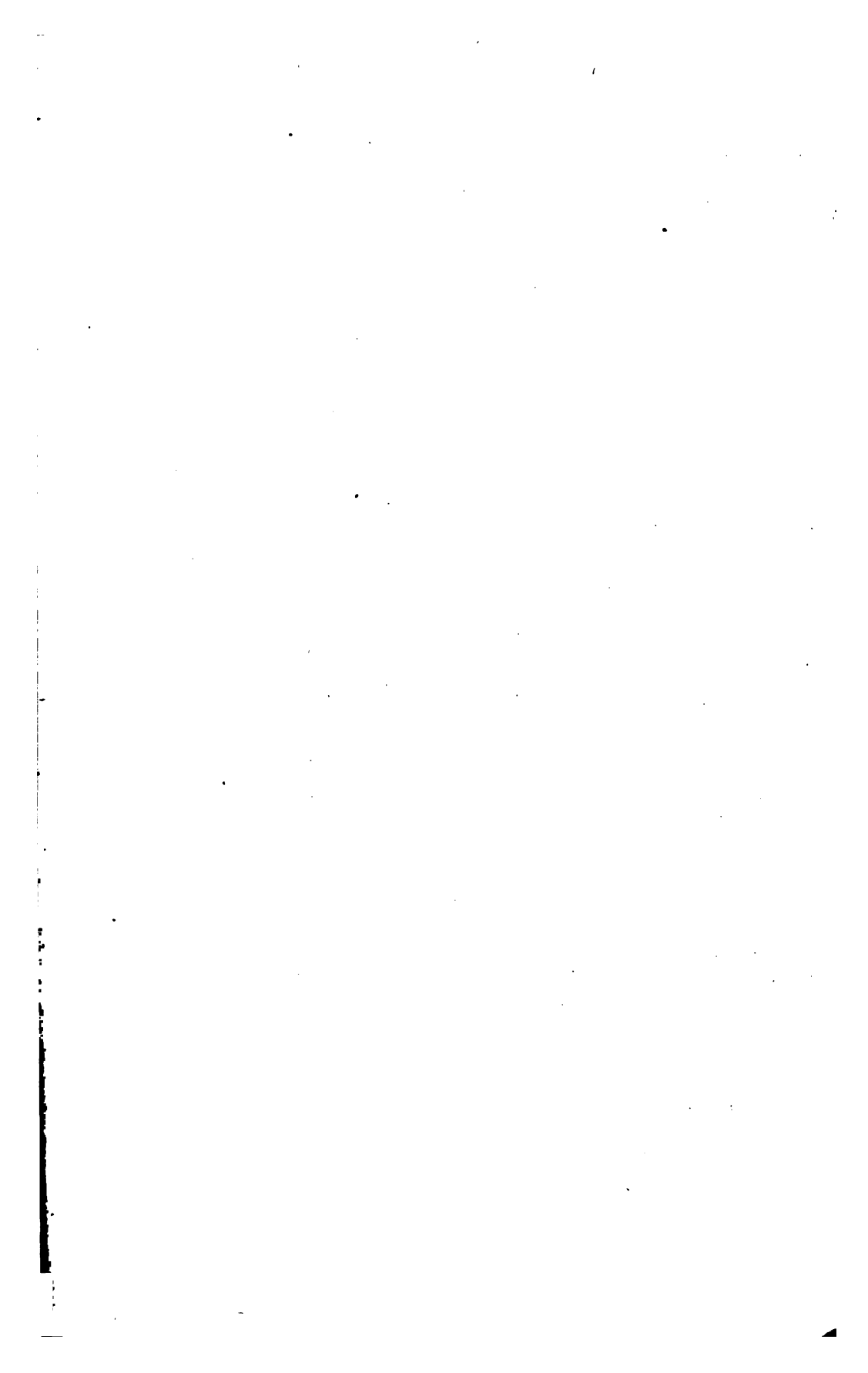
This minority report is signed by Mr. Torrey, with the following remarks :

“ Dr. Wheelwright had ceased to be in the employment of the Board before I became a member. The charges against Mr. Wheeler were made and considered during my absence in Europe, therefore I have no personal knowledge of the proceedings, but from all the information I have been able to obtain, I fully sustain the action of the Chairman and a majority of the Board in this case.

(Signed)

EVERETT TORREY.”





APPENDIX.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

**WITH ADDITIONAL TABLES OF VALUATION, ANNUAL COST,
NUMBERS, ETC., IN THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS,
AND STATISTICS CONCERNING INSANITY
IN MASSACHUSETTS.**

COMPILED BY THE INSPECTOR OF CHARITIES.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

TABLE I. — *Expense and Number of the Poor in the Massachusetts Cities and Towns for the Year ending March 31, 1885.*

[The State Poor in Institutions not included.]

PART I. — COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST AND AVERAGE OF FULL SUPPORT.					PARTIAL SUPPORT.		Expenses of Admin- istration.	AGGREGATES.		REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Sup- port or Relief July 1, 1885.	
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hos- pitals.	Expense else- where.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		By the State.	By the Towns.					
BARNSTABLE.															
Barnstable, ...	\$1,080	\$1,178	\$170	\$2,428	17	\$3,413	99	\$150	\$5,991	116	\$31	\$483	\$5,477	75	
Bourne, ...	507	-	507	6	622	19	80	80	1,209	25	-	-	1,209	17	
Brewster, ...	815	109	234	8	1,095	9	1,095	9	100	17	-	86	2,267	12	
Chatham, ...	979	115	-	1,094	8	1,385	25	130	2,609	33	-	131	2,478	30*	
Dennis, ...	1,177	187	-	1,364	7	2,330	60	86	3,779	67	30	68	3,681	69	
Eastham, ...	-	401	216	2	163	4	65	65	619	6	-	-	619	7	
Falmouth, ...	878	690	-	1,568	15	1,111	6	191	2,870	21	-	152	2,718	16	
Harwich, ...	1,090	876	-	1,966	15	2,135	60	100	4,201	75	80	124	3,997	86	
Mashpee, ...	-	-	257	257	3	289	2	30	576	5	-	-	576	7	
Orleans, ...	795	170	-	965	6	363	6	60	1,388	12	-	68	1,320	5	
Provincetown, ...	866	723	88	1,677	12	2,171	100	450	4,298	112	235	438	3,625	92	
Sandwich, ...	1,165	368	-	1,533	17	1,055	34	276	2,864	51	-	346	2,518	46	
Truro, ...	-	-	563	563	3	844	16	60	1,467	19	-	170	1,297	17	
Wellfleet, ...	652	-	108	760	7	1,928	38	120	2,808	45	14	176	2,618	55	
Yarmouth, ...	1,882	540	155	2,577	16	1,786	56	414	4,777	72	27	384	4,366	67	
Total, ...	\$11,886	\$5,141	\$1,791	\$18,818	142	\$20,680	534	\$2,311	\$41,909	676	\$417	\$2,626	\$38,766	601	

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

	\$1,076	\$291	\$269	\$1,636	19	\$1,482	17	-	\$50	\$3,118	36	\$76	\$45	\$2,997	36
BERKSHIRE.															
Adams, . . .	-	-	242	261	3	12	-	-	135	304	3	-	-	304	3
Alford, . . .	-	55	306	361	3	308	4	-	135	804	7	-	5	799	16
Becket, . . .	-	219	1,136	1,355	10	340	3	-	-	1,695	13	-	134	1,561	14
Cheshire, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	42	1	-	-	42	1	-	-	42	-
Clarksburg, . . .	-	-	1,072	1,072	9	284	10	-	151	1,507	19	32	22	1,453	20
Dalton, . . .	-	190	624	814	4	252	2	-	17	1,083	6	260	-	823	3
Egremont, . . .	-	182	-	182	1	-	-	-	8	190	1	-	-	190	1
Florida, . . .	-	778	904	1,682	15	1,417	13	-	-	3,099	28	-	180	2,919	18
Great Barrington, . . .	-	-	-	637	5	-	-	-	-	637	5	-	-	637	4
Hancock, . . .	-	173	362	535	4	488	5	-	-	1,023	9	59	15	949	9
Hinsdale, . . .	-	-	437	437	5	293	8	-	68	796	13	-	271	791	15
Lanesborough, . . .	-	-	-	3,382	20	3,136	62	-	225	6,743	82	12	271	6,460	79*
Lee, . . .	1,848	1,634	-	1,013	10	481	11	-	114	1,608	21	-	144	1,464	23
Lenox, . . .	-	274	739	1,013	2	268	6	-	-	1,609	8	-	-	1,609	8
Monterey, . . .	-	81	160	241	2	-	-	-	8	172	2	-	-	172	6
Mt. Washington, . . .	-	-	164	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Ashford, . . .	-	-	1,132	1,496	11	-	-	-	163	2,148	17	112	264	1,772	13
New Marlborough, . . .	-	364	1,152	3,966	35	1,399	35	-	-	5,365	70	322	243	4,800	80
North Adams, . . .	1,828	986	400*	400	4	351	3	-	-	761	7	19	99	633	7
Otis, . . .	-	-	189	189	3	195	1	-	9	393	4	-	121	272	6
Peru, . . .	2,983	623	-	3,506	31	4,591	113	-	-	8,097	144	417	425	7,255	151
Pittsfield, . . .	-	-	-	539	3	580	4	-	-	1,119	7	61	89	969	12
Richmond, . . .	-	180	578	771	8	156	4	-	52	979	12	-	-	979	11
Sandisfield, . . .	-	193	811	811	10	299	5	-	23	1,133	15	-	75	1,058	14
Savoy, . . .	-	-	515	786	10	632	12	-	34	1,452	22	27	112	1,425	22
Sheffield, . . .	-	271	348	972	8	1,044	7	-	-	2,016	15	-	11	1,904	10
Stockbridge, . . .	-	624	-	277	2	11	1	-	-	288	3	-	-	277	4
Tyringham, . . .	-	-	-	277	-	201	9	-	15	216	9	-	-	216	4
Washington, . . .	-	-	-	300*	3	1,022	18	-	-	1,322	21	-	33	1,289	24
West Stockbridge, . . .	-	-	-	968	10	1,002	20	-	375	2,345	30	59	-	2,286	21
Williamstown, . . .	-	-	202	202	2	100	1	-	-	302	3	10	16	276	2
Windsor, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . .	\$7,735	\$6,918	\$14,293	\$28,936	252	\$20,875	381	\$1,447	\$51,258	\$1,466	633	\$2,311	\$47,481	636	636

* Estimate.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST AND AVERAGE OF FULL SUPPORT.					PARTIAL SUPPORT.		Expenses of Admin- istration.	AGGREGATES.		REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief	No. Receiving Sup- port or Relief July 1, 1885.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hos- pitals.	Expense else- where.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
BRISTOL.														
Acushnet, . . .	\$471	\$320	-	\$791	6	\$541	13	\$269	\$1,601	19	\$30	\$142	\$1,429	17
Attleborough, . .	1,151	2,081	\$269	3,501	20	6,656	46	753	10,910	66	345	902	9,663	80
Berkley, . . .	133	239	75	447	7	290	10	52	789	7	-	130	659	27
Dartmouth, . . .	1,186	1,076	-	2,262	20	2,578	33	832	5,672	63	-	177	5,495	47
Dighton, . . .	456	408	-	864	5	946	5	24	1,434	10	-	2	1,432	10
Easton, . . .	1,358	1,291	-	2,649	19	3,547	95	300	6,496	114	93	466	5,937	102
Fairhaven, . . .	1,867	544	-	2,411	12	1,000	30	-	3,411	42	2	185	3,224	33
Fall River, . . .	13,554	9,698	-	23,252	176	21,994	606	2,753	47,999	682	2,033	1,854	44,112	934
Freetown, . . .	384	-	-	384	3	865	20	-	1,249	23	-	125	1,124	22
Manassett, . . .	1,098	219	-	1,317	9	1,211	12	100	2,628	21	-	193	2,435	20
New Bedford, . .	10,237	5,558	*	15,795	94	20,033	775	3,570	39,398	869	810	6,538	32,050	694
Norton, . . .	978	261	-	1,239	12	337	20	152	1,728	32	71	92	1,565	35
Raynham, . . .	-	575	99	674	4	1,351	22	114	2,139	26	65	337	1,737	27
Rehoboth, . . .	579	393	-	972	12	625	7	40	1,537	19	130	230	1,234	13
Seekonk, . . .	64	168	-	232	1	209	5	30	407	6	-	96	177	5
Somerset, . . .	503	-	-	503	8	526	4	-	1,029	12	-	173	760	18
Swansey, . . .	338	-	-	338	5	331	8	65	734	13	-	65	669	9
Taunton, . . .	4,475	6,522	-	10,997	104	11,818	223	1,678	24,493	327	431	2,004	22,058	307
Wesport, . . .	1,780	572	-	2,352	16	1,603	22	106	4,061	38	35	125	3,901	33
Total, . . .	\$40,542	\$29,931	\$143	\$70,916	533	\$75,961	1,866	\$10,838	\$157,715	2,389	\$4,141	\$13,943	\$139,631	2,433
Dukes.														
Chilmark, . . .	-	\$27	\$747	\$774	4	\$56	1	\$17	\$847	5	-	\$17	\$830	4
Cottage City, . .	-	-	-	-	-	246	2	37	283	2	\$74	120	89	1
Edgartown, . . .	-	880	903	1,783	14	350	13	-	2,133	27	45	-	2,088	21

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I. — COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST AND AVERAGE OF FULL SUPPORT.				PARTIAL SUPPORT.		Expenses of Admin- istration.	AGGREGATES.		REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief	No. Receiving Sup- port or Relief July 1, 1885.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hos- pitals.	Expense else- where.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.	Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
ESSEX — Con.													
Saugus, . . .	\$771	\$791	\$128	\$1,690	18	\$572	20	\$160	38	\$55	\$15	\$2,352	29
Swampscott, . .	—	649	270	919	7	482	13	128	20	—	17	1,512	16
Topsfield, . . .	1,062	153	—	1,215	4	419	10	48	14	—	50	1,632	11
Wenham, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	736	16	36	16	—	10	762	9
West Newbury, .	677	326	—	1,003	14	1,359	23	45	37	—	89	2,318	27
Total, . . .	\$79,509	\$50,203	\$13,784	\$143,496	1,044	\$106,137	3,617	\$13,465	4,661	\$4,912	\$18,537	\$239,649	3,732
FRANKLIN.													
Ashfield, . . .	\$191	\$276	—	\$467	5	\$794	10	\$25	15	—	—	\$946	19
Barnardston, . .	—	132	\$651	783	7	377	1	—	8	—	—	1,160	9
Buckland, . . .	274	—	—	274	4	82	3	75	7	—	—	431	3
Charlmont, . . .	519	204	—	723	4	40	—	45	4	—	—	808	6
Colrain, . . .	—	86	243	329	4	143	1	31	5	—	—	503	12
Conway, . . .	—	397	1,227	1,624	12	497	2	135	14	\$95	188	1,838	15
Deerfield, . . .	—	696	1,250	1,945	13	1,543	26	19	39	163	268	3,092	38
Erving, . . .	—	376	218	614	6	353	4	18	10	—	121	865	8
Gill, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,568	24	225	34	—	—	2,905	39
Greenfield, . . .	798	685	130	1,483	10	79	1	43	7	155	216	452	6
Hawley, . . .	200	330	367	967	6	—	1	20	6	—	—	387	6
Heath, . . .	283	84	75	438	5	48	1	45	7	—	—	1,259	4
Leverett, . . .	868	189	537	1,594	5	—	—	27	5	—	—	753	6
Leyden, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Monroe, . . .	1,237	—	736	1,973	15	1,547	23	255	38	—	—	3,159	26*
Montague, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	644	3	35	—	24	592	819	5
New Salem, . .	338	—	—	338	1	547	5	—	11	52	146	1,437	8
Northfield, . . .	—	568	322	890	6	547	5	—	—	—	—	—	—

* PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

	1,252	-	-	200*	1,252	8	895	6	71	2,218	14	14	616	1,588	9
Orange, ...	-	-	-	200*	1,252	2	245	6	44	489	8	-	-	489	6
Kowe, ...	-	386	288	674	200	5	310	4	-	984	9	130	106	748	7
Shelburne, ...	274	81	192	547	674	9	231	3	25	803	12	-	-	803	19
Shutesbury, ...	-	257	157	414	547	2	216	6	25	655	8	-	-	655	8
Warwick, ...	593	263	-	886	414	2	249	7	-	1,105	15	-	-	1,105	13
Wendell, ...	-	-	-	800	886	5	220	4	15	1,035	9	-	12	1,023	8
Whately, ...	-	191	782	973	973	6	52	2	50	1,075	8	41	393	641	11
Total, ...	\$6,827	\$4,993	\$8,044	\$19,864	157	144	\$10,864	144	\$1,228	\$31,956	301	\$674	\$2,998	\$27,284	283
HAMPDEN.															
Agawam, ...	\$811	\$380	-	\$1,191	9	15	\$826	15	-	\$2,017	24	\$141	-	\$1,876	25
Blandford, ...	-	-	\$184	184	1	1	221	10	\$25	430	11	77	\$39	314	2
Brimfield, ...	1,323	238	-	1,561	11	2	131	2	331	2,023	13	34	-	1,989	9
Chester, ...	-	-	-	800	4	4	800	4	-	800	4	-	-	800	13
Chicopee, ...	3,860	1,616	389	5,865	48	109	5,604	109	1,139	12,608	157	627	873	11,108	161
Granville, ...	-	202	770	972	10	14	724	14	-	1,696	24	-	205	1,491	15
Hampden, ...	-	96	1,017	1,113	9	5	255	5	42	1,410	14	3	67	1,340	24
Holland, ...	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
Holyoke, ...	-	4,076	2,473	6,549	50	200	7,555	200	1,044	15,248	260	1,802	968	12,478	191
Longmeadow, ...	-	182	275	457	4	4	877	4	21	1,355	8	-	-	1,355	8
Ludlow, ...	-	144	457	601	3	11	629	11	-	1,230	14	152	37	1,041	14
Monson, ...	1,511	102	-	1,613	22	13	965	13	108	2,687	35	-	82	2,605	27
Montgomery, ...	-	-	391	391	2	1	66	1	-	457	3	-	-	457	3
Palmer, ...	1,253	788	-	2,041	14	56	2,903	56	-	4,944	70	174	376	4,394	57
Russell, ...	-	-	1,127	1,127	6	6	591	6	47	1,765	11	63	658	1,044	7
Southwick, ...	-	359	1,107	1,466	9	5	86	5	-	1,552	9	-	75	1,477	4
Springfield, ...	9,519	3,923	2,168	15,610	126	134	6,247	134	3,062	23,919	260	865	825	22,229	239
Tolland, ...	-	-	178	178	1	4	4	-	-	220	1	-	-	220	5
Wales, ...	-	-	561	561	5	2	228	2	2	791	7	-	227	564	6
Westfield, ...	2,308	1,680	623	4,611	34	47	2,468	47	-	7,079	81	112	99	2,888	87
West Springfield, ...	-	732	672	1,404	10	15	889	15	62	2,355	25	46	106	2,203	25
Wilbraham, ...	-	367	471	838	6	4	752	4	89	1,679	10	2	123	1,554	13
Total, ...	\$20,585	\$14,885	\$12,887	\$48,357	380	651	\$31,922	651	\$6,010	\$86,289	1,031	\$4,098	\$4,760	\$77,431	936

* Approximate.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST AND AVERAGE OF FULL SUPPORT.					PARTIAL SUPPORT.		Expenses of Admin- istration.	AGGREGATES.		REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Sup- port or Relief July 1, 1885.
	Expense at Alms-houses.	Expense at Lunatic Hos- pitals.	Expense else- where.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
HAMPSHIRE.														
Amherst.	\$326	\$859	-	\$1,185	13	\$1,128	19	\$100*	\$2,413	32	\$14	\$92	\$2,307	32
Belchertown.	1,385	86	-	1,471	14	586	8	75	2,132	22	28	78	2,026	21
Chesherfield.	-	36	\$814	850	9	463	6	100	1,413	15	-	73	1,340	16
Cummington.	-	-	347	347	3	545	8	-	892	11	-	101	791	10
Easthampton.	-	542	1,696	2,238	15	1,690	31	127	4,055	46	216	141	3,698	37
Enfield.	-	-	441	441	3	229	4	-	670	7	-	26	644	26
Goshen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	6	-
Granby.	-	370	104	474	3	140	1	-	614	4	22	-	592	4
Greenwich.	950	17	93	1,060	8	497	2	48	1,605	10	-	73	1,532	8
Hadley.	601	447	-	1,048	9	872	23	-	1,920	32	-	28	1,892	19
Hatfield.	-	359	677	1,036	7	250	6	151	1,437	13	55	69	1,313	12
Huntington.	-	380	342	722	4	646	1	-	1,368	5	-	135	1,233	5
Middlefield.	-	340	99	439	2	159	4	93	691	6	15	-	676	3
Norhampton.	1,649	1,635	524	3,808	26	4,084	103	1,577	9,469	129	756	1,322	7,391	124
Pelham.	-	-	293	293	2	204	4	-	497	6	3	104	390	6
Plainfield.	-	162	234	396	3	193	1	16	605	4	-	-	605	3
Prescott.	238	-	224	238	4	143	1	26	407	5	-	-	407	14
Southampton.	-	96	224	320	2	355	5	27	702	7	121	13	568	8
South Hadley.	-	543	815	1,358	9	986	20	50	2,394	29	420	158	1,816	30
Ware.	1,076	1,304	338	2,718	17	1,904	25	100	4,722	42	438	338	3,948	49
Westhampton.	-	63	375	438	2	105	1	-	543	3	-	-	543	4
Williamsburg.	-	263	915	1,178	8	611	30	-	1,789	38	-	-	1,789	33
Worthington.	-	580	1,016	1,596	10	97	8	17	1,710	18	5	-	1,705	16
Total.	\$6,225	\$8,082	\$9,347	\$23,654	173	\$15,887	311	\$2,512	\$42,063	484	\$2,093	\$2,751	\$37,209	480

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Middlesex.	Acton, ...	9,472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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*** Estimate.**

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST AND AVERAGE OF FULL SUPPORT.					PARTIAL SUPPORT.		Expenses of Admin- istration.	AGGREGATE.		REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Sup- port or Relief July 1, 1885.
	Expense at Alms-houses.	Expense at Lunatic Hos- pitals.	Expense else- where.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
MIDDLESEX—Con.														
Sherborn, . . .	\$981	\$189	\$78	\$1,248	7	\$345	5	\$60	\$1,653	12	\$109	\$120	\$1,423	6
Shirley, . . .	—	92	497	589	4	1,094	30	78	1,761	34	71	239	1,450	33
Somerville, . .	—	4,083	4,276	8,359	48	7,414	200	1,500	17,273	248	501	742	16,080	241
Soncham, . . .	2,741	220	—	2,961	20	1,412	61	225	4,588	81	175	235	4,188	56
Sow, . . .	774	255	—	218	2	24	1	64	306	3	—	—	306	4
Sudbury, . . .	976	—	—	976	7	399	23	106	1,481	30	—	—	1,481	29
Tewksbury, . .	448	177	—	625	5	316	3	43	984	8	—	—	984	6
Townsend, . . .	925	—	—	925	4	352	3	95	1,372	7	—	—	1,281	3
Tyngsborough, .	98	—	—	98	6	12	—	53	163	6	—	—	163	6
Wakefield, . . .	1,694	1,263	401	3,268	16	2,159	59	329	5,756	75	—	141	5,615	33
Waltham, . . .	2,450	1,666	500	4,616	39	4,529	81	70	9,215	120	—	841	8,374	187
Watertown, . .	2,373	736	—	3,109	19	3,537	76	150*	6,786	95	—	78	6,718	79
Wayland, . . .	710	—	—	710	6	308	7	50	1,068	13	23	—	1,045	6
Westford, . . .	1,334	734	—	2,068	14	329	6	42	2,439	20	—	44	2,396	18
Weston, . . .	793	110	—	903	6	126	4	45	1,074	10	—	—	1,074	10
Wilmington, . .	590	—	—	590	5	28	—	150	768	5	—	—	768	6
Winchester, . .	—	417	1,106	1,523	9	1,902	32	—	3,425	41	9	114	3,302	42
Woburn, . . .	3,698	1,715	176	5,589	47	4,108	133	871	10,568	180	168	429	9,971	144
Total, . . .	\$106,668	\$44,613	\$19,779	\$171,060	1,258	\$94,211	2,113	\$21,471	\$286,742	3,371	\$5,305	\$26,106	\$255,331	4,404
NANTUCKET.														
Nantucket, . . .	\$2,967	\$927	—	\$3,894	35	\$1,900	82	\$450	\$6,244	117	—	\$439	\$5,805	90
NORFOLK.														
Bellingham, . .	\$739	\$347	—	\$1,086	14	\$266	2	\$81	\$1,433	16	—	\$50	\$1,383	12
Brantree, . . .	2,602	984	\$85	3,671	17	1,739	24	250	5,660	41	\$32	\$46	5,083	32

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

	1,545	1,731	728	4,004	21	2,173	50	1,529	7,706	71	33	703	6,970	60
Brookline, ...	1,545	1,731	728	4,004	21	2,173	50	1,529	7,706	71	33	703	6,970	60
Canton, ...	2,183	731	-	2,914	24	3,909	68	-	6,823	92	-	425	6,398	67
Cohasset, ...	1,114	1,114	-	3,273	18	2,494	26	118	5,885	44	61	779	6,045	32
Dedham, ...	910*	1,541	160	2,611	24	5,162	96	247	8,020	120	137	559	7,324	112
Dover, ...	-	-	340	340	2	596	3	-	936	5	-	-	936	5
Foxborough, ...	387	-	-	387	4	605	16	85	1,077	20	2	384	691	15
Franklin, ...	1,687	475	127	2,289	14	1,213	28	510	4,012	42	32	-	3,819	46
Holbrook, ...	-	758	1,117	1,875	11	3,606	29	304	5,786	40	-	661	5,134	43
Hyde Park, ...	-	770	1,112	1,882	15	3,938	32	838	3,938	47	199	472	3,267	51
Medfield, ...	662	795	-	1,457	9	233	6	65	1,755	15	-	-	1,755	11
Medway, ...	2,249	359	-	2,608	18	2,896	71	160	5,664	89	149	770	4,745	67†
Milton, ...	1,781	501	-	3,305	18	1,674	19	150*	5,129	37	20	99	5,010	23
Needham, ...	-	483	1,036	1,519	10	1,000	13	125	2,644	23	4	52	2,588	23
Norfolk, ...	-	182	614	796	6	1,066	10	86	1,018	10	21	78	919	13
Norwood, ...	-	-	320	320	1	1,475	16	100*	1,895	17	-	196	1,699	14
Quincy, ...	2,643	1,438	-	3,981	28	2,015	60	200*	6,196	88	144	345	6,707	81
Randolph, ...	1,495	879	759	3,133	24	4,623	96	225	7,981	120	-	1,265	6,716	71
Sharon, ...	181	-	111	1,140	12	120	12	90	1,350	24	-	65	1,285	17
Stoughton, ...	1,765	-	-	3,335	14	3,422	33	-	6,757	47	57	509	6,191	35
Walpole, ...	1,570	891	-	1,980	11	1,181	19	96	3,257	30	-	260	2,987	31
Wellesley, ...	1,015	615	-	1,630	14	215	12	643	2,488	26	-	700	1,788	21
Weymouth, ...	1,981	1,517	-	3,498	31	9,256	160	-	12,754	191	10	701	12,043	178
Wrentham, ...	940	1,031	-	1,971	13	1,057	18	160	3,178	31	-	151	3,027	37
Total, ...	\$28,385	\$19,087	\$7,532	\$55,004	373	\$52,315	919	\$6,022	\$113,341	1,292	\$901	\$9,921	\$102,519	1,097
PLYMOUTH.														
Abington, ...	\$710	\$933	\$1,013	\$2,656	18	\$2,891	50	\$125	\$5,672	68	\$208	\$860	\$4,604	74
Bridgewater, ...	867	221	-	1,188	7	1,125	27	144	2,457	34	52	-	2,405	33
Brockton, ...	1,205	646	150	2,001	33	6,750	250	700	9,451	283	459	1,971	7,021	266
Carver, ...	324	-	102	426	8	864	13	40	1,330	21	-	193	1,137	15
Duxbury, ...	1,352	729	122	2,203	14	1,048	11	27	3,278	25	-	65	3,213	33
E. Bridgewater, ...	1,333	694	174	1,927	11	1,189	17	-	3,116	28	-	71	3,045	31
Halifax, ...	-	174	645	2,009	1	806	10	49	1,029	11	-	359	670	6
Hanover, ...	1,212	352	34	2,209	14	1,225	21	75	3,509	35	156	186	8,167	40
Hanson, ...	490	305	-	829	6	1,016	28	50	1,895	34	-	371	1,524	26
Hingham, ...	1,804	378	-	2,182	18	4,121	60	120	6,423	78	-	52	6,371	98

* Estimate.

† Profit.

‡ Including Mills.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF.—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST AND AVERAGE OF FULL SUPPORT.					PARTIAL SUPPORT.		Expenses of Admin- istration.	AGGREGATES.		REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Sup- port or Relief July 1, 1883.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hos- pitals.	Expense else- where.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
PLYMOUTH.—Con.														
Hull, ...	-	-	\$102	\$102	1	\$325	2	\$21	\$448	3	-	-	\$448	2
Kingston, ...	\$1,223	\$556	1,779	1,779	11	991	20	125	2,895	31	-	-	2,895	29
Lakeville, ...	-	-	253	253	2	635	16	83	971	18	-	\$62	904	8
Marion, ...	-	57	806	863	7	510	9	35	1,408	16	\$5	104	1,304	17
Marshfield, ...	-	-	345	345	6	798	9	212	2,299	15	-	132	2,167	20
Mattapoisett, ...	944	190	1,289	1,289	13	840	11	75	2,167	24	-	235	1,932	25
Middleborough, ...	1,062	908	2,833	2,833	25	2,307	35	230	5,390	60	81	511	4,848	57
Pembroke, ...	1,925	198	2,125	2,125	7	990	14	50	2,165	21	-	392	1,773	19
Plymouth, ...	2,250	1,609	4,438	4,438	31	3,208	120	450	8,096	151	10	1,213	6,873	83
Plympton, ...	459	-	459	459	2	289	2	82	830	4	-	105	725	7
Rochester, ...	395	216	611	611	6	965	6	54	1,630	11	-	364	1,266	15
Rockland, ...	2,327	959	3,286	3,286	17	4,221	58	344	7,851	75	-	355	7,496	76
Scituate, ...	-	419	636	1,162	5	1,952	34	70	3,184	39	-	273	2,911	36
So. Abington, ...	-	419	1,849	2,268	10	1,110	11	74	3,452	21	-	604	2,848	29
So. Scituate, ...	1,300	487	1,787	1,787	16	1,900	27	75	3,762	43	-	819	2,943	30
Wareham, ...	1,143	402	1,721	1,721	12	2,102	45	35	3,858	57	39	300	3,519	49
W. Bridgewater, ...	792	183	975	975	10	498	12	50*	1,523	22	-	-	1,523	31
Total, ...	\$24,116	\$11,042	\$6,840	\$41,998	310	\$44,676	918	\$3,415	\$90,089	1,228	\$960	\$9,597	\$79,532	1,155
SUFFOLK.														
Boston, ...	\$106,291	\$182,257	\$41,913	\$330,461	1,947	\$94,502	3,308	\$31,982	\$456,945	5,255	\$10,366	\$9,907	\$436,672	4,007
Chelsea, ...	-	3,964	2,100	6,064	40	6,400	203	1,300	13,764	243	450	1,850	11,464	221
Revere, ...	-	541	378	919	5	607	21	-	1,626	26	44	37	1,445	34
Winthrop, ...	-	-	105	105	1	561	14	60	726	15	-	105	621	24
Total, ...	\$106,291	\$186,762	\$44,496	\$337,549	1,993	\$102,071	3,546	\$33,342	\$472,961	5,539	\$10,860	\$11,899	\$450,202	4,286

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

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*** Estimate.**

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I. — COST OF SUPPORT AND RELIEF — Concluded.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	COST AND AVERAGE OF FULL SUPPORT.					PARTIAL SUPPORT.		AGGREGATES.		REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Sup- port or Relief July 1, 1885.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hos- pitals.	Expense else- where.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.	Expense.	Average No. Relieved.	Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
WORCESTER — Con.													
Petersham, .	\$1,035	\$346	-	\$1,381	8	\$575	11	\$1,986	19	\$42	\$40	\$1,874	14
Phillipston, .	-	-	\$820	820	4	248	2	1,068	6	-	43	1,025	4
Princeton, .	209	-	22	231	4	106	2	411	6	-	-	411	3
Royalston, .	-	193	523	716	6	56	4	120	9	-	-	892	9
Rutland, .	650	190	-	840	8	172	1	1,055	9	45	6	1,004	10
Shrewsbury, .	465	407	-	872	5	280	11	1,698	16	30	50	1,528	19
Southborough, .	-	-	1,180	-	11	546	2	1,786	13	10	-	1,776	22
Southbridge, .	1,830	711	-	2,541	17	3,160	133	6,001	180	162	292	5,557	192
Spencer, .	1,558	554	-	2,112	17	2,669	134	5,024	151	206	647	4,171	61
Sterling, .	1,465	363	57	1,885	9	196	4	2,156	13	-	-	2,156	11
Sturbridge, .	852	197	-	1,049	6	632	13	1,838	19	-	-	1,828	15
Sutton, .	941	598	-	1,539	13	1,014	37	2,687	50	61	23	2,573	30
Templeton, .	1,180	384	-	1,564	12	774	5	2,490	17	54	97	2,432	21
Uxbridge, .	893	298	-	1,191	11	607	14	1,888	25	-	196	1,791	25
Warren, .	609	-	-	609	9	1,856	36	3,562	50	197	38	3,159	35
Webster, .	1,594	1,952	877	4,423	29	2,291	30	3,944	39	231	98	3,613	22
Westborough, .	2,352	778	206	3,336	18	1,146	12	7,887	72	525	355	7,007	67
West Boylston, .	1,098	1,215	117	2,410	6	1,751	28	3,219	34	237	108	4,507	13
West Brookfield, .	579	182	-	761	6	380	7	4,714	30	288	288	2,694	28
Westminster, .	943	183	-	1,126	9	743	21	1,909	13	-	19	1,122	7
Winchendon, .	736	340	170	1,246	13	1,042	39	2,590	62	132	193	1,684	30
Worcester, .	14,172	3,800	470	18,442	117	8,660	558	31,554	576	1,270	2,556	27,728	348
Total, . . .	\$79,685	\$28,247	\$11,611	\$119,543	849	\$85,162	2,363	\$218,889	3,232	\$6,338	\$12,124	\$200,427	2,518

PAUPERISM IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

SUMMARY OF COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	COST AND AVERAGE OF FULL SUPPORT.						PARTIAL SUPPORT.		Expenses of Admin- istration.	AGGREGATES.		REIMBURSEMENTS.		Net Cost of Pauper Support and Relief.	No. Receiving Sup- port or Relief July 1, 1886.
	Expense at Almshouses.	Expense at Lunatic Hos- pitals.	Expense else- where.	Total Expense.	Average No. Supported.		Expense.	Average No. Relieved.		Expenses.	Average No.	By the State.	By the Towns.		
Barnstable,	\$11,886	\$5,141	\$1,791	\$18,818	142	\$20,680	534	\$2,311	\$41,809	676	\$417	\$2,626	\$38,766	601	
Berkshire,	7,735	6,918	14,283	28,936	252	20,875	381	1,447	51,288	633	1,466	2,311	47,481	636	
Bristol,	40,642	29,931	443	70,916	533	75,961	1,866	10,838	157,714	2,389	4,141	13,943	139,631	2,433	
Dukes,	-	1,723	3,000	4,723	32	1,227	33	84	6,034	65	119	137	5,778	49	
Essex,	79,509	50,203	13,784	143,496	1,044	106,137	3,617	13,465	263,098	4,661	4,912	18,537	238,649	3,732	
Franklin,	6,827	4,993	8,044	19,864	157	10,864	144	1,228	31,966	301	674	2,998	28,284	283	
Hampden,	20,585	14,895	12,887	48,357	380	31,922	661	6,010	86,289	1,031	4,098	4,760	77,431	936	
Hampshire,	6,225	8,082	9,347	23,654	173	15,887	311	2,512	42,053	484	2,093	2,751	37,209	480	
Middlesex,	106,668	44,613	19,779	171,060	1,258	94,211	2,113	21,471	286,742	3,371	5,305	26,106	255,331	4,404	
Nantucket,	2,967	927	-	3,894	35	1,900	82	450	6,244	117	-	439	5,805	90	
Norfolk,	28,385	19,087	7,632	55,004	373	52,316	918	6,092	113,341	1,292	901	9,921	102,519	1,097	
Plymouth,	24,116	11,042	41,998	310	44,676	919	3,415	6,922	90,089	1,228	960	9,597	79,532	1,155	
Suffolk,	106,291	186,762	44,496	337,549	1,993	102,071	3,546	33,342	472,961	5,639	10,860	11,899	450,202	4,286	
Worcester,	79,685	28,247	11,611	119,543	849	85,162	2,383	14,184	218,889	3,232	6,338	12,124	200,427	2,518	
Total,	\$521,421	\$412,554	\$153,898	\$1,087,813	7,521	\$663,886	17,488	\$116,780	\$1,868,479	25,009	\$42,286	\$118,149	\$1,708,044	22,700	

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—*Expense and Number of the Poor in the Massachusetts Cities and Towns for the Year ending March 31, 1885.*

[The State Poor in Institutions not included.]

PART II.—NUMBERS SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave of Vagrancy.		
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		ELSE- WHERE.	Whole No.	Average No.	Males.		Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1885.
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.							
BARNSTABLE.														
Barnstable, .	4,050	21	17.1	12	9.	8	7.1	1	15	139	58	81	60	—
Bourne, .	1,363	6	5.5	6	5.5	—	—	—	7	27	15	12	10	—
Brewster, .	934	8	7.5	7	5.7	1	1.	1	8	81	39	42	4	—
Chatham, .	2,028	9	8.	8	7.1	1	1.	—	5	32	6	27	25	—
Dennis, .	2,923	12	7.4	11	6.4	1	1.	—	10	72	31	41	59	—
Eastham, .	638	2	1.9	—	—	1	1.	—	1	6	3	3	6	—
Falmouth, .	2,520	20	15.3	15	11.2	6	4.1	—	11	15	7	8	5	—
Falmouth, .	2,783	16	14.7	12	10.7	4	4.	—	15	66	36	30	71	—
Harwich, .	311	3	3.	1	1.	—	—	2	2	9	6	3	3	—
Mashpee, .	1,176	6	5.7	5	4.7	1	1.	—	2	23	13	10	9	—
Orleans, .	4,480	22	12.2	17	7.5	5	3.9	—	13	195	88	107	79	—
Provincetown, .	2,124	21	17.2	17	14.3	4	2.9	—	11	67	27	40	35	—
Sandwich, .	972	4	3.5	—	—	—	—	4	6	42	21	21	11	—
Truro, .	1,687	9	7.	8	6.	—	—	1	4	60	25	35	51	—
Wellfleet, .	1,856	18	16.4	14	13.2	3	2.2	1	12	94	38	46	55	—
Yarmouth, .														—
Total, .	29,845	177	142.4	133	102.3	34	29.1	12	122	918	412	506	479	.2

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

	8,282	29	18.4	24	13.5	2	1.9	3	19	28	14	14	17	2
BERKSHIRE.														
Adams,	341	3	3.	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	-	17	.2
Alford,	938	6	3.4	-	-	1	.3	6	3	24	12	12	13	.9
Beckel,	1,448	11	10.4	-	-	2	1.4	9	10	12	6	6	4	.4
Cheshire,	708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	7	-	-
Clarksburg,	2,113	14	9.3	-	-	-	-	14	2	20	7	13	18	.2
Dalton,	826	6	3.9	-	-	1	1.	5	1	3	1	2	2	-
Egremont,	4,487	1	1	-	-	1	1.	5	1	100	41	59	6	.1
Florida,	4,279	22	16.4	-	-	8	6.1	14	13	4	2	2	-	.7
Great Barrington,	613	7	5.	-	-	1	1.	7	4	25	11	14	6	-
Hancock,	1,656	12	8.9	-	-	1	-	11	5	14	5	9	10	.3
Hinsdale,	1,212	5	5.	-	-	10	8.6	5	17	147	63	84	62	.1
Lanesborough,	4,274	24	18.9	14	11.3	2	1.7	10	8	21	9	12	15	-
Lee,	2,154	11	9.6	-	-	1	1.	2	2	18	9	9	6	-
Lenox,	571	3	2.	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	-
Monterey,	160	2	1.8	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Mt. Washington,	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Ashford,	1,661	18	10.7	-	-	2	2.	16	3	19	11	8	10	-
New Marlborough,	12,640	51	35.1	33	23.1	5	5.	13	40	198	89	109	40	2.4
North Adams,	703	5	4.3	-	-	-	-	5	4	35	17	18	3	-
Ohio,	368	3	3.	36	28.	6	2.6	3	2	6	3	224	115	3.5
Peru,	14,466	63	31.4	-	-	-	-	1	36	387	163	9	10	.6
Pittsfield,	854	4	3.3	-	-	1	1.	1	2	19	10	3	4	-
Richmond,	1,019	8	7.9	-	-	1	1.	7	7	10	7	3	4	-
Sandisfield,	1,691	11	10.2	-	-	-	-	11	10	24	12	12	12	.1
Savoy,	2,033	12	10.3	-	-	2	2.	10	10	24	12	12	12	.1
Sheffield,	2,113	8	7.5	-	-	4	3.6	4	7	23	20	3	3	-
Stockbridge,	457	2	2.	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	1	2	-
Tyringham,	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	6	3	4	-
Washington,	1,648	3	3.	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	14	19	19	-
West Stockbridge,	3,729	10	9.7	-	-	-	-	3	5	46	19	27	16	.3
Williamstown,	657	2	2.	-	-	-	-	10	2	11	5	6	-	-
Windsor,								2	2					
Total,	73,634	356	252.4	127	75.9	50	40.3	181	229	1,254	563	691	407	9.8
BAKESVILLE.														
Aenshuet,	1,071	8	6.2	6	5.	2	1.2	-	5	22	9	13	12	.1
Attleborough,	13,175	34	19.7	17	8.	13	10.3	4	19	284	134	160	61	3.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1883.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.								PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Av'ge of Vagrancy.	
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		ELSE- WHERE.	Whole No.	No. Supported July 1, 1885.	Whole No.	Males.	Females.		No. Relieved July 1, 1885.
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.								
BRISTOL.—Con.															
Berkley, ...	941	9	7.3	7	5.2	1	1.	1	6	9	11	2	9	21	.1
Dartmouth, ...	3,448	23	19.6	17	14.2	6	5.4	—	19	30	42	12	30	28	—
Dighton, ...	1,782	7	4.6	5	3.	2	1.6	—	4	19	19	9	10	6	.1
Easton, ...	3,948	38	19.4	31	12.4	7	7.	—	19	82	164	82	82	83	.7
Fairhaven, ...	2,880	17	12.5	14	9.5	3	3.	—	14	27	54	27	27	19	1.7
Fall River, ...	56,863	254	175.9	190	122.4	65	51.5	2	204	1,221	2,180	959	1,221	730	5.2
Freetown, ...	1,457	4	3.4	4	3.4	—	—	—	8	34	34	15	19	18	.1
Mansfield, ...	2,989	12	8.7	11	7.7	1	1.	—	8	64	64	32	32	12	.1
New Bedford, ...	33,393	151	94.2	109	61.8	41	30.6	2	115	1,636	1,636	661	975	579	1.4
Norton, ...	1,718	14	12.2	12	11.2	2	1.	1	12	24	24	9	15	23	2.4
Raynham, ...	1,535	5	3.5	—	—	4	3.	—	3	24	24	21	16	24	.3
Rehoboth, ...	1,788	14	11.7	11	8.7	3	3.	—	9	32	32	14	18	4	.1
Seekonk, ...	1,295	2	1.1	2	1.1	—	—	—	3	9	9	6	3	2	.2
Somerset, ...	2,475	10	8.5	10	8.5	—	—	—	12	17	17	10	7	6	.2
Swansey, ...	1,403	7	5.	7	5.	—	—	—	4	13	13	8	5	5	—
Taunton, ...	23,674	169	104.3	124	69.	46	34.2	1	94	386	660	278	386	213	.1
Westport, ...	2,706	18	15.5	15	12.5	4	3.	—	12	38	38	12	26	21	—
Total, ...	158,491	796	533.3	592	368.6	200	156.8	11	566	5,347	5,347	2,300	3,047	1,867	23.2
DUXES.															
Chilmark, ...	412	5	4.	—	—	1	1.	4	4	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cottage City, ...	709	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6	5	7	—
Edgartown, ...	1,165	17	13.8	—	—	5	5.	12	14	—	35	20	15	—	—
Gay Head, ...	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Gosnold,	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury,	1,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	4,135	37	15	13.9	31.7	-	-	-	10	10.	4.	11	27	30	87	36	51	30	-
Essex.																			
Amesbury,	4,403	13	116	11.6	8.1	10	8.1	2	2	1.5	1.5	2	2	11	50	17	33	15	1.
Andover,	5,711	57	45.8	45.8	40.7	51	40.7	6	6	5.1	5.1	17	-	43	75	28	47	44	23
Beverly,	9,186	43	36.2	36.2	28.7	34	28.7	11	11	7.5	7.5	88	-	35	197	88	109	81	3.5
Boxford,	840	4	3.	3.	3.	4	3.	-	-	4.4	4.4	8	5	3	11	6	5	16	2.
Bradford,	3,106	10	8.6	8.6	-	-	-	5	5	8	8	12	12	12	12	57	67	11	1.2
Danvers,	7,048	27	26.6	26.6	3.9	4	3.9	8	8	4.4	4.4	15	15	23	124	57	67	62	1.2
Essex,	1,722	13	9.3	9.3	9.3	13	9.3	-	-	-	-	9	9	9	40	15	25	26	5
Georgetown,	2,299	12	10.5	10.5	7.5	9	7.5	2	2	2.	2.	11	1	11	52	24	28	10	3
Gloucester,	21,713	94	56.3	56.3	29.6	56	29.6	29	29	24.5	24.5	48	9	48	738	234	444	445	3.1
Groveland,	2,272	6	4.1	4.1	3.1	4	3.1	2	2	1.	1.	3	-	3	35	16	19	5	6
Hamilton,	849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	9	4	1.
Haverhill,	21,795	89	52.3	52.3	40.2	70	40.2	23	23	11.	11.	49	5	49	571	250	321	79	3.8
Ipswich,	4,207	14	9.6	9.6	9.3	13	9.3	1	1	3	3	9	5	9	58	18	40	29	1.4
Lawrence,	38,845	195	137.8	137.8	69.6	115	69.6	52	52	43.2	43.2	30	30	153	1,474	581	893	327	3.5
Lynn,	45,861	314	142.9	142.9	56.8	198	56.8	80	80	64.1	64.1	37	37	154	1,464	677	787	269	11.6
Lynnfield,	766	7	6.5	6.5	-	-	-	1	1	1.	1.	6	6	7	5	4	1	5	-
Manchester,	1,638	23	18.2	18.2	13.2	18	13.2	5	5	5.	5.	16	-	16	45	18	27	30	4
Marblehead,	7,518	51	44.5	44.5	36.2	41	36.2	7	7	5.3	5.3	41	3	41	192	77	115	123	2.2
Merrimac,	2,378	11	11.	11.	1.	1	1.	3	3	3.	3.	9	7	9	8	3	5	4	-
Methuen,	4,507	29	16.9	16.9	9.	17	9.	9	9	6.4	6.4	4	4	17	154	60	94	21	8
Middleton,	899	3	2.3	2.3	1.	1	1.	1	1	-	-	2	2	2	29	18	11	2	3
Nahant,	637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	7	4	-
Newbury,	1,590	8	7.4	7.4	-	-	-	2	2	1.5	1.5	18	6	5	51	18	33	17	5
Newburyport,	13,716	138	69.2	69.2	48.1	111	48.1	28	28	21.1	21.1	66	-	66	592	216	376	301	3.7
No. Andover,	3,425	16	10.5	10.5	8.4	13	8.4	2	2	1.1	1.1	12	1	12	80	19	31	36	5
Peabody,	9,530	76	56.1	56.1	46.	64	46.	12	12	9.9	9.9	54	1	54	388	181	207	163	2.
Rockport,	3,888	21	18.2	18.2	10.4	13	10.4	8	8	7.8	7.8	21	11	21	40	15	25	30	3
Rowley,	1,183	12	2.2	2.2	-	-	-	1	1	1.	1.	4	-	4	57	28	29	7	1.
Salem,	25,084	240	175.6	175.6	140.2	190	140.2	29	29	19.2	19.2	25	25	229	1,234	541	693	1,418	4.3
Salisbury,	4,840	12	8.2	8.2	5.2	7	5.2	3	3	1.8	1.8	6	2	6	38	12	26	14	8
Saugus,	2,855	23	17.8	17.8	11.2	17	11.2	6	6	5.5	5.5	17	1	17	18	6	12	12	-
Swampscott,	2,471	7	7.	7.	-	-	-	4	4	4.	4.	3	3	6	39	20	19	10	-

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES	Population in 1885.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.								PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave of Vagrancy.
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		ELSE- WHERE.	No. Supported July 1, 1885.	Whole No.	Males.	Females.	No. Relieved July July 1, 1885.	
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.							
Essex—Con.														
Topsfield, . . .	1,141	6	4.3	5	3.3	1	1.	-	5	26	15	11	6	1.7
Wenham, . . .	871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	14	12	9	.7
West Newbury, . .	1,899	16	14.	14	12.2	2	1.9	-	15	72	29	43	12	1.
Total, . . .	263,694	1,590	1,044.4	1,093	655.1	344	269.1	176	1,089	7,991	3,380	4,611	2,643	51.1
FRANKLIN.														
Ashfield, . . .	1,097	6	4.7	5	3.7	1	1.	-	5	20	9	11	14	-
Barnardston, . . .	930	8	7.3	5	-	1	1.	7	6	10	3	7	3	.1
Buckland, . . .	1,760	5	3.8	3	3.8	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	.5
Charlemont, . . .	1,958	4	4.	-	3.	1	1.	-	5	2	2	-	-	.5
Colrain, . . .	1,605	5	3.8	-	-	1	.5	4	6	6	3	3	-	.1
Conway, . . .	1,573	13	11.9	-	-	1	2.	11	9	16	8	8	3	-
Deerfield, . . .	3,042	15	13.	-	-	5	3.3	10	10	53	23	30	28	.4
Erving, . . .	873	7	5.8	-	-	2	2.	5	3	11	7	4	5	-
Gill, . . .	860	2	1.4	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	4	1	-	-
Greenfield, . . .	4,869	11	9.8	7	5.8	4	4.	-	9	67	27	40	30	1.6
Hawley, . . .	545	7	6.2	5	4.2	-	-	2	5	2	1	1	1	-
Heath, . . .	568	6	5.4	5	4.4	1	1.	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Leverett, . . .	779	10	5.9	7	3.8	2	1.1	1	4	13	8	5	-	-
Leyden, . . .	447	6	5.2	-	-	1	1.	5	6	-	-	-	-	-
Monroe, . . .	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	4	-	-
Montague, . . .	4,900	19	14.9	15	11.	-	-	-	11	60	36	24	15	1.6
New Salem, . . .	832	1	1.	1	1.	-	-	-	1	18	9	9	4	-

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Northfield, ...	1,705	8	6.1	—	—	4	3.1	4	4	4	12	3	9	4	2
Orange, ...	3,650	9	8.1	9	8.1	—	—	—	1	8	60	29	21	1	.3
Rowe, ...	582	2	2.	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	13	8	5	5	—
Shelburne, ...	1,614	6	5.5	—	—	2	2.	4	3	3	8	4	4	10	.5
Shutesbury, ...	485	10	9.3	8	7.1	1	7	3	9	12	8	8	4	5	—
Sunderland, ...	700	3	2.1	—	—	2	1.1	1	2	6	6	1	1	4	—
Warwick, ...	662	10	8.5	8	6.5	2	2.	—	12	11	11	6	6	1	—
Wendell, ...	509	6	4.8	6	4.8	—	1.	—	4	9	9	6	3	4	—
Whately, ...	999	7	6.1	—	—	1	1.	6	6	12	12	5	7	5	.1
Total, ...	37,448	186	156.6	84	67.2	33	27.8	71	138	425	217	208	145	6.9	
HAMPDEN.															
Agawam, ...	2,357	12	8.9	10	6.8	2	2.	—	8	34	13	21	17	.1	
Blandford, ...	954	2	1.1	—	—	—	—	2	1	15	11	4	1	—	
Brimfield, ...	1,137	13	10.5	12	9.5	2	1.	—	9	7	4	3	—	—	
Chester, ...	1,318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	9	5	—	—	
Chicopee, ...	11,528	70	48.3	54	34.9	12	8.9	6	44	412	142	270	117	1.2	
Granville, ...	1,193	11	9.6	—	—	2	1.	—	6	16	9	7	13	1.2	
Hampden, ...	868	13	9.	—	—	1	1.	12	6	35	18	17	19	.1	
Holland, ...	229	1	.1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Holyoke, ...	27,894	63	50.2	—	—	28	22.8	35	65	1,143	475	668	126	3.5	
Longmeadow, ...	1,677	4	4.	—	—	2	2.	2	4	10	6	4	4	.1	
Ludlow, ...	1,649	5	2.9	—	—	2	.9	4	6	37	21	16	9	—	
Monson, ...	3,958	42	22.1	39	19.8	2	1.4	1	17	42	16	26	10	.4	
Montgomery, ...	278	3	2.	—	—	2	—	3	2	3	2	2	1	—	
Palmer, ...	5,923	24	13.8	19	9.8	6	4.	—	23	97	45	52	34	1.9	
Russell, ...	847	8	6.3	—	—	—	—	8	5	18	11	7	2	.7	
Southwick, ...	982	10	9.1	—	—	2	2.	—	4	8	5	3	—	—	
Springfield, ...	37,577	234	125.9	174	80.7	39	25.5	28	117	648	270	378	122	8.4	
Tolland, ...	422	2	1.4	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	3	—	
Wales, ...	853	5	5.	—	—	—	—	6	6	8	4	4	1	.5	
Westfield, ...	8,961	50	34.3	34	22.3	10	8.9	6	42	136	79	57	45	2.1	
West Springfield, ...	4,448	11	9.6	—	—	4	3.7	7	7	77	27	60	19	.1	
Wilbraham, ...	1,724	6	5.9	—	—	2	2.	4	4	23	10	13	9	1.2	
Total, ...	116,777	589	380.	342	183.8	115	87.1	143	375	2,784	1,177	1,607	561	21.5	

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.						Daily Ave of Vagrancy.		
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		Else-where.	Whole No.	No Supported July 1, 1885.	Whole No.	Males.	Females.		No. Relieved July 1, 1885.	
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.									
HAMPSHIRE.																
Amherst.	4,199	16	13.	10	7.7	6	5.3	-	18	-	47	21	26	14	.3	
Belchertown.	2,307	18	14.	18	14.	-	-	-	14	-	15	8	7	7	.2	
Chesterfield.	698	13	8.6	-	-	1	.1	12	7	12	16	7	9	9	-	
Cummington.	805	8	3.	-	-	-	-	3	4	3	14	9	5	6	-	
Easthampton.	4,291	17	15.	-	-	3	3.	14	12	14	130	53	77	25	.2	
Enfield.	1,010	4	3.3	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	6	4	2	21	-	
Goshen.	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Granby.	729	3	3.	-	-	2	2.	1	4	-	-	6	3	-	-	
Greenwich.	532	9	8.1	6	5.5	1	.6	2	6	-	14	8	6	2	-	
Hadley.	1,747	12	9.3	9	7.1	3	2.2	-	9	-	38	22	16	10	-	
Hatfield.	1,367	11	7.	-	-	2	2.	9	7	-	23	9	14	5	-	
Huntington.	1,267	5	4.	-	-	3	2.4	2	4	2	15	8	7	1	.1	
Middlefield.	513	3	2.5	-	-	2	1.5	1	2	1	8	4	4	1	.7	
Northampton.	12,896	53	25.8	40	14.3	11	9.3	3	20	3	388	173	215	104	2.3	
Pelham.	549	2	2.	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	8	5	3	3	-	
Plainfield.	453	4	2.9	-	-	1	1.	3	3	3	16	8	8	8	-	
Prescott.	448	5	4.4	5	4.4	-	-	-	13	-	5	2	2	2	-	
Southampton.	1,025	3	1.6	-	-	1	.3	2	2	2	7	5	3	166	-	
South Hadley.	3,949	9	8.7	-	-	3	3.	6	14	6	26	12	14	16	-	
Ware.	6,003	25	17.2	13	8.6	10	7.1	2	16	2	118	54	64	33	.4	
Westampton.	541	3	2.	-	-	1	.1	2	2	2	6	3	3	6	-	
Williamsburg.	2,044	13	7.9	-	-	2	1.2	11	9	9	61	23	38	24	-	
Worthington.	763	13	10.1	-	-	4	3.	9	10	10	17	6	11	6	-	
Total.	48,472	244	173.4	101	61.6	56	44.1	88	184	-	987	450	537	296	4.2	

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

MIDDLESEX.	1,785	9	7.6	6	5.2	3	2.4	-	8	11	6	5	6	1.2	5
Acton, . . .	1,785	9	7.6	6	5.2	3	2.4	-	8	11	6	5	6	1.2	5
Arlington, . . .	4,673	12	9.5	8	6.8	4	3.7	-	9	77	28	49	30	8	1.2
Ashby, . . .	871	11	8.8	8	6.1	1	7	-	8	8	4	4	2	4	-
Ashland, . . .	2,633	12	11	12	11	3	-	-	10	95	44	51	24	1.2	1
Ayer, . . .	2,190	10	7.2	6	3.9	3	2.8	-	9	12	9	3	7	1.8	8
Bedford, . . .	830	10	8	8	6.4	2	1.6	-	6	8	4	4	19	3.8	1
Belmont, . . .	1,639	2	2	8	-	1	1	-	2	24	8	16	32	1.1	1
Billerica, . . .	2,161	16	15	15	13.7	1	1	-	14	20	8	12	12	1.1	1
Boxborough, . . .	348	3	3	15	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	1	1	1.1	1
Burlington, . . .	604	6	5	6	5	-	-	-	5	30	15	15	18	3.3	3
Cambridge, . . .	59,660	341	171	269	120.1	74	49.6	-	220	1,240	488	752	115	6	6
Carlisle, . . .	526	10	9.1	9	8.1	1	1	-	6	4	2	2	2	1.2	2
Chelmsford, . . .	2,304	17	15.5	8	7	5	5	-	11	17	11	6	13	2.8	4
Concord, . . .	3,727	9	8.5	7	5.6	3	3	-	9	11	5	6	2	2	2
Dracut, . . .	1,927	8	6.2	6	6.2	1	1	-	6	6	4	2	4	4	4
Dunstable, . . .	431	4	4	-	-	2	2	-	5	3	2	1	7	1.1	1
Everett, . . .	5,375	34	27.9	-	-	8	8	-	23	113	49	64	39	1.1	1
Frammingham, . . .	8,275	15	13.4	10	8.8	4	3.6	-	16	133	65	68	26	2	2
Groton, . . .	1,987	11	8.2	9	6.4	2	1.8	-	6	9	5	4	9	1.6	6
Holliston, . . .	2,926	16	11.3	12	7.3	4	4	-	19	71	41	30	97	1	1
Hopkinton, . . .	10,941	41	27.7	32	21.4	11	6.3	-	26	174	86	88	60	7	7
Hudson, . . .	3,968	16	11.3	14	9.7	1	6	-	12	260	95	105	19	3	3
Lexington, . . .	2,718	14	12	12	10	1	1	-	11	32	16	16	10	5	5
Lincoln, . . .	901	4	2.6	-	-	1	1.6	-	4	5	3	2	7	2	2
Littleton, . . .	1,067	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	11	4	2	11	8.7	6
Lowell, . . .	64,051	879	391.3	773	340.9	10	4.4	-	341	4,126	1,640	2,486	1,399	8.7	7
Malden, . . .	16,407	66	33.3	64	22.3	12	11	-	30	286	107	149	107	7	7
Marlborough, . . .	10,941	49	31.0	39	22.4	10	8.6	-	38	382	178	204	45	1.7	1
Maynard, . . .	2,703	10	8.4	-	-	4	4	-	10	16	10	6	1	2.4	2
Medford, . . .	9,041	24	16.8	12	6.6	12	10.2	-	11	63	14	39	61	1.4	1
Melrose, . . .	6,101	21	17.2	4	2.3	9	7.6	-	18	99	47	62	17	3	3
Mattok, . . .	8,460	33	16.9	21	7.1	11	9.1	-	19	251	139	112	132	2.1	2
Newton, . . .	19,759	56	38.7	45	29.3	12	9.4	-	34	397	157	240	158	3.9	3
North Reading, . . .	878	10	6.8	10	6.8	-	-	-	7	53	23	30	6	5	5
Pepperell, . . .	2,587	25	15.2	23	13.2	2	2	-	12	11	6	5	6	2	2
Reading, . . .	3,539	16	12.3	12	8.6	4	3.2	-	14	34	19	15	31	1.5	1
Sherborn, . . .	1,391	7	6.8	6	4.8	1	1	-	5	14	7	7	1	5	5

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I. — NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave of Vagrancy.	
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS. & WHERE.		Whle No.	Males.	Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1886.		
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.						
MIDDLESEX — Con.													
Shirley . . .	1,242	5	4.4	—	—	1	4	7	79	33	46	26	1.
Somerville . . .	29,992	60	48.1	7	4.8	25	20.7	36	649	283	366	205	7.5
Stonham . . .	5,652	36	19.7	34	18.3	2	1.4	20	101	36	65	36	3
Stow . . .	976	3	2.2	2	1.2	1	1.	8	2	2	—	2	4.
Sudbury . . .	1,165	7	7.	7	7.	1	1.	8	25	12	13	21	8
Tewksbury . . .	2,323	9	5.4	8	4.4	1	1.	6	6	2	4	—	3
Townsend . . .	1,846	5	3.9	5	3.9	—	—	3	31	12	19	1	1.
Tyngsborough . . .	604	7	5.8	7	5.8	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	4.
Wakefield . . .	6,060	25	15.5	16	7.7	8	6.9	11	177	64	113	22	6
Waltham . . .	14,609	57	38.7	34	17.	17	16.3	36	192	89	103	161	2.7
Watertown . . .	6,238	23	19.3	17	14.	6	5.3	19	168	60	108	60	1.3
Wayland . . .	1,946	8	5.7	8	5.7	—	—	8	5	7	—	3	4.
Westford . . .	2,193	16	14.1	10	9.	6	5.1	12	27	13	14	6	3
Weston . . .	1,427	7	5.6	6	5.5	1	1.	5	10	4	6	5	1.5
Wilmington . . .	991	5	5.	5	5.	—	—	5	2	2	—	1	1.
Winchester . . .	4,390	12	9.2	—	5.	3	2.	10	83	29	54	32	7
Woburn . . .	11,750	63	46.9	51	36.9	12	7.2	44	298	135	163	100	2.4
Total . . .	356,810	2,176	1,258	1,673	878.1	307	241.6	1,225	9,871	4,131	5,740	3,179	68.4
NANTUCKET.													
Nantucket . . .	3,143	50	34.9	46	31.4	4	3.5	28	125	44	81	62	—
NORFOLK.													
Bellingham . . .	1,198	14	13.6	12	12.	2	1.6	12	26	12	14	—	6

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

	4,040	29	17.	24	12.9	6	4.1	2	21	130	53	77	11	9
Braintree, ...	9,145	34	20.5	17	6.3	10	6.6	9	19	78	28	50	41	3.8
Brookline, ...	4,380	26	23.6	22	19.6	4	4.	-	22	82	37	45	45	1.7
Canton, ...	2,216	19	17.8	13	11.2	7	6.6	-	15	46	18	28	17	-
Cohasset, ...	6,641	31	23.8	20	14.1	9	8.3	2	26	181	76	105	86	2.2
Dedham, ...	664	2	2.		-	-	-	2	2	9	4	5	3	-
Dover, ...	2,814	6	4	6	4.	-	-	-	5	50	19	31	10	-
Foxborough, ...	3,983	20	13.8	15	8.8	4	4.	1	19	65	34	31	27	3
Franklin, ...	2,334	12	11.5	1	1.	4	4.	7	13	120	46	74	30	3
Holbrook, ...	8,400	18	14.9	2	1.3	5	4.1	11	15	127	58	69	36	3.
Hyde Park, ...	1,594	10	9.5	5	4.8	5	4.7	-	10	10	9	1	1	6
Medfield, ...	3,460*	31	18.	29	16.	2	2.	7	22	169	82	87	45	8
Medway, ...	3,555	20	17.8	11	9.3	2	2.	2	9	20	2	18	14	2.8
Milton, ...	2,586	12	10.4	7	5.4	3	3.	2	9	34	8	26	14	1
Needham, ...	825	9	6.3	-	-	1	1.	8	6	22	11	11	7	1.1
Norfolk, ...	2,921	1	1.	-	-	-	-	1	1	19	8	11	13	3.8
Norwood, ...	12,144	40	27.9	30	20.9	10	7.	-	23	158	71	87	53	3.3
Quincy, ...	3,807	34	24.2	22	15.	8	5.	5	23	168	52	106	48	8.
Randolph, ...	1,328	13	12.3	11	10.3	1	1.	1	6	19	7	12	11	5
Sharon, ...	5,183	22	14.5	16	8.6	7	5.9	-	10	55	32	23	25	7
Stoughton, ...	2,443	13	10.6	8	8.6	5	5.	-	10	47	21	26	21	2.5
Walpole, ...	3,013	18	14.2	14	10.2	4	4.	-	12	36	23	13	9	4
Wellesley, ...	10,740	49	30.7	40	21.7	9	9.	-	40	268	93	165	138	5
Weymouth, ...	2,710	16	12.6	10	7.5	6	5.1	-	15	49	19	30	22	2
Wrentham, ...														
Total, ...	102,174	499	372.5	335	226.5	114	98.	58	370	1,968	823	1,145	727	29.3
PLYMOUTH.														
Abington, ...	3,699	24	18.	6	5.2	6	6.2	12	19	146	56	90	55	2
Bridgewater, ...	3,827	12	7.5	10	6.4	2	1.1	-	12	53	26	27	21	5
Brockton, ...	20,783	58	33.2	53	26.3	8	5.9	2	28	448	176	272	238	2.6
Carver, ...	1,091	10	7.8	8	6.8	-	-	2	6	17	10	7	9	2
Duxbury, ...	1,924	18	14.4	13	9.5	4	3.9	1	11	58	27	31	22	1.1
East Bridgewater, ...	2,812	11	11.	8	7.9	4	3.1	-	11	49	19	30	20	1
Halifax, ...	530	1	1.	-	-	1	1.	-	1	26	12	14	5	-
Hanover, ...	1,946	17	13.6	12	8.9	2	2.	3	12	55	27	28	19	1
Hanson, ...	1,227	9	6.	4	3.5	3	2.	2	7	53	21	32	19	1
Hingham, ...	4,375	21	18.	19	16.	2	2.	-	19	142	65	77	79	-

* Including Mills.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I. — NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1886.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave of Vagrancy.		
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		MISE- WHERE.	No. Supported July 1, 1886.	Males.	Females.		No. Relieved July 1, 1886.	
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.							
PLYMOUTH—Con.														
Hull, ...	451	1	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	3	2	—
Kingston, ...	1,570	13	11.5	10	8.5	3	3.	1	13	35	16	19	6	1
Lakeville, ...	980	3	2.4	—	—	—	—	3	3	17	9	8	9	—
Marion, ...	965	8	7.1	—	—	—	—	8	8	12	2	10	6	—
Marshfield, ...	1,649	12	6.	10	4.	—	—	2	10	16	11	5	10	—
Mattapoisett, ...	1,216	14	12.5	13	11.5	1	1.	—	14	32	8	24	11	—
Middleborough, ...	5,173	31	25.1	25	19.2	6	5.9	—	22	121	53	68	35	—
Pembroke, ...	1,313	10	7.1	8	6.	1	1.	—	9	17	10	7	10	—
Plymouth, ...	7,239	36	30.7	20	16.9	11	8.8	5	22	146	69	77	61	—
Plymouth, ...	600	2	1.7	2	1.8	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	7	—
Rochester, ...	1,021	8	5.2	5	3.1	3	2.2	—	4	37	16	21	11	—
Rockland, ...	4,784	24	17.	19	12.6	6	4.4	—	17	79	48	31	59	—
Scituate, ...	2,350	6	5.5	—	—	3	3.	3	4	45	27	18	32	—
South Abington, ...	3,595	11	9.7	—	—	1	1.	10	9	26	14	12	20	—
South Scituate, ...	1,589	21	15.8	18	12.9	3	2.9	—	12	46	14	32	18	—
Wareham, ...	3,254	21	12.3	16	9.1	4	2.4	1	11	61	45	16	38	—
West Bridgewater, ...	1,707	12	9.8	10	7.8	1	1.	1	10	30	10	20	21	—
Total, ...	81,689	414	310.5	289	202.9	75	62.8	57	294	1,777	796	981	861	6.3
SUFFOLK.														
Boston, ...	390,406	3,382	1,946.3	1,931	810.4	999	817.1	479	1,843	13,431	5,310	8,121	2,117	80.1
Chelsea, ...	25,709	54	40.2	—	—	26	19.4	28	43	761	350	401	178	4.9
Revere, ...	3,637	6	6.2	—	—	3	3.	3	—	39	19	20	30	—
Winthrop, ...	1,370	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	1	—	25	8	17	24	—
Total, ...	421,122	3,443	1,992.7	1,931	810.4	1,028	839.5	511	1,890	14,246	5,687	8,559	2,349	95.4

NUMAER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

Worcester.	13	12.3	12	11.3	1	1.	-	11	55	24	31	6	6
Ashburnham, . . .	2,058	12.3	12	11.3	1	1.	-	11	55	24	31	6	6
Athol, . . .	4,758	7.6	11	5.6	1	1.	1	8	76	42	34	11	7
Auburn, . . .	1,268	7.8	11	-	3	3.	6	7	15	8	7	5	-
Barre, . . .	2,093	19.7	35	18.7	1	1.	-	28	107	52	55	36	-
Berlin, . . .	899	5.3	-	-	2	1.	4	4	30	14	16	5	-
Blackstone, . . .	5,435	55.	52	37.3	5	3.7	16	31	149	44	105	56	-
Bolton, . . .	876	7.1	10	7.1	-	-	-	8	9	3	6	2	-
Boylston, . . .	834	4.2	5	2.9	1	3	1	5	8	6	2	1	-
Brookfield, . . .	3,013	12.7	19	11.	3	1.7	-	10	63	31	32	10	-
Charlton, . . .	1,823	6.9	9	5.5	-	-	2	4	18	10	8	57	-
Clinton, . . .	8,945	31.3	12	7.1	15	10.	19	40	186	71	85	-	-
Dana, . . .	695	2.3	3	2.3	-	-	-	2	31	13	18	11	-
Douglas, . . .	2,205	11.6	9	8.6	1	1.	-	27	92	51	41	46	-
Dudley, . . .	2,742	6.7	6	5.7	1	1.	-	8	94	40	54	10	-
Fitchburg, . . .	15,375	69.9	101	57.8	14	12.1	-	57	445	183	262	99	-
Gardner, . . .	7,283	30.9	43	27.	6	3.7	-	28	341	165	176	55	-
Gratton, . . .	4,498	19.	23	12.8	6	4.1	2	19	91	38	53	14	-
Hardwick, . . .	3,145	3.3	7	2.3	1	1.	-	6	30	20	10	8	-
Harvard, . . .	1,184	6.9	8	5.9	1	1.	-	5	32	20	12	22	-
Holden, . . .	2,470	9.	10	7.3	1	1.6	-	18	128	60	68	2	-
Hubbardston, . . .	1,303	8.	11	7.6	1	4.	-	2	13	9	4	5	-
Lancaster, . . .	2,050	10.3	19	8.3	2	2.	-	22	54	29	25	19	-
Leicester, . . .	2,923	14.6	19	12.7	3	1.8	-	18	56	26	30	23	-
Leonunster, . . .	5,297	14.	20	11.	3	3.	-	22	116	45	71	43	-
Lunenburg, . . .	1,071	10.8	9	6.4	3	3.4	1	12	10	5	5	10	-
Mendon, . . .	945	3.	-	-	2	14.6	5	53	58	32	26	9	-
Millford, . . .	9,343	48.9	53	32.3	20	4.5	2	14	564	260	304	223	-
Millbury, . . .	4,555	14.8	10	9.4	6	-	1	12	175	61	114	45	-
New Braintree, . . .	558	2.2	-	-	-	-	3	7	16	4	8	1	-
Northborough, . . .	1,853	5.	13	4.	1	1.	-	7	7	4	3	4	-
Northbridge, . . .	3,785	10.3	10	5.1	4	2.8	3	6	144	42	102	83	-
No. Brookfield, . . .	4,201	5.4	8	3.4	1	1.	1	6	87	29	58	4	-
Oakham, . . .	749	5.	-	-	1	1.	4	4	6	3	3	2	-
Oxford, . . .	2,355	15.3	16	11.1	3	2.3	2	11	102	45	57	36	-
Paxton, . . .	561	6.	6	6.4	-	-	-	7	24	16	9	7	-
Petersham, . . .	1,032	8.4	7	6.4	2	2.	-	7	23	8	15	8	-
Phillipston, . . .	530	4.	-	-	-	-	4	4	11	6	5	-	-

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE I.—NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.—Concluded.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave'ge of Vagrancy.		
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		Average No.	Whole No.	Females.	Males.		Whole No.	No. Relieved July 1, 1884.
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	ELSE- WHERE.							
WORCESTER — Con.														
Princeton, . . .	1,038	6	4.	5	3.7	2	—	1	8	4	4	1	1	.1
Royalston, . . .	1,153	6	4.5	—	—	4	.4	6	7	5	2	5	6	—
Rutland, . . .	963	10	7.9	9	6.9	9	1.	—	12	6	2	7	14	1
Shrewsbury, . . .	1,450	7	5.1	4	2.9	3	2.2	—	16	2	14	1	10	2
Southborough, . . .	2,100	12	10.5	—	—	—	—	12	35	12	23	10	10	1
Southbridge, . . .	6,501	28	16.7	22	14.1	6	2.6	—	262	87	175	172	38	1.
Spencer, . . .	8,247	22	16.7	19	13.7	3	3.	—	540	235	304	38	3	2.
Sterling, . . .	1,331	12	8.9	10	6.8	2	2.	—	19	11	8	3	8	1.
Sturbridge, . . .	1,981	9	5.6	8	4.6	1	1.	—	63	29	34	11	11	.5
Sutton, . . .	3,101	24	12.5	20	8.7	4	3.8	—	129	55	74	19	19	2.
Templeton, . . .	2,627	21	12.5	19	10.	1	1.	2	18	12	16	9	9	3.
Upton, . . .	2,265	14	10.7	12	8.7	2	2.	—	49	26	23	15	15	6.
Uxbridge, . . .	2,948	22	13.5	17	8.9	5	4.6	—	71	33	38	16	16	2.1
Warren, . . .	4,031	14	9.3	14	8.3	—	—	3	81	39	42	17	32	3.2
Webster, . . .	6,220	47	27.1	23	9.2	11	10.3	14	215	87	128	34	31	3.1
Westborough, . . .	4,880	24	18.	17	12.2	5	4.3	2	109	53	66	7	7	2.6
W. Boylston, . . .	2,927	8	5.5	6	4.4	1	1.	1	62	32	20	21	21	4.
W. Brookfield, . . .	1,747	8	5.5	7	4.5	1	1.	—	26	13	13	3	3	6.
Westminster, . . .	1,586	11	8.9	10	7.9	1	1.	—	38	18	20	21	21	2.
Winchendon, . . .	3,872	18	13.1	15	10.1	2	2.	9	80	34	46	43	43	2.
Worcester, . . .	68,383	201	117.2	172	94.8	34	19.4	1	2,603	1,274	1,329	245	245	16.1
Total, . . .	244,031	1,280	849.2	985	600.3	200	149.9	134	7,869	3,588	4,281	1,674	1,674	56.4

NUMBER SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

SUMMARY OF COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1885.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.				Daily Ave of Vagrancy.						
		AGGREGATES.		IN ALMSHOUSES.		IN LUN. HOSPITALS.		ELSE- WHERE.	Whole No.	No. Supported July 1, 1885.	Whole No.		Males.	Females.	No. Relieved July 1, 1885.			
		Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.	Whole No.	Average No.											
Barnstable, ...	29,845	177	142.4	133	102.3	34	29.1	12	12	122	918	412	506	918	412	506	479	2
Berkshire, ...	73,634	356	252.4	127	75.9	50	40.3	181	181	229	1,254	563	691	1,254	563	691	407	9.8
Bristol, ...	158,491	796	533.3	692	368.6	200	156.8	11	11	566	5,347	2,300	3,047	5,347	2,300	3,047	1,867	23.2
Dukes, ...	4,135	37	31.7	-	-	10	10.	27	27	30	87	36	51	87	36	51	18	-
Essex, ...	263,694	1,590	1,044.4	1,093	655.1	344	269.1	176	176	1,089	7,991	3,380	4,611	7,991	3,380	4,611	2,643	51.1
Franklin, ...	37,448	186	156.6	84	67.2	33	27.8	71	71	138	425	217	208	425	217	208	145	5.9
Hampden, ...	116,777	589	380.	342	183.8	115	87.1	143	143	375	2,784	1,177	1,607	2,784	1,177	1,607	571	21.5
Hampshire, ...	48,472	244	173.4	101	61.6	56	44.1	88	88	184	987	450	537	987	450	537	296	4.2
Middlesex, ...	356,810	2,176	1,258.	1,673	878.1	306	241.5	234	234	1,225	9,871	4,131	5,740	9,871	4,131	5,740	3,179	68.4
Nantucket, ...	3,143	50	34.9	46	31.4	4	3.5	-	-	28	125	44	81	125	44	81	62	-
Norfolk, ...	102,174	499	372.5	335	226.5	114	98.	58	58	370	1,968	823	1,145	1,968	823	1,145	727	29.3
Plymouth, ...	81,689	414	310.5	289	202.9	75	62.8	57	57	294	1,777	796	981	1,777	796	981	861	6.3
Suffolk, ...	421,122	3,443	1,992.7	1,931	810.4	1,028	839.5	511	511	1,890	14,246	5,687	8,559	14,246	5,687	8,559	2,349	85.4
Worcester, ...	244,031	1,280	849.2	985	600.3	200	149.9	133	133	844	7,869	3,588	4,281	7,869	3,588	4,281	1,674	56.4
Total, ...	1,941,465	11,766	7,521.	7,677	4,254.9	2,558	2,058.8	1,695	1,695	7,431	55,649	23,604	32,045	55,649	23,604	32,045	15,269	361.7

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

CENSUS OF PAUPERISM (1884-85).

TABLE II.—*Showing by Counties the Number of Persons reported by the Overseers of the Poor as Supported or Relieved at Different Dates.*

COUNTIES.	JAN. 1, 1884.					JULY 1, 1884.					JAN. 1, 1885.					JULY 1, 1885.				
	Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.
Barnstable, ...	147	551	1	699	36	139	534	4	677	48	137	562	1	700	45	122	479	-	601	45
Berkshire, ...	236	621	13	775	61	232	316	6	554	65	251	418	27	696	65	229	303	4	636	68
Bristol, ...	529	1,961	52	2,522	173	511	1,517	4	2,032	158	598	2,164	41	2,783	188	566	1,860	7	2,433	209
Dukes, ...	24	16	9	40	9	31	29	-	60	10	10	30	-	60	10	30	19	-	49	8
Essex, ...	984	3,423	58	4,470	379	923	2,900	11	3,839	394	1,126	4,111	90	5,337	413	1,089	2,619	24	3,732	419
Franklin, ...	156	124	22	304	46	141	150	7	291	45	169	145	20	324	42	138	144	1	283	47
Hampden, ...	873	648	31	1,552	123	381	517	5	963	128	409	699	32	1,140	130	375	549	12	936	142
Hampshire, ...	171	420	11	602	66	179	237	-	426	66	172	379	11	562	58	184	296	-	480	64
Massachusetts, ...	1,103	2,336	98	3,537	313	1,104	1,632	12	2,748	407	1,231	2,510	123	3,964	393	1,225	3,147	32	4,404	401
Nantucket, ...	43	84	-	127	8	38	68	-	106	8	42	97	-	139	9	28	62	-	90	5
Norfolk, ...	336	1,052	36	1,443	122	331	780	23	1,134	120	384	684	54	1,432	127	370	706	21	1,097	120
Plymouth, ...	236	1,133	3	1,432	86	234	800	4	1,038	92	306	1,035	14	1,355	84	294	539	22	1,155	90
Suffolk, ...	1,964	4,269	111	6,334	641	1,833	1,855	93	3,811	562	2,032	4,946	171	7,149	549	1,937	2,396	53	4,286	860
Worcester, ...	836	2,462	79	3,377	233	774	1,471	9	2,254	252	894	3,197	96	4,187	246	844	1,646	28	2,518	264
Total, ...	7,299	19,006	500	26,714	2,485	6,916	12,906	171	19,993	2,645	7,771	21,277	680	29,728	2,689	7,431	15,065	204	22,700	2,743
Add State Paupers, ...	2,243	-	-	2,243	982	1,802	-	-	1,802	926	2,413	-	-	2,413	1,003	2,029	-	-	2,029	1,077
Aggregate of State and Town Paupers, ...	9,452	19,006	500	28,957	3,467	8,718	12,906	171	21,796	3,571	10,184	21,277	680	32,141	3,692	9,460	15,065	204	24,729	3,820

PAUPERISM IN CITIES FOR THREE YEARS.

TABLE III. — PAUPERISM IN CITIES FOR THREE YEARS. — A. — MIDWINTER.

TWENTY-THREE CITIES.	Population in 1885.	JAN. 1, 1883.					JAN. 1, 1884.					JAN. 1, 1885.				
		Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.
Fall River, ...	56,863	185	686	5	876	52	174	576	10	760	45	211	608	13	832	52
New Bedford, ...	33,393	100	794	7	894	44	95	801	5	901	41	116	888	3	1,007	49
Taunton, ...	23,674	93	174	4	274	35	100	213	10	323	37	109	283	12	404	34
Gloucester, ...	21,713	51	640	4	695	24	54	525	1	580	22	63	551	7	621	26
Haverhill, ...	21,795	53	194	2	249	20	49	96	7	152	21	52	88	1	141	17
Lawrence, ...	38,845	123	589	5	717	68	145	559	9	713	76	164	924	4	1,092	89
Lynn, ...	45,861	102	613	11	717	39	143	576	9	728	62	157	711	14	882	67
Newburyport, ...	13,716	44	380	—	424	20	61	301	—	362	17	89	405	5	492	27
Salem, ...	28,084	148	389	—	537	34	174	401	2	577	50	194	425	5	624	51
Holyoke, ...	27,894	81	116	3	133	22	59	230	3	292	19	49	241	3	293	23
Springfield, ...	37,577	110	114	4	230	36	117	118	11	246	48	130	120	16	266	48
Northampton, ...	12,896	19	114	—	133	9	23	226	5	254	4	26	108	4	138	13
Cambridge, ...	59,660	143	417	7	567	52	145	218	4	367	67	190	273	6	469	78
Lowell, ...	64,051	249	162	7	418	77	266	185	6	457	80	338	110	17	465	77
Malden, ...	16,407	28	218	—	246	7	36	141	10	187	10	39	156	—	198	11
Newton, ...	19,759	42	184	2	228	15	38	189	10	237	11	36	195	5	236	10
Somerville, ...	29,992	35	399	3	437	22	42	262	17	321	23	39	303	10	352	20
Waltham, ...	14,609	40	73	1	114	16	42	107	4	153	17	38	90	4	132	18
Brockton, ...	20,783	25	381	—	406	12	39	430	—	469	15	27	330	10	367	14
Boston, ...	390,406	1,922	4,204	105	6,231	784	1,901	4,009	101	6,011	815	1,983	4,654	160	6,797	826
Chelsea, ...	25,709	32	245	9	286	21	43	230	10	283	23	71	250	11	302	19
Fitchburg, ...	15,375	62	64	4	130	14	68	187	5	260	15	41	468	4	543	15
Worcester, ...	68,363	98	678	10	786	59	103	938	13	1,054	47	118	865	28	1,031	47
Totals, ...	1,087,445	3,753	11,595	189	15,537	1,482	3,917	11,518	252	15,687	1,565	4,280	13,066	342	17,688	1,631

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE III. — PAUPERISM IN CITIES FOR THREE YEARS. — B. — MIDSUMMER.

TWENTY-THREE CITIES.	Population in 1865.	JULY 1, 1863.					JULY 1, 1864.					JULY 1, 1865.				
		Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.
Fall River, ...	56,863	142	467	1	610	44	183	392	1	576	43	204	729	1	934	66
New Bedford, ...	33,383	99	608	1	708	48	77	661	1	739	33	115	579	5	694	54
Taunton, ...	23,674	97	163	2	262	42	97	149	2	248	41	94	208	5	307	35
Gloucester, ...	21,713	40	444	2	486	20	50	488	1	538	24	48	441	4	493	22
Haverhill, ...	21,795	25	97	—	122	17	54	68	1	123	16	49	176	3	128	16
Lawrence, ...	38,845	148	461	—	609	71	105	670	3	778	79	153	327	—	480	78
Lynn, ...	45,861	125	340	3	468	49	133	258	8	394	70	154	263	6	423	69
Newburyport, ...	13,716	51	264	—	315	19	57	402	—	459	24	66	301	—	367	28
Salem, ...	28,084	153	217	1	371	46	146	210	2	358	62	229	417	1	647	65
Holyoke, ...	27,894	48	232	—	280	20	66	153	4	223	24	65	124	2	191	30
Springfield, ...	37,577	111	112	—	223	40	122	131	1	254	47	117	116	6	239	61
Northampton, ...	12,896	15	59	—	74	7	26	94	—	120	11	20	104	—	124	13
Cambridge, ...	59,660	103	82	—	185	58	156	74	4	234	72	220	115	—	335	97
Lowell, ...	64,051	312	162	2	476	76	278	98	—	376	85	341	1,394	5	1,740	87
Malden, ...	16,407	36	98	1	135	8	26	125	—	151	8	30	107	—	137	12
Newton, ...	19,759	45	156	—	200	16	37	142	—	179	11	34	157	1	192	12
Somerville, ...	29,992	50	175	4	229	26	41	186	—	227	23	36	203	2	241	19
Waltham, ...	14,609	34	64	1	99	13	42	62	2	106	19	36	150	1	187	17
Brockton, ...	20,783	32	137	—	169	14	27	165	—	192	13	28	235	3	266	13
Boston, ...	390,406	1,948	1,694	36	3,678	814	1,779	1,710	92	3,581	828	1,890	2,066	51	4,007	834
Chelsea, ...	25,709	45	144	2	191	23	45	145	—	191	21	43	178	2	221	23
Fitchburg, ...	15,375	55	72	—	127	12	63	100	—	163	20	57	99	—	186	17
Worcester, ...	68,383	104	189	8	301	63	107	198	5	310	55	103	230	15	348	62
Totals, ...	1,087,445	3,818	6,436	64	10,318	1,536	3,717	6,681	122	10,520	1,623	4,132	8,617	108	12,857	1,720

PAUPERISM IN TOWNS.

TABLE IV.— PAUPERISM IN TOWNS OF OVER 8,000 POPULATION FOR THREE YEARS.— A.— MIDWINTER.

TOWNS.	Population in 1885.	JAN. 1, 1886.					JAN. 1, 1884.					JAN. 1, 1885.				
		Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.	Full Sup.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inane.
Adams, . . .	8,282	9	22	-	31	1	9	19	2	30	1	17	15	2	34	2
North Adams, . . .	12,540	29	49	2	80	9	29	50	2	81	9	35	43	7	85	9
Pittsfield, . . .	14,466	40	154	7	201	13	29	163	7	199	14	25	141	13	179	13
Attleborough, . . .	13,175	21	43	-	64	8	18	85	2	105	9	20	72	-	92	11
Beverly, . . .	9,186	38	126	4	168	26	42	81	14	137	18	38	121	6	165	16
Peabody, . . .	9,530	59	300	2	361	14	53	190	2	245	13	58	164	3	225	14
Chicopee, . . .	11,528	39	97	-	136	8	44	98	3	145	10	46	122	1	169	9
Westfield, . . .	8,981	40	83	2	125	12	34	49	4	87	13	42	55	6	103	13
Frammingham, . . .	8,275	9	82	-	91	4	11	53	-	64	4	14	36	-	50	4
Marlborough, . . .	10,941	41	85	-	126	10	40	68	2	110	10	36	97	4	137	10
Medford, . . .	9,041	20	43	-	63	13	14	53	3	70	9	17	52	-	69	10
Natick, . . .	8,460	17	141	2	160	9	8	239	8	255	10	16	234	5	255	10
Woburn, . . .	11,750	44	80	-	124	15	44	93	5	142	16	51	138	7	196	18
Brookline, . . .	9,195	15	82	6	103	8	15	47	2	64	6	17	46	4	67	8
Hyde Park, . . .	8,400	11	28	1	40	5	13	42	6	55	6	10	31	7	48	8
Quincy, . . .	12,144	26	70	4	100	17	33	60	5	98	15	32	62	7	101	15
Weymouth, . . .	10,740	30	143	-	173	10	33	229	-	262	12	30	166	-	196	10
Clinton, . . .	8,945	22	13	2	37	14	25	16	-	43	13	51	59	1	111	15
Milford, . . .	9,343	42	231	-	273	9	62	209	-	271	15	50	327	3	380	18
Spencer, . . .	8,247	23	24	2	49	7	17	118	-	141	4	22	192	1	215	3
Town totals, . . .	203,149	575	1,866	34	2,475	212	573	1,962	75	2,610	206	627	2,173	77	2,877	211
City totals, . . .	1,087,445	3,753	11,595	189	15,537	1,482	3,917	11,518	262	15,687	1,565	4,280	13,066	342	17,688	1,631
Aggregates, . . .	1,290,594	4,328	13,461	223	18,012	1,694	4,490	13,480	327	18,287	1,771	4,907	15,239	419	20,565	1,842

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE IV.—PAUPERISM IN TOWNS OF OVER 8,000 POPULATION FOR THREE YEARS.—B.—MIDSUMMER.

TOWNS.	Population in 1885.	JULY 1, 1883.					JULY 1, 1884.					JULY 1, 1885.				
		Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inmate.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inmate.	Full Support.	Partial Support.	Vagrants.	Total.	Inmate.
Adams, ...	8,282	10	13	1	24	2	15	18	-	33	2	19	15	2	36	2
North Adams, ...	12,640	24	27	-	51	10	32	26	3	61	8	40	40	-	80	10
Pittsfield, ...	14,466	47	115	-	162	17	33	69	3	105	19	36	115	-	151	13
Attleborough, ...	13,175	16	56	-	72	8	18	19	-	37	9	19	61	-	80	8
Beverly, ...	9,186	42	80	-	122	21	37	127	1	165	17	35	80	-	116	19
Peabody, ...	9,530	51	245	1	297	14	45	153	-	198	13	54	163	-	217	14
Chicopee, ...	11,528	36	84	-	120	9	45	96	-	141	10	44	117	-	161	9
Westfield, ...	8,861	30	29	-	59	9	32	34	-	66	13	42	43	2	87	13
Frammingham, ...	8,275	12	31	-	43	-	12	16	-	28	-	16	26	-	42	5
Marlborough, ...	10,941	24	37	-	61	8	44	40	-	84	10	38	45	-	83	13
Medford, ...	9,041	14	31	5	50	10	17	54	-	71	11	11	42	9	62	5
Natick, ...	8,460	16	56	-	72	10	17	139	1	157	10	19	129	3	151	11
Woburn, ...	11,750	36	72	-	108	15	40	121	-	161	18	44	100	-	144	18
Brookline, ...	9,195	17	62	-	79	8	10	50	-	60	5	15	41	-	60	10
Hyde Park, ...	8,400	15	39	-	54	5	16	26	-	42	4	15	53	3	51	3
Quincy, ...	12,144	30	45	-	75	17	25	50	2	77	13	28	53	-	81	18
Weymouth, ...	10,740	25	125	-	150	10	31	154	-	185	9	40	138	-	178	11
Clinton, ...	8,945	20	21	-	41	14	17	25	-	42	13	40	40	-	97	12
Milford, ...	9,343	43	145	-	188	11	47	167	-	214	15	53	223	-	276	19
Spencer, ...	8,247	17	33	-	50	16	16	75	-	91	5	23	37	1	61	7
Town totals, ...	203,149	525	1,346	7	1,878	214	549	1,459	10	2,018	204	635	1,558	21	2,214	220
City totals, ...	1,087,445	3,818	6,436	64	10,318	1,536	3,717	6,681	122	10,520	1,628	4,101	8,123	108	12,332	1,689
Aggregates, ...	1,290,594	4,343	7,782	71	12,196	1,750	4,266	8,140	132	12,538	1,832	4,736	9,681	129	14,546	1,909

REMARKS ON TABLES I. TO VII.

REMARKS ON TABLES I. TO VII.

The pauper tables are made up from several sources, — (1) the annual returns made by the Overseers of the Poor for the year ending April 1, 1885; (2) the registers kept by the Inspector of Charities, which include the names and description of all persons *fully* supported by the cities and towns; (3) the returns made at certain fixed dates by the Overseers of the Poor, which show the number of persons then receiving in-door and out-door relief in the cities and towns, whether at the expense of the municipalities or of the State; and (4) the decennial returns made this year for the first time. The *average* number of city and town poor *fully* supported is computed in the First Table from the Inspector's Registers, verified by the Overseers' annual return. The *average* number of the poor *relieved or partially supported* (the outdoor poor, both of the State and of the cities and towns) is computed from the returns at fixed dates made by the Overseers, and is, to some extent, an estimate. Few towns, and no cities, give, or can easily give, such an average exactly; and even the number receiving out-door relief at any given time in a city or town is not always returned exactly, though the recent returns are more accurate in this respect than those of former years. Generally speaking, the errors in one town or city will offset those in another; but it may safely be assumed that the average number, as given in the table, is commonly too large, rather than too small. The table also gives the *whole number of different persons* receiving support or relief during the year; but this number, for obvious reasons, is always too large when brought into an aggregate for the whole State. Many persons are counted twice, thrice, or even five times in such an aggregate, since they may have been and sometimes are, in the same year, (1) supported or relieved by more than one town and also by the State; (2) supported by the *same* town (*a*) in its almshouse, (*b*) in some lunatic hospital, or (*c*) relieved by the same town more than once among the

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

out-door poor; (3) duplicated by mere error in the count made by Overseers. From these and other causes of error in the old way of reporting pauperism in Massachusetts, it was thought best to adopt the English method of counting at certain dates, which are usually three in the year, — Jan. 1, when the poor are perhaps most numerous; July 1, when they are least numerous; and April 1, when the annual return closes. The decennial return for 1885 is nominally made out up to a fourth date, — October 1; but the count given at this date is not very exact.

The First Table includes all the cities and towns separately and by name, and is the only one of these tables which does this. The Second Table, in order to economize space, is given only by county aggregates. This census of pauperism will show what has been the pauper population of Massachusetts at these dates during the two years ending July 1, 1885, and it may safely be said that *no more* than the numbers there given were supported and relieved at the times mentioned. The average of all the enumerations for the two years has been 24,369; while the average population of the State for the two years may be taken as 1,925,000. This would give an average of about one pauper to every 79 of the population. It may be noticed that pauperism was steadily declining (allowance being made for the season of the year) from 1877 to 1882; though the accumulation of the *insane* poor had prevented this decline from showing itself very much in the class of in-door poor, which, with us, includes the insane poor in hospitals and asylums. Since 1882 pauperism has, on the whole increased, though fluctuating a little, as the table shows. Table II. also shows the number of the insane reported by the cities and towns at certain dates in 1884–85. The insane supported by cities and towns in hospitals and asylums, with their assumed cost, are also reported in Table I.; but the cost there given is too low, and so is the *number* of the insane reported by the Overseers of the Poor; since they exclude many persons for whom they receive reimbursement. The number of the insane in the public hospitals, for whom the 348 cities and towns paid board, July 1, 1885,

PAUPERS AND POPULATION.

was about 2,220, and the cost of their support no doubt exceeded \$450,000.

In order to show the condition of pauperism in the principal cities and towns, we give two tables, III. and IV., made up from the official returns of the different classes of the poor, including the insane and vagrants, in the twenty-three cities of Massachusetts, and the twenty large towns which in 1885 contained each a population of more than 8,000. These tables cover three years, and are taken at the dates (Jan. 1 and July 1) when the number of the poor supported and relieved is at its highest or its lowest point. The population of these cities on the 1st of June, 1885, was 1,087,445; and of the twenty towns, 203,149. This leaves for all the rest of the State (305 towns) a population of 650,871, or but little more than a third part of the whole number of inhabitants. The whole number of the poor fully supported was, in the cities Jan. 1, 1883, 3,753; Jan. 1, 1884, 3,917; Jan. 1, 1885, 4,280, — showing an increase in the space of two years of 527, less than a third of which is due to the increase of the insane poor in that period. In the twenty towns the number fully supported Jan. 1, 1883, was 575; Jan. 1, 1884, 573; and Jan. 1, 1885, 627. Here the increase has been 52 in two years, while the insane in these towns have decreased by 1. The number of vagrants has doubled.

The number of persons partially supported in winter increased, both in the cities and the large towns. In the cities Jan. 1, 1883, 11,595 persons were returned as partially supported; a year later, 11,518, and on the 1st of January, 1885, 13,066, — an increase of 13 per cent. in two years. In all these cities and towns the aggregate of the poor of all classes was 18,012 Jan. 1, 1883; 18,297 Jan. 1, 1884, and 20,565 Jan. 1, 1885, — the increase in these aggregates during two years being 2,553, or 14 per cent. With a total population of 1,291,156, there is about one pauper to 63 inhabitants. If the paupers supported by the State in establishments, from these cities and towns, were added, it would bring up the proportion to something like one in 50

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

at the season of the year when the largest number of persons need public relief.

While the number of the poor has thus been increasing at the midwinter season in these cities and towns, it has been increasing still more rapidly in the midsummer season; so that the difference between the numbers reported in midsummer and midwinter is less marked than it was two years ago. The number of the poor of all classes July 1, 1883, was 12,196; July 1, 1884, it was 12,538; July 1, 1885, it was 14,546; an increase in the two years of 2,350, of whom 393 were fully supported, the insane increasing 159. July 1, 1885, the proportion of paupers to population in these 43 cities and towns was one to 88. Taking the returns from the whole State, there appears an increase of pauperism, both winter and summer since the year 1881; and because the population has so largely increased, it is not probable that the number of our poor will ever be smaller than it was in 1881. Pauperism increases when there is a general depression in business, or any serious interruption of the industrial activity of the people; such as occurred between 1874 and 1879, and, to a smaller extent has been witnessed in 1884-5. But this increase is not universal throughout the State, and is chiefly visible in cities and manufacturing towns.

In the 305 towns, of less than 8,000 inhabitants, with a population of 650,871, the whole number of the poor reported July 1, 1885, was 7,629; of whom 803 were insane, 2,664 were fully supported, 4,890 were partly supported, and there were 75 vagrants. The proportion of paupers to population in these towns at that date was one in 85. On the 1st of October, three months later, these numbers had somewhat increased.

Table V. explains itself.

Table VI. is intended to give the value, date of construction, number of inmates, etc., of the 220 almshouses in the State. In regard to time when these structures were built, it is often impossible to learn the exact date. Some were very old before they were bought and used as almshouses,

PAUPERS AND ALMSHOUSES.

and a few were built for almshouses more than fifty years ago. This is true of the buildings at Newburyport, Salem, Plymouth, Middleborough, etc. Generally speaking, these old almshouses, built for the purpose, are very inconvenient and unsuitable for the poor who are now sent to them, and particularly so for the insane. About thirty years ago, a considerable number of almshouses were built, especially in the cities, among which may be named those at Cambridge, New Bedford, Marblehead, Lawrence, Stoneham, Milton, Spencer and Worcester. These were better adapted to the present classification of the poor than the older almshouses, and some of them have since been enlarged so as to furnish good accommodation for the chronic insane, as is the case at Lawrence and Worcester. The larger almshouses, built within the last fifteen years at Andover, Brookline, Brockton, Haverhill, Lancaster, Quincy, Springfield, Taunton, etc., are generally very good buildings. Sometimes, as at Brockton, Haverhill and Springfield, special provision has been made at the almshouse, or in its near neighborhood, for the chronic insane poor. Springfield is now building a large asylum for this class, and Salem has opened such an asylum during the summer of 1885. Lawrence and Lowell did this some years ago; while Fitchburg, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Worcester and other places or cities have adapted a part of the old almshouse for the use of the insane, or have made additions for this purpose. Some of the cities and towns which now have no almshouses, formerly maintained them. This is true of Chelsea, which in 1820 had an almshouse, but has not maintained one for many years, while other towns like Danvers, Bourne, etc., have lost their former almshouses by division of the town. Some of these divided towns have built almshouses, while others board their poor in the old almshouse, as Bourne, Merrimac and Needham do. No towns have yet united in jointly maintaining an almshouse for several towns, as contemplated by the statutes; but several towns are now considering the feasibility of this course.

There was not until 1884 any complete visitation of all

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the towns and almshouses, although a partial visitation and report was made by Josiah Quincy in 1821, by Messrs. Calhoun and Tuckerman in 1832, by Josiah Quincy, Jr., in 1862-3, and by the present Inspector in 1864-5, and again in 1880 and 1881. Twenty years ago, when Secretary of the Board of State Charities, he visited about 100 almshouses, finding in many of them more inmates than they contain at present. In some cases the difference in twenty years is quite striking, and even more so if we go back to the visitation of 1832, when the number of almshouse inmates in many towns was much greater, notwithstanding the smaller population, than in 1864 or in 1884. Thus the town of Ipswich, with 3,000 inhabitants in 1832, had 47 inmates in its present almshouse; while in 1864, with 3,300 inhabitants, it had but 21, and in 1884, with a population of 3,700, there were but 9 inmates. Three of the 9 inmates in 1884 were insane, and had also been insane inmates in 1864. Marblehead, in 1832, with a population of 5,200, had 109 almshouse inmates; in 1864, with a population of 7,300, there were but 42 almshouse inmates, and in 1884, with a population of 7,500 there were but 36 inmates. In Concord, with a population of 2,050 in 1832, there were 18 almshouse inmates; in 1864, with a population of 2,300, 9 inmates; and in 1884, with a population of 3,400, there were but 6 inmates. The number of insane in the almshouses, however, is much greater now than it was in 1832, and, on the whole, considerably greater than in 1864.

The valuation of property in the city and town almshouses, which is shown in Table VI., is also much greater than it was in 1864 or in 1873, when the last previous return was made; that is to say, the aggregate is greater and the valuation in most of the towns is greater; but to this there are some exceptions. In some few cases the valuation remains precisely what it was in 1864; in more cases there has been a decrease, resulting sometimes from the sale of land or of wood, and sometimes from that depreciation of the public property which goes on in the town almshouses much more than in the State establishments. Comparing the valuation

PAUPERS AND ALMSHOUSES.

of this year with that of 1873, when the high prices resulting from the civil war and its consequences still continued, there has been a falling away in twelve years in nearly half the towns, although the present aggregate is considerably larger than that of 1873, which was \$2,243,473. The real estate in 1873 aggregated \$1,756,703, the personal property \$486,771; while in 1864, the total aggregate being \$1,568,140, the real estate was \$1,225,935 and the personal property \$342,204. The aggregates of 1885 are about \$1,300,000 greater than twenty-one years ago, and about \$600,000 greater than in 1873. The average number fully supported in these almshouses, which twelve years ago was 3,315, has now increased to 4,264, so that the proportion of paupers to valuation is somewhat less now than at that time. The whole number in almshouses during the year 1873 was 5,137; during the year 1885, 7,730, — an increase of 50 per cent., while the average number has increased less than 30 per cent. This increase has been chiefly in the cities, and it is there also, and by the building of new almshouses in certain towns, that the valuation of almshouse property has gained so much, notwithstanding the fall in prices during the past twelve years. These valuations, however, are not very closely made, and it is probable that the almshouse property included in Table VI. has cost the cities and towns more than \$3,000,000, or at the rate of \$700 for every inmate of the average number now maintained therein. The Lancaster almshouse has cost, however, above \$1,500 for every inmate there maintained.

Table I. must be regarded as more exact, in its two parts, for the time it covers, than Tables VI. and VII. The latter is made up only by counties, and partly upon estimates; but is important as containing some facts not found elsewhere.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE V. — CHILDREN AND INSANE PERSONS.

Statistics of Children and Insane Persons among the City and Town Poor, March 31 and July 1, 1885.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1885.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.							Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1885.	Persons Fully Support- ed July 1, 1885.	
	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar. 31, 1885.		Remain'g Mar. 31, 1885.							
				Whole No.	Avege No.	In Hospi- tals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.				
BARNSTABLE.													
Barnstable, ...	-	1	1	9	8.08	7	1	-	8	13	15		
Bourne, ...	-	-	-	4	4.	-	4	-	4	4	7		
Brewster, ...	2	-	2	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	8		
Chatham, ...	1	-	1	2	1.81	1	-	-	1	1	5		
Dennis, ...	1	-	1	1	1.	1	-	-	1	3	10	1	
Eastham, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	1		
Falmouth, ...	2	-	2	5	4.09	4	-	-	4	-	11		
Harwich, ...	1	-	1	5	5.	4	1	-	5	5	15		
Mashpee, ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Orleans, ...	-	-	-	2	1.75	1	-	-	1	1	2		
Provincetown, ...	2	-	2	5	3.92	3	-	-	3	4	13		
Sandwich, ...	-	-	-	13	11.87	2	9	-	11	9	11		
Truro, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	1	2	6		
Wellfleet, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	1	-	4		
Yarmouth, ...	1	-	1	5	4.18	2	2	-	4	1	12		
Total, ...	10	2	12	55	49.70	27	17	2	46	45	122		
BERKSHIRE.													
Adams, ...	2	1	3	2	1.91	2	-	-	2	2	19		
Alford, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3		
Becket, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	3		
Cheshire, ...	-	-	-	2	1.39	2	-	-	2	1	10		
Clarksburg, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dalton, ...	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		
Egremont, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	1		
Florida, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	1		
Great Barrington, ...	-	6	6	8	6.1	8	-	-	8	8	13		
Hancock, ...	-	2	2	1	1.	-	-	1	1	-	4		
Hinsdale, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	4		
Lanesborough, ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		
Lee, ...	-	-	-	10	8.65	9	-	-	9	9	17		
Lenox, ...	-	4	4	2	1.75	1	-	1	2	1	8		
Monterey, ...	-	-	-	1	.04	1	-	-	1	2	2		
Mt. Washington, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
New Ashford, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
New Marlborough, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	3		
North Adams, ...	-	4	4	7	7.	5	1	1	7	10	40		
Otis, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
Peru, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	1	1	2		
Pittsfield, ...	4	-	4	23	15.81	3	12	-	15	13	36		
Richmond, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	2		
Sandisfield, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	7		

CHILDREN AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE V. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1885.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.							Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1885.	Persons Fully Support- ed July 1, 1885.
	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar. 31, 1885		Remain'g Mar. 31, 1885.						
				Whole No.	Ave'g No	In Hospi- tals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.			
BERKSHIRE—Con.												
Savoy, ...	-	2	2	1	1.	-	-	1	1	3	10	
Sheffield, ...	-	1	1	3	3.	2	-	1	3	2	10	
Stockbridge, ...	-	1	1	5	4.55	4	-	1	5	4	7	
Tyringham, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Washington, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Stockbridge, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Williamstown, ...	-	-	-	4	3.09	-	-	2	2	-	5	
Windsor, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Total, ...	6	25	31	78	64.29	45	13	9	67	68	229	
BRISTOL.												
Acushnet, ...	1	-	1	3	1.26	-	1	-	1	2	5	
Attleborough, ...	2	-	2	13	10.24	10	-	-	10	8	19	
Berkley, ...	3	-	3	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	6	
Dartmouth, ...	1	-	1	6	5.4	6	-	-	6	6	19	
Dighton, ...	-	-	-	3	2.06	1	-	-	1	-	4	
Easton, ...	5	-	5	11	8.34	7	3	-	10	9	19	
Fairhaven, ...	1	-	1	6	6.	3	3	-	6	3	14	
Fall River, ...	36	3	39	73	58.91	57	6	-	63	66	204	
Freetown, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	3	4	
Mansfield, ...	1	-	1	2	1.5	1	-	-	1	1	8	
New Bedford, ...	8	1	9	55	42.38	35	10	-	45	54	115	
Norton, ...	-	-	-	5	3.59	1	2	-	3	4	12	
Raynham, ...	-	-	-	4	3.03	3	-	-	3	3	3	
Rehoboth, ...	2	-	2	3	2.94	3	-	-	3	3	9	
Seekonk, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
Somerset, ...	3	-	3	3	3.	-	3	-	3	1	12	
Swansea, ...	-	-	-	2	1.41	-	1	-	1	1	4	
Taunton, ...	15	-	15	50	38.74	32	4	-	36	35	94	
Westport, ...	3	-	3	9	8.04	4	5	-	9	4	12	
Total, ...	81	4	85	250	198.84	164	39	-	203	209	566	
DUKES.												
Chilmark, ...	-	1	1	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	4	
Cottage City, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Edgartown, ...	-	1	1	5	5.	5	-	-	5	4	14	
Gay Head, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gosnold, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tisbury, ...	-	-	-	6	6.	4	-	2	6	3	12	
Total, ...	-	2	2	12	12.	10	-	2	12	8	30	
ESSEX.												
Amesbury, ...	1	2	3	5	5.	2	3	-	5	6	11	
Andover, ...	14	-	14	10	9.13	5	4	-	9	10	43	
Beverly, ...	5	-	5	18	15.91	8	8	-	16	19	35	
Boxford, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	-	3	
Bradford, ...	-	1	1	6	4.89	4	-	-	4	5	8	
Danvers, ...	-	3	3	9	9.	8	1	-	9	8	23	
Essex, ...	4	-	4	2	2.	-	2	-	2	2	9	
Georgetown, ...	-	-	-	4	4.	2	2	-	4	5	11	
Gloucester, ...	7	1	8	31	26.19	21	1	-	22	22	48	
Groveland, ...	1	-	1	2	1.04	1	-	-	1	1	3	
Hamilton, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Haverhill, ...	1	-	1	27	18.92	9	9	-	18	16	49	

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE V. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1885.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.								Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1885	Persons Fully Support- ed July 1, 1885.	
	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar. 31, 1885.		Remaining Mar. 1, 1885.								
				Whole No.	Ave'ge No.	In Hospi- tals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere	Totals.					
Essex — Con.														
Ipswich, ...	-	-	-	5	3.42	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	9	
Lawrence, ...	3	24	27	82	46.7	44	26	-	70	78	-	-	153	
Lynn, ...	3	27	30	84	66.24	64	2	-	66	69	-	-	154	
Lynnfield, ...	-	1	1	2	2.	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	7	
Manchester, ...	4	-	4	5	5.	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	16	
Marblehead, ...	-	3	3	18	15.77	4	11	-	15	16	-	-	41	
Merrimac, ...	-	3	3	3	3.	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	9	
Methuen, ...	3	-	3	11	8.24	7	1	1	9	7	-	-	17	
Middleton, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nahant, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newbury, ...	-	-	-	4	3.49	1	-	2	3	2	-	-	5	
Newburyport, ...	7	-	7	37	27.69	20	8	-	28	28	-	-	66	
North Andover, ...	2	-	3	3	2.06	1	1	-	2	5	-	-	12	
Peabody, ...	9	-	9	17	14.69	10	5	-	15	14	-	-	54	
Rockport, ...	-	-	-	10	9.81	8	2	-	10	10	-	-	21	
Rowley, ...	-	4	4	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	
Salem, ...	23	17	40	70	57.82	22	39	-	61	65	-	-	229	
Salisbury, ...	-	-	-	5	3.24	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	6	
Saugus, ...	1	1	2	6	5.92	5	-	-	5	7	-	-	17	
Swampscott, ...	-	3	3	4	4.	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	6	
Topsfield, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	5	
Wenham, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
West Newbury, ...	-	8	8	3	2.91	1	1	-	2	3	-	-	15	
Total, ...	88	99	187	487	382.08	263	132	4	399	419	1,089			
FRANKLIN.														
Ashfield, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	5	
Bernardston, ...	-	-	-	3	2.85	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	6	
Buckland, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	
Charlemont, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	5	
Colrain, ...	-	-	-	1	.5	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	
Conway, ...	-	1	1	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	9	
Deerfield, ...	-	-	-	6	3.82	5	-	1	6	5	-	-	10	
Erving, ...	-	2	2	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	
Gill, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Greenfield, ...	-	-	-	5	4.29	4	1	-	5	4	-	-	9	
Hawley, ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Heath, ...	-	-	-	4	4.	1	3	-	4	1	-	-	5	
Leverett, ...	-	-	-	2	1.12	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	
Leyden, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	6	
Monroe, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Montague, ...	-	1	1	2	2.	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	11	
New Salem, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Northfield, ...	-	-	-	4	3.12	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	4	
Orange, ...	-	-	-	3	2.1	1	1	-	2	3	-	-	8	
Rowe, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	
Shelburn, ...	-	-	-	3	3.	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	
Shutesbury, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	2	6	-	-	9	
Sunderland, ...	-	-	-	2	1.07	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	
Warwick, ...	1	-	1	5	4.8	2	2	-	4	5	-	-	12	
Wendell, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	4	
Whately, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	
Total, ...	1	5	6	55	47.67	31	12	6	49	47	138			

CHILDREN AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE V. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1885.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.							Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1885.	Persons Fully Support- ed July 1, 1885.	
	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar. 31, 1885		Remain'g Mar. 31, 1885.							
				Whole No.	Average No.	In Hospi- tals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Totals.				
HAMPDEN.													
Agawam, ...	-	-	-	3	3.	2	1	-	3	3	8		
Blandford, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	1	1	1		
Brimfield, ...	1	-	1	2	2.	1	1	-	2	2	9		
Chester, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Chicopee, ...	6	2	8	12	8.91	10	-	-	10	9	44		
Granville, ...	-	-	-	3	2.	1	-	1	2	1	6		
Hampden, ...	-	7	7	3	3.	1	-	2	3	3	5		
Holland, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Holyoke, ...	-	13	13	28	22.76	25	-	-	25	30	65		
Longmeadow, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	4		
Ludlow, ...	-	-	-	3	2.73	1	-	2	3	4	5		
Monson, ...	7	1	8	5	4.36	2	3	-	5	2	17		
Montgomery, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2		
Palmer, ...	-	-	-	6	5.03	4	1	-	5	4	23		
Russell, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5		
Southwick, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	4		
Springfield, ...	5	17	22	62	47.71	28	23	-	51	51	117		
Tolland, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		
Wales, ...	-	-	-	4	4.	-	-	4	4	4	5		
Westfield, ...	3	1	4	12	10.89	8	1	1	10	13	42		
West Springfield, ...	-	1	1	4	3.76	3	-	-	3	3	7		
Wilbraham, ...	-	-	-	3	3.	2	-	1	3	2	4		
Total, ...	22	42	64	155	128.15	92	30	12	134	142	375		
HAMPSHIRE.													
Amherst, ...	-	-	-	9	8.34	6	3	-	9	5	18		
Belchertown, ...	2	-	2	6	4.32	-	6	-	6	4	14		
Chesterfield, ...	-	-	-	2	1.1	1	-	1	2	2	7		
Cummington, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
Easthampton, ...	-	-	-	4	4.	3	-	1	4	5	12		
Enfield, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	1	2	5		
Goshen, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Granby, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2	4		
Greenwich, ...	-	1	1	2	1.57	-	1	-	1	3	6		
Hadley, ...	2	-	2	4	3.21	2	1	-	3	2	9		
Hatfield, ...	-	2	2	3	3.	2	-	1	3	2	7		
Huntington, ...	-	-	-	3	2.43	3	-	-	3	3	4		
Middlefield, ...	-	-	-	2	1.54	1	-	-	1	1	2		
Northampton, ...	-	-	-	16	12.39	10	2	1	13	13	20		
Pelham, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		
Plainfield, ...	-	-	-	2	1.84	1	-	1	2	1	3		
Prescott, ...	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13		
Southampton, ...	-	-	-	1	.27	-	-	-	-	-	2		
South Hadley, ...	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-	3	4	14		
Ware, ...	-	-	-	12	9.1	7	2	-	9	9	16		
Westhampton, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	2		
Williamsburg, ...	-	1	1	2	1.17	1	-	-	1	1	9		
Worthington, ...	-	-	-	5	4.04	3	-	1	4	5	10		
Total, ...	6	4	10	80	65.32	46	15	7	68	64	184		
MIDDLESEX.													
Acton, ...	-	-	-	4	3.37	3	1	-	4	4	8		
Arlington, ...	1	-	1	5	4.71	2	1	-	3	3	9		

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE V. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1885.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.							Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1885.	Persons Fully Support- ed July 1, 1885.
	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar. 31, 1885		Remain'g Mar. 31, 1885.						
				Whole No.	Ave'ge No	In Hospi- tals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.			
MIDDLESEX — Con.												
Ashby, ...	-	-	-	2	1.68	1	-	1	2	1	8	
Ashland, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	-	2	-	2	1	10	
Ayer, ...	1	-	1	4	3.82	3	1	-	4	3	9	
Bedford, ...	-	-	-	5	3.02	1	-	-	1	1	6	
Belmont, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	2	
Billerica, ...	1	-	1	5	5.	1	4	-	5	1	14	
Boxborough, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	2	-	-	2	1	2	
Burlington, ...	2	-	2	1	1.	-	1	-	1	1	5	
Cambridge, ...	41	-	41	101	75.29	56	25	-	81	97	220	
Carlisle, ...	1	-	1	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	6	
Chelmsford, ...	1	-	1	7	6.99	5	2	-	7	4	11	
Concord, ...	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-	3	2	9	
Dracut, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	2	2	6	
Dunstable, ...	-	-	-	3	3.	2	-	1	3	3	5	
Everett, ...	-	10	10	8	7.96	8	-	-	8	8	23	
Framingham, ...	-	-	-	5	4.59	3	1	-	4	5	16	
Groton, ...	-	-	-	5	4.81	2	3	-	5	3	6	
Holliston, ...	-	-	-	6	6.	4	2	-	6	6	19	
Hopkinton, ...	2	-	2	14	9.64	5	4	-	9	5	26	
Hudson, ...	4	1	5	2	1.6	1	1	-	2	2	12	
Lexington, ...	4	-	4	2	2.	1	1	-	2	2	11	
Lincoln, ...	-	-	-	3	1.6	1	-	-	1	2	4	
Littleton, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	1	1	
Lowell, ...	114	39	153	123	82.84	6	73	1	80	87	341	
Malden, ...	9	-	9	14	12.04	11	1	-	12	12	30	
Marlborough, ...	2	-	2	14	12.06	10	4	-	14	13	38	
Maynard, ...	-	-	-	5	5.	4	-	1	5	3	10	
Medford, ...	-	-	-	13	11.17	9	1	-	10	5	11	
Melrose, ...	-	1	1	10	8.44	6	-	1	7	8	18	
Natick, ...	4	-	4	14	11.16	9	3	-	12	11	19	
Newton, ...	3	-	3	14	11.45	8	2	-	10	12	34	
North Reading, ...	-	-	-	3	3.	-	3	-	3	3	7	
Pepperell, ...	2	-	2	6	5.69	2	3	-	5	6	12	
Reading, ...	1	-	1	5	4.24	2	1	-	3	2	14	
Sherborn, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	2	2	5	
Shirley, ...	-	-	-	1	4.2	1	-	-	1	1	7	
Somerville, ...	-	11	11	26	21.66	20	-	1	21	19	36	
Stoneham, ...	4	-	4	2	1.45	2	-	-	2	2	20	
Stow, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	2	
Sudbury, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	-	8	
Tewksbury, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	1	1	-	2	1	6	
Townsend, ...	1	-	1	1	1.	-	1	-	1	1	3	
Tyngsborough, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	1	5	
Wakefield, ...	3	-	3	8	6.88	7	-	-	7	7	11	
Waltham, ...	1	3	4	20	19.26	17	3	-	20	17	36	
Watertown, ...	-	-	-	9	7.84	6	3	-	9	9	19	
Wayland, ...	-	-	-	3	3.	-	3	-	3	-	3	
Westford, ...	2	-	2	6	5.14	6	-	-	6	7	12	
Weston, ...	2	-	2	1	.12	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Wilmington, ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Winchester, ...	-	-	-	3	2.02	2	-	-	2	4	10	
Woburn, ...	11	2	13	17	13.61	7	7	-	14	18	44	
Total, ...	218	67	285	519	414.57	245	163	6	414	401	1,225	

CHILDREN AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE V. — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED. MAR. 31, 1885.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.							Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1885.	Persons Fully support- ed July 1, 1885.
	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar. 31, 1885.		Remain'g Mar. 31, 1885.						
				Whole No.	Average No.	In Hospi- tals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.			
NANTUCKET.												
Nantucket, ...	11	-	11	8	7.37	3	3	-	6	5	28	
NORFOLK.												
Bellingham, ...	-	-	-	3	2.57	1	1	-	2	2	12	
Braintree, ...	-	-	-	8	8.	3	5	-	8	6	21	
Brookline, ...	-	6	6	11	7.85	9	1	-	10	10	19	
Canton, ...	2	-	2	6	5.63	4	1	-	5	5	22	
Cohasset, ...	1	-	1	12	11.79	7	5	-	12	8	15	
Dedham, ...	-	-	-	10	9.3	8	1	-	9	11	26	
Dover, ...	-	1	1	1	1.	-	-	1	1	1	2	
Foxborough, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Franklin, ...	-	-	-	4	4.	4	-	-	4	6	19	
Holbrook, ...	-	-	-	4	4.	4	-	-	4	3	13	
Hyde Park, ...	-	8	8	5	4.07	4	-	-	4	3	15	
Medfield, ...	-	-	-	7	6.62	5	2	-	7	7	10	
Medway, ...	3	-	3	2	2.	2	-	-	2	2*	22	
Milton, ...	2	-	2	4	4.	2	-	2	4	2	9	
Needham, ...	-	1	1	4	4.	3	1	-	4	4	9	
Norfolk, ...	-	3	3	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	6	
Norwood, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Quincy, ...	-	-	-	16	11.95	8	5	-	13	18	28	
Randolph, ...	5	-	5	9	6.89	5	1	1	7	6	23	
Sharon, ...	8	1	9	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	6	
Stoughton, ...	2	-	2	11	8.97	5	3	-	8	1	10	
Walpole, ...	-	-	-	5	5.	5	-	-	5	5	10	
Wellesley, ...	1	-	1	6	6.	4	2	-	6	1	12	
Weymouth, ...	12	-	12	12	12.	9	3	-	12	11	40	
Wrentham, ...	-	-	-	8	7.15	6	2	-	8	6	15	
Total, ...	36	20	56	150	134.79	100	33	4	137	120	370	
PLYMOUTH.												
Abington, ...	-	3	3	7	6.17	5	1	-	6	6	19	
Bridgewater, ...	-	-	-	5	4.07	2	3	-	5	5	12	
Brockton, ...	2	-	2	21	17.35	2	12	-	14	13	28	
Carver, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	-	6	
Duxbury, ...	-	-	-	6	5.94	3	1	1	5	4	11	
East Bridgewater, ...	-	-	-	6	5.93	3	3	-	6	6	11	
Halifax, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	1	
Hanover, ...	4	1	5	3	3.	2	1	-	3	3	12	
Hanson, ...	-	-	-	3	2.04	3	-	-	3	3	7	
Hingham, ...	3	-	3	4	4.	2	2	-	4	4	19	
Hull, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kingston, ...	2	-	2	3	3.	3	-	-	3	3	13	
Lakeville, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	-	-	2	2	2	3	
Marion, ...	-	-	-	1	.04	-	-	1	1	1	8	
Marshfield, ...	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Mattapoisett, ...	1	-	1	3	3.	1	2	-	3	2	14	
Middleborough, ...	-	-	-	9	8.43	6	2	-	8	8	22	
Pembroke, ...	1	-	1	2	2.	1	1	-	2	1	9	
Plymouth, ...	-	1	1	13	10.78	10	2	-	12	9	22	
Plympton, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rochester, ...	-	-	-	5	4.19	2	2	-	4	1	4	
Rockland, ...	2	-	2	6	5.26	5	-	-	5	6	17	

* Including Mills.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE V.—Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1885.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.							Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1885.	Persons Fully Support- ed July 1, 1885.
	In Almshouses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar. 31, 1885.		Remain'g Mar. 31, 1885.						
				Whole No.	Average No.	In Hospi- tals.	In Almshouses.	Elsewhere.	Total.			
PLYMOUTH — Con.												
Scituate, ...	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-	3	2	4	9
South Abington, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	2	9	12
South Scituate, ...	2	-	2	7	5.14	3	2	-	5	4	12	19
Wareham, ...	1	-	1	5	2.97	3	-	-	3	2	11	16
West Bridgewater, . . .	2	-	2	2	2.	1	1	-	2	2	10	16
Total, ...	24	5	29	119	103.31	62	36	4	102	90	294	
SUFFOLK.												
Boston, ...	71	309	380	1,004	821.52	796	4*	-	800	803	1,859	
Chelsea, ...	-	6	6	28	19.4	22	-	-	22	23	43	
Revere, ...	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-	3	3	4	
Winthrop, ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, ...	71	316	387	1,035	843.92	821	4	-	825	829	1,906	
WORCESTER.												
Ashburnham, ...	1	-	1	1	1.	1	-	-	1	-	11	
Athol, ...	1	-	1	2	2.	1	1	-	2	1	8	
Auburn, ...	-	-	-	3	3.	3	-	-	3	4	7	
Barre, ...	13	-	13	3	3.	1	2	-	3	2	23	
Berlin, ...	-	2	2	3	2.25	2	-	1	3	1	4	
Blackstone, ...	11	-	11	8	7.46	3	4	-	7	8	31	
Bolton, ...	2	-	2	2	2.	-	-	-	2	2	5	
Boylston, ...	-	-	-	3	1.94	-	1	1	2	1	5	
Brookfield, ...	-	-	-	8	6.46	1	5	-	6	5	10	
Charlton, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Clinton, ...	4	-	9	16	10.96	12	1	-	13	12	40	
Dana, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	1	-	1	1	2	
Douglas, ...	-	-	-	2	1.96	1	-	-	1	3	27	
Dudley, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	8	
Fitchburg, ...	12	-	12	19	16.96	5	13	-	18	17	57	
Gardner, ...	15	-	15	10	8.51	5	4	-	9	8	28	
Grafton, ...	-	-	-	6	4.13	5	-	-	5	4	19	
Hardwick, ...	-	-	-	2	1.01	1	-	-	1	1	5	
Harvard, ...	-	-	-	3	3.	1	2	-	3	1	5	
Holden, ...	-	-	-	3	2.63	2	1	-	3	1	18	
Hubbardston, ...	3	-	3	1	.42	1	-	-	1	-	2	
Lancaster, ...	2	-	2	3	3.02	2	1	-	3	4	22	
Leicester, ...	3	-	3	6	4.75	2	3	-	5	2	18	
Leominster, ...	4	-	4	6	6.	3	3	-	6	7	23	
Lunenburg, ...	-	1	1	5	4.44	3	1	-	4	7	12	
Mendon, ...	-	-	-	1	.5	-	-	1	1	-	2	
Millford, ...	1	-	1	20	15.17	16	-	-	16	19	53	
Millbury, ...	-	-	-	6	4.46	5	-	-	5	4	14	
New Braintree, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	-	-	1	1	-	2	
Northborough, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	3	7	
Northbridge, ...	-	-	-	6	4.58	3	1	-	4	4	6	
North Brookfield, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	1	-	1	2	1	6	
Oakham, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	1	-	1	2	2	4	
Oxford, ...	4	1	5	5	4.27	2	1	-	3	1	11	
Paxton, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	-	2	-	2	2	7	
Petersham, ...	-	-	-	4	4.	2	2	-	4	4	7	
Phillipston, ...	-	-	-	2	2.	-	-	2	2	-	4	
Princeton, ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	

CHILDREN AND INSANE PERSONS.

TABLE V. — Concluded.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	CHILDREN UNDER 16 FULLY SUP- PORTED, MAR. 31, 1885.			INSANE FULLY SUPPORTED.							Insane of all Classes Supported July 1, 1885.	Persons Fully Support- ed July 1, 1885.
	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.	For the year end- ing Mar. 31, 1885.		Remain'g Mar. 31, 1885.						
				Whole No.	Avege No.	In Hospi- tals.	In Alms- houses.	Elsewhere.	Total.			
WORCESTER—Con.												
Royalston, ...	-	-	-	2	1.42	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
Rutland, ...	-	-	-	5	4.36	1	3	-	4	3	-	9
Shrewsbury, ...	-	-	-	4	3.17	3	1	-	4	4	-	5
Southborough, ...	-	5	5	1	1.	-	-	1	1	1	-	12
Southbridge, ...	-	-	-	15	11.13	5	7	-	12	9	-	20
Spencer, ...	1	-	1	6	6.	3	3	-	6	7	-	23
Sterling, ...	1	-	1	6	5.44	2	3	-	5	6	-	8
Starbridge, ...	-	-	-	3	2.12	1	2	-	3	1	-	4
Sutton, ...	-	-	-	7	5.79	4	3	-	7	3	-	11
Templeton, ...	1	1	2	6	4.59	1	3	-	4	4	-	12
Upton, ...	-	-	-	3	3.	2	1	-	3	2	-	10
Uxbridge, ...	5	-	5	6	5.11	4	1	-	5	6	-	20
Warren, ...	1	-	1	1	1.	-	1	-	1	1	-	5
Webster, ...	2	7	9	12	11.26	9	-	1	10	11	-	33
Westborough, ...	3	1	4	6	5.25	4	1	-	5	4	-	6
West Boylston, ...	-	-	-	3	2.11	1	2	-	3	2	-	7
West Brookfield, ...	-	-	-	1	1.	1	-	-	1	1	-	4
Westminster, ...	1	-	1	2	2.	1	1	-	2	2	-	9
Winchendon, ...	-	1	1	3	2.01	2	-	-	2	2	-	13
Worcester, ...	19	1	20	69	50.79	17	34	-	51	62	-	103
Total, ...	111	25	136	330	270.43	148	117	11	276	264	-	844

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES.

Barnstable, ...	10	2	12	2	49.7	27	17	2	46	45	122
Berkshire, ...	6	25	31	78	64.29	45	13	9	67	68	229
Bristol, ...	81	4	85	250	198.84	164	39	-	203	209	666
Dukes, ...	-	2	2	12	12.	10	-	2	12	8	30
Essex, ...	88	99	187	487	382.08	263	132	4	399	419	1,089
Franklin, ...	1	5	6	55	47.67	31	12	6	49	47	138
Hampden, ...	22	42	64	155	128.15	92	30	12	134	142	375
Hampshire, ...	6	4	10	80	65.32	46	15	7	68	64	184
Middlesex, ...	213	67	285	519	414.57	245	163	6	414	401	1,225
Nantucket, ...	11	-	11	8	7.87	3	3	-	6	5	28
Norfolk, ...	36	20	56	150	134.79	100	33	4	137	120	370
Plymouth, ...	24	5	29	119	103.31	62	33	4	102	90	294
Suffolk, ...	71	316	387	1,035	843.92	821	4	-	825	829	1,906
Worcester, ...	111	25	136	330	270.43	148	117	11	276	264	844
Total, ...	685	616	1,301	3,333	2,722.44	2,057	614	67	2,738	2,712	7,400
Add State Poor, ...	86	720	806	1,600	989.	1,050	-	-	1,050	1,077	2,029
Aggregate of State and Towns, ...	771	1336	2,107	4,933	3,711.44	3,107	614	67	3,788	3,789	9,429

THE DECENNIAL PAUPER RETURNS.

TABLE VI. — *Town Almshouse Schedule, 1864-1885.*

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	ALMSHOUSE ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1885.					INMATES IN 1885.			INMATES IN 1864.		
	Date of Building.	Acres in Farm.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value.	Number Oct. 1, 1885.	Number in year unable to Labor.	Value of Almshouse Labor.	Average No. of Inmates.	Inmate Inmates.	
BARNSTABLE.											
Barnstable,	1830	40	\$5,300	\$1,100	\$6,400	7	5	\$50	25	4	
Brewster,	1837-1882	5	800	200	1,000	7	6	25	11	2	
Chatham,	1877	2	200	1,300	1,500	8	9	-	19	4	
Dennis,	1840	60	1,900	100	2,000	7	1	15	11	1	
Falmouth,	1820	14	3,000	500	3,500	10	4	275	10	1	
Harwich,	1844	5	1,500	-	1,500	12	4	50	12	2	
Orleans,	1875	1	2,100	200	2,300	-	5	-	6	1	
Provincetown,	1870	1	6,000	500	6,500	6	6	-	9	-	
Sandwich,	1824	150	1,500	1,000	2,500	17	12	200	17	5	
Truro,	1838	.5	225	25	250	-	4	-	5	1	
Wellfleet,	1838	2	600	200	800	4	4	-	2	2	
Yarmouth,	1830	12	2,500	500	3,000	13	6	150	13	3	
Total,	-	292.5	\$25,625	\$5,625	\$31,250	93	58	\$765	143	25	
BERKSHIRE.											
Adams,	1884	170	\$6,500	\$2,000	\$8,500	13	13	-	#	-	
Lee,	1794	8	2,500	1,500	4,000	10	-	\$100	1	-	
North Adams,	1800	300	10,000	600	10,600	32	32	200	-	-	
Pittsfield,	1861	81	10,000	2,000	12,000	32	47	-	12	5	
Total,	-	559	\$29,000	\$6,100	\$35,100	87	92	\$300	13	5	
BRISTOL.											
Acushnet,	1824	15	\$1,700	\$300	\$2,000	5	2	\$65	4	1	
Attleborough,	1840	140	3,500	1,886	5,386	8	5	165	10	4	
Berkley,	1764	100	3,000	700	3,700	4	2	125	4	1	

ALMSHOUSES IN 1864 AND 1885.

	1884	1885	7,000	5,000	12,000	17	17	368	\$2,725	326	42
Dartmouth, ...	1884	85	7,000	5,000	12,000	17	17	368	\$2,725	326	42
Dighton, ...	1850	65	2,000	1,316	3,316	3	3	9	-	-	5
Easton, ...	1874	141	5,995	2,982	8,977	15	15	23	250	9	8
Fairhaven, ...	1846	98	4,500	1,800	6,300	12	12	7	100	8	11
Fall River, ...	1860	86	88,000	7,631	96,031	147	147	120	1,380	63	10
Freetown, ...	1838	50	3,500	1,000	4,500	8	8	8	50	10	2
Mansfield, ...	1824	91	4,400	2,040	6,440	6	6	8	50	8	1
New Bedford, ...	1847	70	38,500	9,150	47,650	67	67	99	50	76	6
Norton, ...	1814	50	1,300	500	1,800	10	10	5	50	4	1
Rehoboth, ...	1845	80	4,200	1,800	6,000	7	7	14	-	24	3
Seekonk, ...	1845	100	6,000	2,500	8,500	2	2	6	200	3	3
Somerset, ...	1830	78	7,000	2,500	9,500	10	10	6	50	6	5
Swansea, ...	1848	120	3,000	2,500	5,500	4	4	50	250	42	5
Taunton, ...	1876	140	30,000	5,000	35,000	61	61	11	100	22	5
Westport, ...	1824	74	5,025	1,771	6,796	12	12	11	100	22	5
Total, ...	-	1,582	\$219,120	\$49,976	\$269,096	398	398	368	\$2,725	326	42
Tisbury, ...	1872	-	-	-	-	57	57	9	-	-	+
Amesbury, ...	1819	62	\$5,000	\$1,000	\$6,000	10	10	9	\$50	13	5
Andover, ...	1838	60	11,000	5,125	16,125	34	34	51	600	23	1
Beverly, ...	1871	23	15,000	2,000	17,000	27	27	16	-	6	1
Boxford, ...	1774	100	4,000	1,656	5,656	3	3	-	-	1	1
Bradford, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Essex, ...	1850	170	9,000	3,000	12,000	8	8	7	100	5	1
Georgetown, ...	1804	35	3,500	2,500	6,000	9	9	25	100	8	1
Gloucester, ...	1845	35	15,000	5,000	20,000	29	29	43	350	43	6
Groveland, ...	1858	90	4,450	1,750	6,200	4	4	2	100	4	1
Haverhill, ...	1884	114	37,000	8,250	45,250	39	39	50	500	27	4
Ipswich, ...	1839	354	16,000	7,068	23,068	8	8	6	100	20	9
Lawrence, ...	1855	30	28,000	7,666	35,666	88	88	60	167	7	2
Lynn, ...	1819	50	47,750	11,674	59,424	69	69	145	42	42	2
Manchester, ...	1839	50.75	13,212	3,000	16,212	10	10	6	+	13	1

§ At contractor's house.

|| Valueless.

‡ Not stated.

† No almshouse.

* No return.

THE DECENNIAL PAUPER RETURNS.

TABLE VI. — *Town Almshouse Schedule, 1864-1885* — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	ALMSHOUSE ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1885.					INMATES IN 1885.			INMATES IN 1884.	
	Date of Building.	Acres in Farm.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value.	Number Oct. 1, 1885.	Number in year unable to Labor.	Value of Almshouse Labor.	Average No. of Inmates	Inmate In- fluenza
ESSEX — Con.										
Marblehead, ...	1851	22.5	\$8,000	\$2,000	\$10,000	33	20	\$1,000	42	17
Methuen, ...	1834	132	4,600	2,417	7,017	8	7	175	9	1
Newburyport, ...	1792	33	13,300	8,077	21,377	52	78	1,088	60	7
North Andover, ...	1856	150	9,000	1,849	10,849	8	+	200	12	2
Peabody, ...	1844	200	18,300	6,000	24,300	40	28	1,100	29	2
Rockport, ...	1851	4	7,000	969	7,969	10	6	75	9	1
Salem, ...	1815	80	100,000	25,000	125,000	168	100	2,000	65	24
Salisbury, ...	1829	20	2,000	500	2,500	6	2	180	12	3
Saugus, ...	1823	42	6,000	3,000	9,000	9	+	200	15	4
Topsfield, ...	1769	80	3,000	1,000	4,000	6	7	-	12	-
West Newbury, ...	1714	55	3,500	900	4,400	11	10	150	6	-
Total, ...	-	1,924.39	\$383,612	\$111,295	\$494,907	687	635	\$8,205	482	95
FRANKLIN.										
Ashfield, ...	1873	95	\$2,000	\$500	\$2,500	3	4	-	4	1
Buckland, ...	1764	70	1,000	500	1,500	3	3	\$50	7	3
Charlemont, ...	1814	100	1,500	500	2,000	3	5	-	3	3
Conway, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Deerfield, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	*
Greenfield, ...	1830	120	6,000	2,500	8,500	4	4	50	8	1
Hawley, ...	1833	160	600	250	850	5	5	-	1	1
Heath, ...	1833	150	3,000	1,200	4,200	4	+	100	6	2
Leverett, ...	**	173	2,300	1,200	3,500	3	+	50	9	-
Montague, ...	1863	200	4,500	750	5,250	9	7	40	7	1
New Salem, ...	1804	75	1,000	500	1,500	2	2	-	7	2
Orange, ...	1871	80	3,500	400	3,900	8	3	175	14	4

THE DECENNIAL PAUPER RETURNS.

TABLE VI. — *Town Almshouse Schedule, 1864-1885* — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	ALMHOUSE ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1885.					INMATES IN 1885.			INMATES IN 1884.	
	Date of Building.	Acres in Farm.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value.	Number Oct. 1, 1885.	Number in year unable to Labor.	Value of Almshouse Labor.	Average No. of Inmates.	Insane In- mates.
MIDDLESEX — Con.										
Ashtand,	1844	118	\$7,000	\$3,551	\$10,551	9	3	\$475	6	1
Ayer,	1881	56	5,000	1,000	6,000	5	4	†	*	1
Bedford,	1853	175	3,500	2,970	6,470	6	†	†	5	1
Billerica,	1826	120	4,000	4,000	8,000	14	†	†	21	5
Burlington,	1882	48	2,800	1,200	4,000	3	3	100	11	1
Cambridge,	1882	29.75	45,000	13,000	58,000	150	200	300	80	3
Carlisle,	1882	158	5,500	1,702	7,202	9	9	—	12	1
Chelmsford,	1874	84	2,825	1,700	4,525	5	8	—	18	3
Concord,	1827	55	10,500	1,000	11,500	6	4	75	9	1
Dracut,	1851	90	20,000	2,000	22,000	5	2	150	15	1
Frammingham,	1842	81	8,000	2,815	10,815	9	10	234	14	1
Groton,	1845	200	12,000	2,000	14,000	4	†	†	11	3
Holliston,	1839	86	4,500	3,534	8,034	8	8	—	8	2
Hopkinton,	1839	100	5,000	2,000	7,000	20	16	150	11	2
Hudson,	—	100	2,500	1,720	4,220	10	13	—	*	1
Lexington,	1800	20	6,000	2,503	8,500	10	†	8	10	2
Littleton,	1860	90	5,000	1,000	6,000	—	†	—	6	2
Lowell,	1850	120	95,000	26,500	121,500	245	175	1,000	35	12
Malden,	1870	139	10,810	3,935	14,745	15	21	200	11	†
Marlborough,	—	80	3,000	2,500	5,500	25	16	250	20	3
Medford,	1883	35	12,000	3,200	15,200	14	†	250	11	†
Natick,	1870	81.5	6,500	3,500	10,000	9	16	100	11	3
Newton,	1847	63	15,000	3,947	18,947	29	13	300	22	2
North Reading,	1834	120	6,000	1,800	7,800	8	6	75	12	2
Pepperell,	1870	60	3,000	1,800	4,800	12	7	75	12	2
Reading,	1819	4	4,600	1,910	6,510	12	10	150	7	3
Sherborn,	1794	104	3,300	2,900	6,200	4	1	50	3	1

ALMSHOUSES IN 1864 AND 1885.

	1852	30	7,000	2,953	9,953	17	26	50	6	2
Stoneham, ...	1764	100	3,000	500	3,500	2	†	†	6	1
Stow, ...	1865	160	6,300	2,384	8,684	8	3	150	16	1
Sudbury, ...	1804	90	7,000	4,200	11,200	6	—	388	9	2
Tewksbury, ...	1773	120	4,000	1,000	5,000	5	2	52	9	2
Townsend, ...	—	167	3,800	1,862	5,662	5	2	50	13	2
Tyngsborough, ...	1855	95	7,000	2,600	9,600	5	5	—	10	1
Wakefield, ...	1830	70	30,000	3,700	33,700	22	18	75	18	2
Waltham, ...	1824	31.5	20,900	2,550	23,450	10	†	200	20	3
Watertown, ...	1764	70	3,500	1,362	4,862	3	2	25	6	3
Wayland, ...	1837	125	5,000	3,274	8,274	5	3	50	5	1
Weston, ...	1861	80	4,000	1,000	5,000	5	6	50	6	1
Wilmington, ...	1857	75	5,000	1,100	6,100	5	†	†	9	1
Woburn, ...	1850	35.25	11,000	4,368	15,368	33	32	620	20	1
Total, ...	—	3,733	\$443,865	\$136,462	\$580,327	796	638	\$5,974	553	71
NANTUCKET.										
Nantucket, ...	1845	4	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$5,000	22	†	100	56	3
NORFOLK.										
Bellingham, ...	1814	155.	\$3,000	\$1,000	\$4,000	11	6	\$100	6	1
Braintree, ...	1884	7.5	13,000	2,000	15,000	18	†	100	16	3
Brookline, ...	1882	6.5	12,443	610	13,053	3	†	100	†	2
Canton, ...	1810	90	6,000	1,500	7,500	19	†	100	8	1
Cohasset, ...	1816	21.3	4,500	2,400	6,900	12	8	166	11	1
Dedham, ...	1819	84	6,000	2,700	8,700	12	9	175	9	1
Foxborough, ...	1838	100	4,500	2,500	7,000	4	†	160	11	1
Franklin, ...	1874	120	4,000	1,800	5,800	5	†	120	12	1
Medford, ...	1817	100	7,000	2,817	9,817	9	†	†	4	1
Medway, ...	1865	100	9,000	2,635	11,635	17	23	400	15	2
Milton, ...	1854	40	13,000	2,000	15,000	4	†	100	4	1
Quincy, ...	1881	12	10,000	2,000	12,000	23	15	350	8	1
Randolph, ...	1819	18	10,000	2,000	12,000	15	15	400	7	1

|| No almshouse.

§ Trifling.

† Nearly all.

† Not stated.

* Not incorporated in 1811.

THE DECENNIAL PAUPER RETURNS.

TABLE VI. — *Town Almshouse Schedule, 1864-1885* — Continued.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	ALMSHOUSE ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1885.					INMATES IN 1885.			INMATES IN 1864.		
	Date of Building.	Acres in Farm.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value.	Number Oct. 1, 1885.	Number in year unable to Labor.	Value of Almshouse Labor.	Average No. of Inmates.	Inmate In- Mates.	
NORFOLK — Con.											
Sharon, ...	1859	120	\$3,500	\$912	\$4,412	6	†	\$100	3	1	
Stoughton, ...	1845	83	3,900	565	4,465	14	13	250	21	-	
Walpole, ...	1814	10.75	3,000	550	3,550	5	5	-	3	-	
Wellesley, ††	1839	110	9,000	3,500	12,500	14	-	-	17	2	
Weymouth, ...	1838	65	13,500	6,500	20,000	27	†	300	21	1	
Wrentham, ...	1819	150	4,000	2,564	6,564	11	†	50	8	-	
Total, ...	-	1,393.05	\$133,343	\$39,553	\$172,896	229	99	\$2,851	180	17	
PLYMOUTH.											
Abington, ...	1847	7	\$2,500	\$100	\$2,600	6	†	\$50	8	-	
Bridgewater, ...	1809	90	2,500	1,000	3,500	9	6	150	9	-	
Brookton, ...	1883	125	17,000	3,000	20,000	30	25	500	7	-	
Carver, ...	1780	25	500	100	600	4	5	50	4	-	
Duxbury, ...	1824	15	2,550	500	3,050	7	9	-	20	6	
East Bridgewater, ...	1861	120	3,600	1,000	4,600	9	5	100	5	-	
Hanover, ...	1779	35	3,000	500	3,500	9	9	100	6	1	
Hanson, ...	1789	60	2,450	1,000	3,450	3	2	-	9	1	
Hingham, ...	1832	55	6,600	3,264	9,864	18	10	200	21	3	
Kingston, ...	1784	2	1,300	200	1,500	10	4	50	6	2	
Marshfield, ...	1833	50	3,500	1,000	4,500	7	5	50	7	1	
Mattapoisett, ...	6	70	2,500	1,880	4,380	13	9	100	*	-	
Middleborough, ...	1831	135	4,090	2,083	6,173	15	†	-	28	3	
Pembroke, ...	1823	110	2,650	2,900	5,550	9	†	100	14	1	
Plymouth, ...	1826	6	12,500	1,500	14,000	12	16	-	21	1	
Plympton, ...	9	25	1,000	-	1,000	-	2	-	6	1	

ALMSHOUSES IN 1864 AND 1885.

	1764	20	550	200	750	4	1	40	10	2
Rochester,	1764	20	550	200	750	4	1	40	10	2
Rockland,	1876	7	4,800	681	6,481	12	14	50	4	4
South Scituate,	1821	7	3,500	500	4,000	9	15	-	11	1
Wareham,	1872	4	3,500	1,000	4,500	9	14	-	6	1
West Bridgewater,	1835	82	3,000	2,000	5,000	11	+	+	5	2
Total,	-	1,050	\$83,590	\$21,758	\$105,348	206	158	\$1,540	202	30
SUFFOLK.										
Boston,	1849	226	\$618,100	\$28,000	**\$646,000	1,139	11,800	\$8,000	222	18
Revere,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	1
Total,	-	226	\$618,100	\$28,000	\$646,000	1,139	1,800	\$8,000	222	19
WORCESTER.										
Ashburnham,	1857	100	\$4,500	\$1,400	\$5,900	9	+	\$100	4	-
Athol,	1844	120	2,900	1,700	3,600	5	10	-	8	2
Barre,	1873	230	16,000	3,244	18,244	24	19	500	22	5
Blackstone,	1845	100	8,350	2,650	11,000	29	19	250	11	+
Bolton,	1865	85	3,500	1,800	5,300	8	4	200	10	-
Boyiston,	1804	90	4,500	1,800	6,300	3	4	100	6	-
Brookfield,	1873	65	10,800	1,500	12,300	10	-	-	15	4
Charlton,	1871	200	3,000	2,000	5,000	3	5	-	8	2
Clinton,	1831	12	8,500	1,500	10,000	12	9	800	4	-
Dana,	-	150	2,000	400	2,400	2	+	+	+	-
Douglas,	1852	200	4,500	2,000	6,500	7	-	160	9	2
Dudley,	1794	95	1,400	1,276	2,676	8	3	220	5	1
Fitchburg,	1827	89	16,000	2,035	18,035	61	50	100	19	3
Gardner,	1839	300	6,350	2,658	9,008	19	-	145	11	5
Grafton,	1794	250	9,000	4,000	13,000	12	12	300	5	-
Harvard,	1764	160	6,000	1,000	7,000	2	6	25	14	4
Harvard,	1872	112	8,000	2,000	10,000	5	3	150	13	5
Holden,	1870	250	4,500	2,518	7,018	8	4	200	17	2

* No almshouse. † Nearly all. ‡ Estimated. ¶ Not incorporated in 1884.
 ** Including Long Island (\$200,000) newly purchased but not yet used; and excluding Deer Island (\$509,900) mainly used for prisoners. †† Needham in 1864.

THE DECENNIAL PAUPER RETURNS.

TABLE VI. — *Town Almshouse Schedule, 1864-1885* — Concluded.

TOWNS BY COUNTIES.	ALMSHOUSE ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1885.					INMATES IN 1885.		INMATES IN 1864.		
	Date of Building.	Acres in Farm.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value.	Number Oct. 1, 1885.	Number in year unable to Labor.	Value of Almshouse Labor.	Average	Inmate In-mates.
									No. of Inmates.	
WORCESTER.—Con.										
Hubbardston, ...	1850	160	\$4,500	\$1,900	\$6,400	4	3	\$50	7	1
Lancaster, ...	1830	80	16,500	3,500	20,000	18	13	500	14	1
Leicester, ...	1796	195.5	5,000	8,050	13,050	13	10	100	6	2
Leominster, ...	1836	136	8,000	4,000	12,000	19	13	250	17	1
Linnestown, ...	1784	33	3,000	1,513	4,513	10	7	100	7	1
Mendon, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millbury, ...	1849	100	4,000	3,365	7,365	40	49	702	25	1
Northampton, ...	1830	135	5,000	2,267	7,267	9	6	100	8	1
New Braintree, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northborough, ...	1785	130	3,500	1,500	5,000	8	8	—	1	1
Northbridge, ...	1800	134	2,500	3,400	5,900	5	5	—	5	1
North Brookfield, ...	1810	96	2,700	1,800	4,500	6	6	—	7	1
Oxford, ...	1700	237	4,000	2,331	6,331	10	4	125	10	1
Faxon, ...	1840	140	2,700	570	3,270	7	8	52	10	1
Petersham, ...	1826	200	2,000	1,000	3,000	5	3	100	12	1
Princeton, ...	1800	110	3,008	1,492	4,500	2	4	—	7	1
Rutland, ...	1848	225	2,700	1,925	4,625	7	7	75	11	4
Shrewsbury, ...	1764	20	2,000	800	2,800	2	2	—	5	1
Southborough, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southbridge, ...	1829	125	5,000	2,120	7,120	18	12	400	5	2
Spencer, ...	1851	160	6,000	1,850	7,850	15	18	—	7	2
Sterling, ...	1822	135	5,000	3,800	8,800	6	8	63	13	3
Sturbridge, ...	1860	80	2,500	1,279	3,779	5	1	150	9	1
Sutton, ...	1789	140	4,000	2,505	6,505	10	2	300	14	1
Templeton, ...	1826	200	3,000	2,000	5,000	11	12	150	7	2
Upton, ...	1868	235	4,500	567	5,067	8	6	—	7	1
Uxbridge, ...	1846	70	2,250	800	3,050	4	17	—	7	1

ALMSHOUSES IN 1864 AND 1885.

	* Not stated,	† No almshouse,	‡ Nearly all,	§ Estimated,	Extremely old.			
Warren,	.	.	.	6,500	7	7	-	1
Webster,	.	.	.	1,500	7	3	100	6
Westborough,	.	.	.	2,447	7	10	400	3
West Boylston,	.	.	.	2,208	17	17	400	1
West Brookfield,	.	.	.	1,500	6	4	125	-
Westminster,	.	.	.	3,700	2	*	-	-
Westminister,	.	.	.	1,100	2	9	-	2
Winchendon,	.	.	.	2,000	7	4	200	4
Worcester,	.	.	.	7,472	11	180	1,500	3
203	.	.	.	98,253	114			
200	.	.	.					
85	.	.	.					
1789	.	.	.					
1832	.	.	.					
1855	.	.	.					
-	.	.	.					
7,013.5	.	.	.	\$450,715	639	575	\$8,842	80
\$326,908	.	.	.					
\$123,807	.	.	.					
5,000	.	.	.					
4,000	.	.	.					
2,447	.	.	.					
2,208	.	.	.					
1,500	.	.	.					
3,700	.	.	.					
1,100	.	.	.					
2,000	.	.	.					
7,472	.	.	.					
98,253	.	.	.					
\$450,715	.	.	.					
\$123,807	.	.	.					
\$326,908	.	.	.					
5,000	.	.	.					
4,000	.	.	.					
2,447	.	.	.					
2,208	.	.	.					
1,500	.	.	.					
3,700	.	.	.					
1,100	.	.	.					
2,000	.	.	.					
7,472	.	.	.					
98,253	.	.	.					
\$450,715	.	.	.					
\$123,807	.	.	.					
\$326,908	.	.	.					
5,000	.	.	.					
4,000	.	.	.					
2,447	.	.	.					
2,208	.	.	.					
1,500	.	.	.					
3,700	.	.	.					
1,100	.	.	.					
2,000	.	.	.					
7,472	.	.	.					
98,253	.	.	.					
\$450,715	.	.	.					
\$123,807	.	.	.					
\$326,908	.	.	.					
5,000	.	.	.					
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† No almshouse,

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§ Estimated,

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THE DECENNIAL PAUPER RETURNS.

Summary by Counties.

COUNTIES.	ALMSHOUSE ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1885.					INMATES IN 1885.			INMATES IN 1884.	
	Present Number of Almshouses Owned.	Acres in Farm.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Value.	Number Oct. 1, 1885.	Number in year unable to Labor.	Value of Almshouse Labor.	Average No. of Inmates.	Inmates in 1884.
Barnstable.	12	292.5	\$25,625	\$5,625	\$31,250	93	58	\$765	143	25
Berkshire.	4	559	29,000	6,100	35,100	87	92	300	13	5
Bristol.	18	1,582	219,120	49,976	269,096	398	368	2,725	326	42
Dukes.	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	—	—
Essex.	24	1,924.39	383,612	111,295	494,907	687	635	8,205	482	95
Franklin.	13	1,650	31,200	10,300	41,500	64	42	665	98	21
Hampden.	7	744	88,939	16,876	105,815	180	182	1,600	65	14
Hampshire.	8	798	25,800	7,225	33,025	65	67	775	45	9
Middlesex.	44	3,733	443,865	136,462	580,327	796	668	5,974	553	71
Nantucket.	1	4	4,000	1,000	5,000	22	—	100	56	3
Norfolk.	19	1,393.05	183,343	39,553	172,896	229	99	2,851	180	17
Plymouth.	21	1,060	83,980	21,758	105,738	206	158	1,540	202	30
Suffolk.	4	226	618,100	28,000	646,100	1,139	1,800	8,000	222	19
Worcester.	50	7,013.5	326,908	123,807	450,715	639	575	8,842	485	80
Total.	225	20,969.44	\$2,413,102	\$557,977	\$2,971,079	4,612	4,743	\$42,342	2,870	431

THE TOWN POOR, OCTOBER, 1885.

TABLE VII.—County Summary of October Returns.

COUNTIES.	PERSONS FULLY SUPPORTED.													
	AT ALMSHOUSES.			AT LUNATIC HOSPITALS.			ELSEWHERE.			TOTAL.			CHILDREN UNDER 14, WITHIN THE YEAR.	Elsewhere.
	Whole Number	Number Sept. 30, 1885.	Average Number.	Whole Number	Number Sept. 30, 1885.	Average Number.	Whole Number	Number Sept. 30, 1885.	Average Number.	Whole Number	Number Sept. 30, 1885.	Average Number.		
Barnstable,	121	93	105.2	36	30	32.7	12	11	9.3	169	134	147.2	12	-
Berkshire,	115	87	81.2	61	55	57.1	129	107	117.7	305	249	256.	25	21
Bristol, .	719	398	394.6	201	158	152.3	6	5	6.	926	661	551.9	130	7
Dukes, .	9	7	8.	10	8	9.4	17	14	14.3	36	29	31.7	-	2
Essex, .	1,264	687	712.	345	277	293.4	197	155	148.9	1,796	1,119	1,154.3	154	110
Franklin,	82	64	68.8	35	33	31.3	63	56	55.	180	153	155.1	6	1
Hampden,	376	180	182.	111	96	88.8	140	124	122.4	627	400	393.2	45	29
Hampshire,	103	65	65.4	51	46	48.	96	77	80.2	250	188	193.6	28	6
Middlesex,	1,170	786	855.9	335	269	266.4	196	177	117.7	1,701	1,242	1,240.	276	59
Nantucket,	36	22	29.	5	4	4.5	-	-	-	41	26	33.5	7	1
Norfolk,	341	229	249.2	115	98	102.7	57	51	52.6	613	378	404.5	27	19
Plymouth,	300	206	215.3	64	57	59.7	62	56	59.	426	319	334.	40	4
Suffolk,	2,104	1,139	1,135.	1,056	849	846.5	47	43	43.	3,207	2,031	2,024.5	120	466
Worcester,	967	639	669.5	187	139	149.7	124	98	103.6	1,278	876	922.8	172	18
Total,	7,697	4,612	4,771.1	2,612	2,119	2,142.5	1,146	974	928.7	11,456	7,705	7,842.3	1,040	743

THE TOWN POOR, OCTOBER, 1885.

TABLE VII. — County Summary of October Returns — Concluded.

COUNTIES.	PERSONS PARTIALLY SUPPORTED.		AGGREGATES OF FULL AND PARTIAL SUPPORT.									
	Number Sept. 30, 1885.	Sent to the State Almshouse.	Whole Number in the Year.	Having Legal Settlement in the Towns.	Foreign Born.	Born in England.	Born in Ireland.	Insane.	Idiots.	NUMBER PAUPERIZED BY		Net Cost of Support and Relief (including interest on Almshouses).
										Insanity or Idiocy.	Intemperance.	
Barnstable,	579	9	985	800	53	6	15	45	14	38	43	\$36,960
Berkshire,	397	22	1,517	1,131	172	7	105	75	18	62	330	48,371
Bristol,	1,991	145	6,610	4,169	2,452	127	1,183	322	37	300	1,653	160,960
Dukes,	22	—	98	76	9	—	3	10	2	12	—	6,008
Essex,	3,801	220	10,538	6,900	3,520	199	1,342	479	43	459	2,561	282,241
Franklin,	126	3	573	425	130	7	52	53	18	59	90	31,256
Hampden,	817	72	3,613	1,830	1,812	129	873	158	25	144	1,056	90,322
Hampshire,	335	13	1,044	762	243	6	54	75	16	56	195	40,811
Middlesex,	2,664	285	10,927	7,588	3,178	429	2,896	475	60	517	3,962	300,035
Nantucket,	60	—	105	105	1	—	1	5	—	5	1	5,172
Norfolk,	866	20	3,576	1,800	1,463	335	980	143	31	130	574	116,351
Plymouth,	870	10	1,989	1,316	195	6	73	106	29	105	502	87,810
Suffolk,	2,323	1,563	16,932	12,378	4,561	235	3,377	1,069	29	1,260	4,038	473,945
Worcester,	1,578	142	8,712	5,315	2,377	121	1,229	295	53	255	2,655	219,446
Total,	16,429	2,505	67,219	44,695	19,666	1,627	12,163	3,310	375	3,402	17,660	\$1,879,678

VALUATION OF STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE VIII. — *Valuation of the State Establishments, Sept. 30, 1885.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Land.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Personal Property.	Total Valuation.	Valuation of 1884.	Increase of Valuation.
Worcester Hospital, . . .	348.2	\$231,000 00	\$900,105 00	\$167,462 76	\$1,298,567 76	\$1,289,172 35	\$9,395 41
Worcester Asylum, . . .	11.14	193,880 00	235,000 00	40,921 57	469,801 57	467,216 05	2,585 52
Taunton Hospital, . . .	139.	34,800 00	298,000 00	93,633 42	426,433 42	421,316 68	5,116 74
Northampton Hospital, . . .	364.	44,000 00	283,600 00	81,115 95	408,715 95	403,717 48	4,998 47
Danvers Hospital, . . .	194.	20,400 00	1,484,363 00	98,733 69	1,603,496 69	1,601,704 69	1,792 00
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	245.	24,190 00	266,424 30	129,314 97	419,929 27	413,697 57	6,231 70
Bridgewater Workhouse, . . .	230.75	24,200 00	150,000 00	67,620 39	241,820 39	177,437 08	*64,383 31
Monson School, . . .	235.	22,664 81	99,100 00	74,092 52	195,857 33	205,056 37	\$9,199 04
Westborough School, . . .	212.	21,755 00	†22,850 00	84,398 15	128,498 15	308,410 85	\$179,912 70
Lancaster School, . . .	186.	7,200 00	42,525 00	14,947 26	67,672 26	67,690 04	\$3,017 78
Total, . . .	2,165.09	\$624,089 81	\$3,781,467 30	\$852,235 68	\$5,257,792 79	\$5,355,419 16	\$87,626 37
School for Feeble-Minded, . . .	116.	†	48,104 00	38,602 90	86,706 90	83,159 15	3,547 75

* Includes new buildings, completed within the year. † A large part of the buildings have been transferred to the new Westborough Hospital for the Insane.

† Included in "Value of Buildings." § Decrease.

THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE IX. — *Classified Valuation of Personal Property at the State Establishments. Sept. 30, 1885.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Live Stock on the Farm.	Produce of the Farm on hand.	Carrriages and Agricultural Implements.	Machinery and Mechanical Fixtures.	Beds and Bedding in the Inmates' Department.	Other Furniture in the Inmates' Department.	Personal Prop- erty of the State in the Superin- tendent's Dept.	Ready-made Clothing.
Worcester Hospital,	\$6,514 50	\$5,570 83	\$6,426 94	\$63,317 11	\$26,533 20	\$18,436 10	\$17,773 87	\$772 81
Worcester Asylum,	200 00	—	650 00	7,600 00	9,500 00	3,000 00	9,500 00	1,360 00
Taunton Hospital,	4,004 00	1,155 00	2,128 00	37,000 00	16,584 75	7,833 25	6,843 56	2,259 72
Northampton Hospital,	6,027 00	8,411 08	3,590 00	8,820 00	12,530 00	4,850 00	9,125 00	2,450 96
Danvers Hospital,	4,837 75	6,123 25	4,989 30	17,634 61	17,945 25	13,420 68	15,828 03	11,002 94
Tewksbury Almshouse,	8,162 75	10,404 64	4,505 80	41,410 75	16,666 40	14,092 41	8,470 01	3,058 82
Bridgewater Workhouse,	4,051 00	6,149 00	3,188 30	33,885 75	5,887 45	2,982 94	4,182 90	4,704 38
Monson School,	5,870 95	7,092 05	3,648 65	30,838 00	4,119 52	4,751 64	4,394 57	3,829 92
Westborough School,	3,102 00	4,487 85	2,183 70	930 19	1,923 05	1,276 51	7,522 53	—
Lancaster School,	1,370 00	1,754 25	1,615 75	—	—	†3,467 78	†855 41	—
Total,	\$44,139 95	\$51,147 95	\$32,926 44	\$241,436 41	\$111,689 62	\$74,111 31	\$84,495 88	\$29,439 55
School for Feeble-Minded,	690 00	532 00	520 00	2,500 00	2,281 00	1,800 00	2,000 00	—

* Included in "Dry Goods."

† Including "Beds, etc."

‡ Including Drugs.

VALUATION OF STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE IX — *Classified Valuation of Personal Property, Etc. — Concluded.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Dry Goods.	Provisions and Groceries.	Drugs and Medicines.	Fuel.	Library.	Other Supplies undistributed.	Funds and Investments.*	Total.
Worcester Hospital,	\$781 13	\$1,801 48	\$750 00	\$6,943 90	\$1,818 30	\$4,077 90	\$5,944 69	\$167,462 76
Worcester Asylum,	1,150 00	3,427 48	300 00	2,375 00	200 00	1,659 09	-	40,921 57
Taunton Hospital,	5,314 86	3,584 77	600 00	5,689 00	600 00	2,296 23	-	93,633 42
Northampton Hospital,	3,077 59	3,092 56	625 00	5,408 00	1,000 00	300 00	12,000 00	81,115 95
Danvers Hospital,	1,005 86	1,973 89	815 00	9,229 36	900 00	1,580 75	-	98,738 69
Tewksbury Almshouse,	1,309 91	4,009 05	1,881 06	6,724 25	675 00	-	-	129,314 97
Bridgewater Workhouse,	888 81	1,366 12	350 00	1,301 30	328 00	-	-	67,620 39
Monson School,	1,748 00	1,048 60	200 00	3,136 25	1,314 00	1,225 91	-	74,092 52
Westborough School,	418 31	459 95	150 00	84 25	700 00	-	57,324 89	84,393 15
Lancaster School,	365 05	325 78	-	950 30	620 00	-	8,622 94	14,947 26
Total,	\$16,059 02	\$21,089 18	\$5,671 06	\$41,841 61	\$8,155 30	\$11,139 88	\$78,892 52	\$852,235 68
School for Feeble-Minded,	-	500 00	10 00	1,400 00	-	-	26,369 90	38,602 90

* Estimated market value.

THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE X.—*Receipts of the State Establishments for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1885.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	CASH ON HAND Oct. 1, 1884.		APPROPRIATIONS FOR CUR- RENT EXPENSES.				FOR SUPPORT.		From all other Sources.	Total Receipts at the Establishments.	Other Receipts on Account of the Es- tablishments.†
	Funds and In- vestments.*	Available Cash	From Unex- pended Appro- priations of former Calen- dar Years	From Ordinary Appropriations of present Cal- endar Year.	Total from Ap- propriations for Current Expenses	From Special Appro- priations.	From Farm and the Labor of Inmates.	From Towns.	From Individ- uals.		
Worcester Hospital,	\$6,000 74	\$28,123 16	\$16,092 59	\$16,196 07	\$32,288 66	-	\$2,667 53	\$54,598 97	\$31,921 87	\$85,247 19	\$3,016 84
Worcester Asylum,	-	8,694 50	4,834 08	13,733 72	18,567 80	-	-	06 46	-	1,004 58	478 67
Taunton Hospital,	-	2,385 13	8,500 00	21,217 15	29,717 15	\$5,053 96	-	87,095 96	14,309 10	980 44	5,575 95
Northampton Hospital,	-	13,765 59	6,495 39	19,532 90	26,028 29	-	1,062 47	46,737 72	15,819 43	3,375 59	1,528 86
Danvers Hospital,	-	25,714 00	7,066 83	25,033 65	32,100 48	-	1,154 14	77,666 04	82,688 71	2,059 38	8,346 50
Tewksbury Almshouse,	-	-	25,177 29	66,816 12	91,993 41	9,883 44	-	-	-	3,697 53	7,467 55
Bridgewater Workhouse,	-	-	14,001 85	29,558 69	43,560 54	-	2,040 25	-	-	1,364 01	1,465 11
Monson School,	-	100 00	10,209 09	38,150 33	48,359 42	\$3,706 82	61 15	-	-	65 75	52,293 14
Westborough School,	55,452 22	-	10,639 42	22,315 44	32,954 86	13,414 50	4,579 46	-	-	1,434 04	4,324 47
Lancaster School,	3,903 55	\$80 00	3,926 30	14,041 68	17,967 98	-	821 95	-	-	14 00	2,203 95
Total,	\$65,356 51	\$86,762 38	\$106,942 84	\$266,595 75	\$373,538 69	\$32,038 72	\$12,386 98	\$347,605 15	\$94,739 11	\$17,222 51	\$36,592 52
School for Feeble-Minded,	23,259 18	991 04	5,696 52	5,716 83	11,413 35	-	572 55	16,750 37	536 66	6,384 58	2,092 53

* Market value.

† Collections by the Superintendent of In-Door Poor to March 31, 1886, and since by the State Treasurer.

‡ Includes \$2,758.44 for support of children boarded out.

§ Not reported last year as on hand Oct. 1, 1884.

EXPENDITURES AT THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE XI. — *Expenditures at the State Establishments for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1885.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	CURRENT EXPENSES.							
	Salaries, Wages and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Medicines and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transporta- tion and Travelling Expenses.	Expenses * of Trustees, Inspectors or Superin- tendents.
Worcester Hospital, .	\$46,779 24	\$49,743 16	\$9,268 90	\$16,018 70	\$920 09	\$8,511 38	\$534 91	\$60 88
Worcester Asylum, .	20,831 80	20,136 43	4,486 54	6,232 09	379 68	1,833 81	127 80	30 48
Taunton Hospital, .	32,980 67	40,137 81	7,032 09	16,603 98	1,780 81	6,193 77	601 80	94 20
Northampton Hospital, .	28,725 63	25,597 39	4,489 03	7,168 27	1,701 77	2,719 15	353 93	50 90
Danvers Hospital, .	51,301 86	46,501 50	3,634 35	10,552 78	1,200 88	4,884 29	1,622 28	100 72
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	21,189 29	30,646 21	8,941 08	9,481 77	1,707 42	3,537 90	2,562 00	271 34
Bridgewater Workhouse, .	9,526 70	14,869 16	4,284 81	3,558 14	505 32	1,433 44	2,290 74	601 99
Monson School, .	16,256 76	14,795 96	5,416 04	4,224 43	183 53	380 47	583 00	340 10
Westborough School, .	14,798 51	6,706 43	2,695 21	2,848 88	59 04	828 25	640 77	901 99
Lancaster School, .	7,310 50	3,457 46	1,666 52	989 43	391 25	1,048 44	413 95	541 18
Total, . . .	\$249,700 96	\$252,591 51	\$51,910 57	\$77,678 47	\$8,829 74	\$31,370 90	\$9,731 18	\$2,996 73
School for Feeble-Minded,	10,158 56	9,869 77	178 52	2,026 09	99 11	701 26	-	163 72

* Under this head is here included the sum of \$1,020.33 expended from the special appropriations for Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools, not reported by those institutions, assigning to Monson, Westborough and Lancaster each one-third.

THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE XI. — *Expenditures at the State Establishments — Concluded.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	CURRENT EXPENSES — Concluded.		EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.					Total Disbursements.	Average Weekly Cost as estimated by the Superintendent.
	All other Ordinary Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Buildings and Improvements.	Extraordinary Repairs.	Miscellaneous Disbursements.	Total Extraordinary Expenditures.			
Worcester Hospital, . . .	\$10,663 14	\$147,576 38	\$7,813 72	\$489 50	\$1,061 46	\$9,364 68	\$156,941 06	\$3.70	
Worcester Asylum, . . .	3,743 95	60,798 53	8,750 77	—	10 08	8,760 85	69,559 38	2.99	
Taunton Hospital, . . .	4,655 94	117,798 74	1,115 39	6,053 96	—	7,169 35	124,968 09	3.44	
Northampton Hospital, . . .	6,758 51	79,232 51	8,701 36	64 75	2,200 92	10,967 03	90,199 54	3.201	
Danvers Hospital, . . .	15,994 97	138,943 06	—	—	700 00	700 00	139,643 06	3.62	
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	8,849 47	91,993 41	9,883 44	—	3,697 53*	13,580 97	105,574 38	1.70	
Bridgewater Workhouse, . . .	4,934 06	43,560 54	—	—	3,404 26*	3,404 26	46,964 80	2.39	
Monson School, . . .	3,824 95	48,359 42	948 38	—	2,885 34†	3,833 72	52,563 04	2.22	
Westborough School, . . .	1,164 73	32,954 86	13,414 50	2,901 92	6,013 50*	22,329 92	55,134 68	5.59	
Lancaster School, . . .	1,230 88	17,947 50	—	—	856 43	856 43	18,584 13	5.14	
Total, . . .	\$61,820 60	\$779,164 95	\$50,627 56	\$9,510 13	\$20,329 52	\$80,967 21	\$860,132 16	\$3.01	
School for Feeble-Minded, . . .	1,698 93	26,856 35	—	668 48	7,879 13	8,547 61	35,408 96	3.61	

* Payments to the State Treasury.

† Includes \$128.90 paid to the State Treasury.

FINANCES OF THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE XII. — *Financial Condition of the State Establishments, Sept. 30, 1885.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	LIABILITIES.			RESOURCES.				Balance in Favor of the Establishments. §
	Salaries Unpaid.	Bills Payable. †	Total Liabilities.	Cash on hand including Funds.	Bills Receivable.	Unexpended Appropriations	Total Resources applicable to Expenses.	
Worcester Hospital,	\$4,096 60	\$5,538 63	\$9,635 13	\$39,850 91*	\$38,145 40	-	\$72,051 72	\$68,361 28
Worcester Asylum,	1,746 93	5,183 81	6,929 74	10,113 96	17,619 06	-	27,733 02	20,803 28
Taunton Hospital,	3,442 68	12,043 71	15,486 39	7,053 65	31,561 47	-	38,615 12	23,128 73
Northampton Hospital,	3,931 65	2,004 17	5,935 82	16,589 55	23,065 54	-	39,755 09	33,819 27
Danvers Hospital,	6,135 07	7,882 77	14,017 84	31,739 69	38,171 18	-	69,910 87	65,893 03
Tewksbury Almshouse,	-	-	-	-	-	\$34,585 68	34,585 68	34,585 68
Bridgewater Workhouse,	-	-	-	-	-	13,441 31	13,441 31	13,441 31
Monson School,	-	291 06	291 06	100 00	-	15,878 51	16,211 17	15,687 51
Westborough School,	-	-	-	57,324 89†	-	8,484 56	8,392 16	65,809 45
Lancaster School,	-	-	-	3,622 94†	-	4,916 08	4,916 08	8,529 02
Total,	\$19,352 93	\$32,943 05	\$52,295 98	\$66,892 52	\$148,562 65	\$77,306 20	\$325,472 02	\$340,068 53
School for Feeble-Minded,	-	2,472 29	2,472 29	27,614 49	7,242 64	-	8,487 23	32,384 84

* Funds, \$5,944 69.

† Funds.

§ Including special Funds not in general applicable to current expenses, as follows: — At Worcester Hospital, \$985.70, and at Worcester Asylum, \$707.26, cester, \$3,622.94; in all, \$66,892.52. The balance applicable to current expenses is \$273,176.04; at the hospitals, \$106,000.90; at the other establishments, \$77,115.14, the latter to pay their expenses from Oct. 1, 1885, to Jan. 1, 1886

|| Including unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools, assigning one-third to each.

THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE XIII. — Comparative Cost of Different Items by the Week.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Reported Average Number of Inmates.	Salaries, Wages, and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Medicines and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds, and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	All other Ordinary Expenses.	AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.		
											Estimated by the Superintendent.	Estimated by the Inspector of Charities.	
Worcester Hospital, . . .	764.6	\$1 17.4	\$1 25.1	\$0 25.3	\$0 40.3	\$0 02.3	\$0 21.2	\$0 01.7	\$0 12.7	\$0 26.9	\$3 70.	\$3 72	
Worcester Asylum, . . .	391.1	1 02.4	99.	22.	30.6	00.2	09.	00.1	14.7	19.	2 99.	2 97	
Taunton Hospital, . . .	659.3	96.5	1 17.1	20.5	48.4	05.2	18.1	01.7	22.5	13.8	3 44.	3 26	
Northampton Hospital, . . .	475.9	1 16.1	1 03.4	18.1	29.	06.9	11.	01.4	06.7	27.5	3 20.1	3 19	
Danvers Hospital, . . .	742.	1 33.	1 20.5	09.4	27.3	03.1	12.7	04.2	08.2	41.7	3 62.	3 52	
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	997.	40.9	59.1	17.2	18.3	03.3	06.8	04.9	09.3	17.6	1 70.	1 73	
Bridgewater Workhouse, . . .	350.	52.3	81.7	23.5	19.5	02.8	07.9	12.6	08.7	30.6	2 39.	2 15	
Monson School, . . .	416.	75.1	68.4	25.	19.5	00.8	01.9	02.7	10.9	19.2	2 22.	2 24	
Westborough School, . . .	112.2	2 53.6	1 14.9	46.2	48.8	00.1	14.4	10.9	39.6	35.5	5 59.	4 45	
Lancaster School, . . .	66.	2 13	1 00.7	48.5	28.8	11.4	30.5	12.1	26.1	57.6	5 14.	5 93	
School for Feeble-Minded	143.	1 36.6	1 32.7	02.4	27.2	01.1	09.4	—	26.3	25.	3 61.	3 49	
Total, . . .	5,117.1	\$0 97.7	\$0 98.6	\$0 19.5	\$0 30	\$0 03.3	\$0 12.	\$0 03.6	\$0 12.9	\$0 25.	\$3 03.	\$2 95	

THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

TABLE XIV. — *Population and Expenses of the State Establishments for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1885.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Persons Admitted.	Whole Number Maintained.	Deaths.	Births.	Average Number Computed by the Inspector of Charities.	Whole Sum derived from the State Treasury.	NET COST TO THE STATE.		NET COST TO THE PUBLIC.	
							Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.
Worcester Hospital, ...	304	1,042	68	—	761.6	\$32,288 66	\$29,271 82	\$2 88	\$150,000 00	\$3 77
Worcester Asylum, ...	62	447	34	—	391.1	18,567 80	18,089 13	3 18	61,000 00	3 00
Taunton Hospital, ...	300	920	65	—	659.3	34,771 11	24,141 20	3 86	112,000 00	3 26
Northampton Hospital, ...	130	588	27	—	475.9	26,028 29	24,499 43	3 05	72,000 00	3 19
Danvers Hospital, ...	487	1,200	87	—	742.	32,100 48	23,753 98	2 18	138,000 00	3 64
Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	2,140	3,042	218	121	997.	101,876 85	80,828 33	1 63	90,000 00	1 72
Bridge-water Workhouse, ...	989	1,076	24	—	350.	43,560 54	38,691 07	2 12	39,000 00	2 15
Monson School, ...	363	636	9	1	416.*	52,066 24	46,047 90	2 13	48,000 00	2 24
Westborough School, ...	90	225	—	—	112.2	32,954 86	22,516 89	3 86	30,000 00	5 14
Lancaster School, ...	100	149	—	—	66.	17,967 98	14,921 60	4 35	17,500 00	5 09
Total, ...	4,865	9,325	532	122	4,974.1	\$392,182 81	\$322,761 35	\$2 31	\$752,500 00	\$2 91
Total excluding transfers, ...	4,568	8,851	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School for Feeble-Minded, ...	37	179	—	—	143.	11,413 35	9,350 82	2 82	25,930 00	3 49

* Besides an average of 27 children "boarded out" at a cost of \$2,768.44.

EXPENSES OF THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

THE FINANCIAL TABLES.

Tables VIII.—XIV. inclusive, are those which have been published, with slight changes, every year since 1864, to show the population and financial condition of the State establishments under the supervision of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity. They are intended to present consecutively what cannot be given in a single table, — the main financial features at each establishment for the year, with some reference to the preceding year. These main features are, the number of inmates provided for; the valuation, real and personal, of the establishment in which they live; the receipts of each establishment, with the sources of income; the expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, with an estimate of those which are properly *current* expenses; the pecuniary standing of each establishment at the end of the year (Oct. 1); and, finally, the *per capita* cost in each of the main articles for which expense is incurred. Table XIII. must not be regarded as giving a perfectly just comparison between the establishments; for many circumstances exist which variously affect this *per capita* cost of particular articles. In a general way, however, it shows the facts pretty clearly. The large *per capita* cost in some establishments is due to the small number of their inmates during the year.

In Table XIV., the reader should bear in mind that the “Whole Sum derived from the State Treasury,” covers both special and current appropriations, except for new construction, as at Bridgewater and Westborough, while the “Net Cost to State,” only gives what the State has actually paid (clear of all reimbursements and special loans) for *current* expenditure, and how much each State beneficiary has cost the State in the year. The average weekly cost given under “Net Cost to the State,” is computed for *State patients alone*, at the lunatic hospitals, and therefore varies from the true average cost to the *public* of all the patients.

The next column to the right, “Net Cost to the Public,” is calculated as follows: the sums paid out at each establish-

RECEIPTS AND RESOURCES.

ment for current expense (excluding what may be called construction expenses) are increased or diminished by the decrease or increase in value of the perishable personal property (at the hospitals of the surplus); and from this sum are deducted receipts from labor, sales, etc., but not the sums collected for the board of inmates. This calculation is supposed to give very near the actual cost to the whole public of carrying on each establishment. This cost is, of course, much greater than the cost to the State, which only in part pays for the support of persons in these establishments; the cities and towns and private citizens paying the rest. But the cost to the public, calculated for any particular year, in the manner mentioned above, may not be exact, and will need to be revised after a period of years, especially if there has been any considerable rise or fall in prices. The particular sources of income for each establishment are given in Table X., in which the column "Other Receipts on account of the Establishments," contains the sums collected for board of inmates. In this table of receipts it is to be noticed that the total is somewhat swollen by miscellaneous sums received, and by the funds as well as the cash on hand, at certain establishments. In the same way in Table XI., the extraordinary expenditures include the reinvestment of funds, payments into the State treasury, and other nominal expenditures necessary to balance the account. In Table XII. the "Balance in favor of the Establishments," at the lunatic hospitals, represents an amount not likely to be much increased or diminished in any one quarter; but the balances at the other establishments will be diminished or exhausted (except the invested funds) by the expenses incurred during the last quarter of the calendar year. It is, of course, to be remembered that the State appropriations are made for the *calendar* year; and these tables must necessarily, therefore, include parts of two yearly appropriations.

The surplus at all the lunatic hospitals is now increasing, although the Northampton surplus was diminished during the past two years by a large outlay in buildings and improvements. The receipts at several of the State establishments

VALUATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

for labor and sales have been larger than usual during the past year ; but these cash receipts, except in case of the lunatic hospitals, go directly into the State treasury, and do not increase the " Balance in favor of the Establishment," in Table XII. The Westborough Hospital, not having opened, does not yet appear in these Tables, even of valuation. Its actual value to the State, October 1, 1885, in addition to the sum reported as the valuation of the Westborough School, was probably about \$200,000.

In Table VI., the valuation of the city and town establishments for the poor, as already stated, amounts to nearly \$3,000,000, which added to the valuation aggregates in Tables VIII. and IX., and the estimated value of the Westborough Hospital property, makes a total of just about \$8,450,000. It should be considered that this property has, no doubt, cost the public even more than this sum.

In the three Tables which follow (XV., XVI. and XVII.) the statistics of many years concerning the number and cost of the two classes of the poor of the State and of the municipalities are concisely given. But so great have been the changes in the laws since 1864, when the more important of these Tables begins (XVII.), that many explanations are needed in order to show how an apparent uniformity between the facts shown in the earlier and the later years has been secured ; so that a fuller statement may here be given than is contained in the notes to Table XVII.

In the year 1854, when Tables XV. and XVI. commence, the four State almshouses at Tewksbury, Monson, Bridgewater and Rainsford were first opened, and contained, with very little classification, the sick, the young children, the criminal poor and, to a small extent, the insane, all mingled together in the same establishment ; except that the sick were principally received at Rainsford Island and the insane at Tewksbury and Bridgewater. In the same year the Taunton Hospital for the insane was opened ; the Northampton

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

Hospital followed in 1858; and, Rainsford Island having been closed to the State poor in 1867, the Danvers hospital succeeded in 1878. These remarks explain the peculiar construction of the Table, and the large number of inmates in the years preceding 1865. At that date important changes began to be made in the laws of pauper settlement, and these continued until 1878; their final result being a great increase in the number of the city and town poor, which shows itself in these tables, especially after 1874. In 1866 a classification of the inmates at the three existing State almshouses was made, by the establishment of the State Primary School at Monson, the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, and the Asylum for Harmless Insane at Tewksbury. The Visiting Agency laws soon after provided for the commitment of children by the courts to the custody of the State Board; while the operation of the settlement laws brought into the State Primary and Reform Schools, and the State Workhouse, many inmates whom the State did not support. The omission of these from Tables XV. and XVI. accounts for the diminished number of the State poor at Bridgewater, Monson, and even Tewksbury since 1875. In Table XVII., on the contrary, all these changes of law are disregarded for the purpose of exhibiting the increase of the public dependents, whether paupers, children or Workhouse inmates with some uniformity since 1864, when such a tabulation first became possible. The average weekly cost, shown in Table XVII., is no doubt too low for the years before 1868, but is reasonably correct since that time.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE XV.—*Number of the State Poor and of the City and Town Poor remaining in the Establishments at the close of each official Year, for Thirty-two Years.*

YEARS.	STATE POOR.								CITY AND TOWN POOR.		Total of all classes.
	Tewksbury.	Monson.	Bridgewater.	Rainford.*	Worcester.	Taunton.	So. Boston and Northampton.	Total State Poor.	In City and Town Almshouses.†	In Hospitals and Asylums.	
1854, .	669	500	503	189	151	38	100	2,150	3,000	300	5,450
1855, .	928	688	449	218	128	120	100	2,631	2,500	300	5,431
1856, .	703	713	585	230	141	139	100	2,611	2,700	310	5,621
1857, .	751	638	598	253	119	150	80	2,589	3,000	330	5,919
1858, .	822	565	525	212	86	139	176	2,525	2,900	420	5,845
1859, .	635	495	494	159	87	175	153	2,197	3,000	400	5,597
1860, .	628	519	481	147	130	196	221	2,322	3,000	410	5,732
1861, .	974	596	764	163	156	243	216	3,112	3,200	380	6,692
1862, .	776	596	560	124	189	271	232	2,748	3,100	415	6,263
1863, .	633	570	536	144	175	238	248	2,544	3,000	425	5,969
1864, .	649	628	485	35	116	186	216	2,307	2,700	443	5,450
1865, .	637	541	482	121	91	152	235	2,259	2,800	481	5,540
1866, .	707	561	311	21	129	147	272	2,148	2,958	498	5,604
1867, .	686	657	341		101	153	271	2,209	3,003	532	5,744
1868, .	636	540	425		96	181	264	2,142	3,012	552	5,706
1869, .	690	397	364		51	145	234	1,881	2,844	655	5,380
1870, .	655	363	337		35	124	209	1,723	2,758	728	5,209
1871, .	639	408	397		29	91	215	1,779	2,506	770	5,055
1872, .	674	381	308		25	85	230	1,703	2,483	844	5,030
1873, .	762	429	347		48	76	247	1,909	2,496	858	5,263
1874, .	805	409	375		82	128	291	2,090	2,758	886	5,734
1875, .	792	449	422		42	135	262	2,102	3,160	1,044	6,306
1876, .	798	479	503		35	137	253	2,205	3,630	1,180	7,015
1877, .	919	466	389		51	158	239	2,222	3,969	1,310	7,501
1878, .	897	473	249	80	174	134	198	2,205	4,022	1,479	7,706
1879, .	846	421	225	149	191	126	202	2,169	3,563	1,634	7,357
1880, .	840	370	158	134	240	119	183	2,044	4,017	1,760	7,821
1881, .	888	332	129	112	209	81	176	1,947	3,818	1,941	7,706
1882, .	789	365	210	115	239	94	161	1,973	3,828	2,075	7,876
1883, .	894	332	63	150	289	111	157	1,996	3,945	2,156	8,097
1884, .	940	310	95	153	279	100	153	2,030	4,181	2,165	8,376
1885, .	777	293	304	214	309	123	154	2,174	4,248	2,204	8,626

* At Danvers since 1877.

† Approximate till 1866.

NOTE.—The figures for Monson exclude the children committed by courts to the custody of this Board and temporarily placed in the School. The figures for Bridgewater include all the inmates of the State Workhouse. The totals include 100 for each of the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, and 80 for each of the years 1857 and 1858 supported by the State at the Boston Lunatic Hospital.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XVI. — *Average Number of the State and the City and Town Poor in the Establishments for Thirty-two Years.*

YEARS.	STATE POOR.								CITY AND TOWN POOR.		Total Average State, City and Town Poor.
	Tewksbury.	Monson.	Bridgewater.	Rainford.*	Worcester.	Taunton.	So. Boston and Northampton.	Total State Poor.	In Town Almshouses.	In Hospitals and Asylums.	
1854.	705	354	382	168	90	60	100	1,859	3,524	300	5,683
1855.	838	633	541	206	70	50	100	2,538	2,595	300	5,433
1856.	831	706	557	220	100	80	100	2,694	2,945	305	5,944
1857.	770	640	597	250	139	86	80	2,642	3,554	320	6,516
1858.	940	823	770	236	172	153	80	3,254	3,254	375	6,883
1859.	779	581	604	171	184	181	165	2,675	3,105	410	6,190
1860.	668	570	579	169	154	202	195	2,537	3,290	405	6,232
1861.	900	590	631	165	168	238	219	2,911	3,385	395	6,691
1862.	913	649	708	155	184	276	271	3,156	3,377	400	6,933
1863.	737	601	608	116	184	258	247	2,750	3,233	420	6,403
1864.	733	557	560	88	145	212	232	2,527	2,866	434	5,827
1865.	732	605	582	68	106	173	225	2,591	2,866	465	5,962
1866.	717	543	482	101	143	162	251	2,399	2,984	490	5,873
1867.	757	628	331	1	138	142	262	2,259	3,000	515	5,774
1868.	731	646	408		95	167	262	2,309	3,010	560	5,879
1869.	710	500	412		74	164	248	2,108	3,004	650	5,762
1870.	724	442	335		52	147	237	1,937	2,752	720	5,409
1871.	749	388	385		44	133	230	1,929	2,680	745	5,354
1872.	759	373	372		37	113	227	1,881	2,590	788	5,259
1873.	816	367	332		50	95	248	1,908	2,578	842	5,328
1874.	881	413	403		63	117	284	2,161	2,715	865	5,741
1875.	844	417	435		68	145	274	2,183	2,879	849	5,911
1876.	916	422	427		53	160	259	2,227	3,331	1,039	6,597
1877.	824	451	457		53	160	255	2,300	3,747	1,158	7,205
1878.	943	481	302	25	154	154	212	2,271	3,903	1,288	7,462
1879.	945	448	309	142	185	134	200	2,363	3,977	1,402	7,742
1880.	916	387	243	146	211	126	197	2,226	3,698	1,543	7,467
1881.	878	360	229	139	236	118	181	2,141	3,654	1,850	7,645
1882.	860	383	223	130	243	89	167	2,095	3,746	1,998	7,839
1883.	918	345	181	145	250	115	162	2,116	3,769	2,075	7,960
1884.	966	345	167	181	289	114	155	2,217	3,911	2,150	8,278
1885.	958	299	350	209	305	120	154	2,395	4,255	2,059	8,709

* At Danvers since 1877.

NOTE. — The same remarks apply here to some extent, as in Table XV.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE XVII. — General Statistics of City and Town Paupers for Twenty-two Years, with Number and Cost of State Paupers added.

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.*	CITY AND TOWN POOR.				TOWN AND STATE POOR FULLY SUP- PORTED IN ALMSHOUSE.†				TOWN AND STATE POOR FULLY SUP- PORTED OUT OF ALMSHOUSE.‡				STATE POOR PAR- TICULARLY SUPPORTED.	
	Average Number Fully Supported.	Whole Number Fully Supported.	Whole Number Partially Sup- ported.	Total Expenses	Whole Number Supported.	Average Number Supported.	Reported Alms- house Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost.	Whole Number Supported.	Average Number Supported.	Reported Ex- penses.	Average Weekly Cost.	Whole Number Relieved.	Cost of Relief.
1864, . . .	3,471	4,456	21,000§	\$546,847	9,830	4,804	\$364,795	\$1 46	1,540	1,141	\$200,105	\$3 37	-	-
1865, . . .	3,896	5,316	27,136	610,729	10,031	4,884	418,882	1 65	1,837	1,504	213,274	2 73	179	\$2,457
1866, . . .	4,004	5,715	24,335	746,160	10,409	4,847	501,100	1 99	1,892	1,556	250,947	3 04	902	10,651
1867, . . .	3,981	5,862	26,014	758,360	9,327	4,717	507,025	2 07	2,098	1,524	272,967	3 44	1,445	23,888
1868, . . .	3,998	5,706	28,461	832,502	9,101	4,795	545,808	2 19	2,032	1,512	280,981	3 57	1,736	24,573
1869, . . .	3,990	5,633	23,529	837,018	8,315	4,636	505,713	2 10	2,074	1,470	285,484	3 72	1,633	22,827
1870, . . .	3,808	5,533	23,874	854,610	7,994	4,256	529,066	2 39	2,196	1,498	274,814	3 58	1,766	21,201
1871, . . .	3,851	5,523	23,775	894,529	7,735	4,236	534,811	2 43	2,267	1,584	296,324	3 60	1,536	22,057
1872, . . .	3,808	5,311	23,755	906,819	7,392	4,152	542,267	2 51	2,304	1,601	280,893	3 37	1,675	22,456
1873, . . .	3,848	5,708	26,070	980,404	7,604	4,150	541,702	2 51	2,433	1,669	318,851	3 66	1,818	23,720
1874, . . .	4,957	6,056	35,074	1,009,688	8,306	4,480	471,397	2 02	2,629	1,837	360,537	3 79	2,344	23,769

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

1875, .	.	4,249	6,646	56,591	1,172,416	8,759	4,655	605,027	2 50	2,785	1,891	379,033	3 85	2,607	21,486
1876, .	.	4,977	9,749	65,988	1,321,011	9,676	5,192	593,419	2 20	3,070	2,156	415,582	3 71	2,833	22,737
1877, .	.	5,642	8,613	74,384	1,450,624	10,516	5,662	646,830	2 20	3,358	2,400	439,845	3 52	9,553	35,315
1878, .	.	5,921	8,929	72,489	1,434,336	10,448	5,685	632,747	2 14	3,325	2,622	468,230	3 43	23,000	57,500
1879, .	.	6,106	9,225	72,881	1,384,977	10,131	5,739	585,516	1 96	3,899	2,844	527,580	3 57	20,000	45,000
1880, .	.	6,221	9,196	58,916	1,332,902	9,719	5,521	568,322	1 98	4,346	3,096	528,168	3 28	14,000	35,000
1881, .	.	6,344	9,555	52,523	1,393,664	10,200	5,192	565,785	2 08	4,411	3,491	554,885	3 06	16,000	36,000
1882, .	.	6,681	10,095	48,760	1,464,353	10,213	5,595	613,423	2 11	4,973	3,421	594,974	3 34	14,000	38,000
1883, .	.	6,935	10,753	50,372	1,549,381	10,942	5,331	667,307	2 41	5,000	3,608	630,345	3 36	16,000	40,000
1884, .	.	7,109	11,273	51,135	1,598,811	11,400	5,389	666,917	2 38	5,800	4,134	660,912	3 07	16,000	42,000
1885, .	.	7,521	11,766	55,649	1,708,044	12,000	6,287	740,000	2 29	5,900	4,396	712,163	3 29	17,000	50,000

* From 1873 to 1884, inclusive, the figures relating to city and town poor are for years ending March 31.

† For the sake of uniformity, this applies to all the inmates at Monson and Bridgewater, ever since the almshouses there were closed in 1872 as well as before. In the same way the poor and the neglected children in Boston are included among almshouse cases, though not in almshouses.

‡ None of the inmates at Monson and Bridgewater are here included, being given under the previous heading.

§ Approximate.

NOTE. — The "State Poor Partially Supported" are included in the "Whole Number Partially Supported" of the city and town poor, in which also there are many duplications. Among the "State Poor Partially Supported" there are but few duplications up to 1877, — after that a great many until 1880. Among the "State Poor Fully Supported out of Almshouses" since 1870, are included the children of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, for whom the State pays. The cost of supervision by the State authorities and the overseers of the poor is not included in this table, although previous to 1874 the town almshouse expenses include, in part at least, the cost of supervision.

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

INSANITY IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

TABLE XVIII. — *Admissions, Discharges, etc., at Establishments for the Insane for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1885.*

1884-85.	State Hospital, Worcester.																	Total in the State.
	State Hospital, Worcester.	Worcester Asylum.	State Hospital, Taunton.	State Hospital, Northampton.	State Hospital, Danvers.	Tewksbury Asylum.	McLean Asylum, Somerville.	Boston Lunatic Hospital.	County Receptacle, Ipswich.	Herbert Hall, Worcester.	Shady Lawn, Northampton.	The Highlands, Winchendon.	Cutter Retreat, Pepperell.	Brookline.	Woodbourne, Jamaica Plain.	Tyngsborough.		
Remaining Sept. 30, 1884,	749	386	627	463	718	307	175	194	53	13	6	13	—	8	3	—	3,715	
Males, ...	378	209	312	229	348	14	79	92	32	1	3	5	—	7	1	—	1,704	
Females, ...	371	177	315	234	370	293	96	102	21	12	3	8	—	4	2	—	2,011	
Since admitted; viz.,	318	62	306	136	495	44	94	119	16	12	5	16	2	7	9	—	1,642	
Males, ...	170	24	180	66	239	—	48	66	13	5	3	12	2	4	6	3	803	
Females, ...	148	38	186	70	256	44	46	53	3	7	2	4	—	—	—	1	839	
Cases within the year,	1,067	448	983	599	1,213	351	269	313	69	25	11	29	2	12	12	4	5,357	
Persons within the year,	1,042	447	920	588	1,200	351	264	312	68	25	11	29	2	12	10	4	5,127	
Males, ...	534	233	453	289	580	14	122	187	44	6	6	17	2	12	6	3	2,413	
Females, ...	508	214	467	299	620	337	142	155	24	19	5	12	2	11	4	1	2,714	
Residents of other States,	17	—	—	8	13	—	52	—	—	5	6	8	—	—	—	—	113	
Average number,	764.59	391.12	659.3	475.94	741.94	304.	171.83	203.09	53.22	12.	8.25	12.	12.	9.	4.5	1.	3,812.28	
Discharges; viz.,	281	43	277	123	461	48	100	99	12	15	5	19	5	3	5	4	1,495	
Recovered, ...	74	1	60	29	102	—	42	29	2	9	2	11	—	1	2	—	365	
Much improved, ...	32	—	1	9	48	—	11	4	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	140	
Improved, ...	39	1	72	29	62	—	14	4	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	229	
Not improved, ...	68	7	—	26	147	25	17	35	2	—	—	8	—	—	3	1	386	
Not insane, ...	—	—	—	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
Died, ...	68	34	65	27	87	23	16	29	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	357	

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

maining Sept. 30, 1885,	786	405	656	476	752	303	169	214	57	10	6	10	2	9	7	3,862
Males, ...	386	207	319	235	331	11	72	105	27	1	3	6	1	1	4	1,772
Females, ...	400	198	337	241	371	292	97	109	30	9	3	4	2	8	3	2,090
Supported by the State, ...	197	112	123	154	214	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,068
by towns, ...	464	293	472	282	434	35	-	195	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,205
by individuals, ...	125	-	61	60	104	-	169	19	7	10	6	10	2	9	7	589
Residents of other States, ...	12	-	-	5	6	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Whole number of admissions, ...	318	62	306	136	495	44	94	119	16	12	5	16	2	4	9	1,642
Supported by the State, ...	146	19	156	43	340	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	748
by towns, ...	127	43	126	74	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	591
by individuals, ...	45	-	24	19	55	-	94	112	9	7	5	16	2	4	9	303
First hospital admission, ...	222	2	217	90	381	10	61	93	7	11	4	12	1	4	5	1,124
Former inmates; viz., ...	96	60	89	46	114	34	33	26	9	1	1	4	1	-	4	518
of this hospital, ...	68	4	65	42	70	-	21	6	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	283
of other hospitals in the State, ...	21	56	16	4	36	34	8	17	5	1	1	1	1	-	2	203
of hospitals out of the State, ...	7	-	8	-	8	-	4	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	32

NOTE.—This table should be taken in connection with the Remarks hereafter given. The numbers are reported as correct, except when a few patients temporarily absent are counted in the hospital or asylum; but the classification with respect to support is never quite correct as reported by the hospitals, and, in fact, is constantly changing, as pauper "settlements" and "kindred of ability" are found by the State and town authorities. "Residents in other States" are persons whose domiciles are outside of Massachusetts; and this total (113), when deducted from the whole number of persons, leaves 5,014, to which should be added at least 30 insane persons belonging to Massachusetts, but resident at hospitals and asylums in other States. The whole number of Massachusetts insane coming under official notice in the past year, in hospitals and asylums, would thus become about 5,044. To this should be added more than 800 insane persons supported at the public expense in city and town almshouses, in prisons, and in private families, as stated in the "Remarks" above-mentioned. There had died during the year of this class something more than 56, and as many more had been discharged, so that the whole number during the year exceeded 900; but of these, at least 100 also appeared among the 5,127 patients in hospitals and asylums, so that the number to be added is less than 800, making a total of 5,930 different persons during the year in hospitals, asylums and almshouses.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE XIX. — Number of State, Town and Private Patients remaining in the Public Hospitals and Asylums on the 30th of September, for Twenty-two Years. [See Note to Table XVIII.]

YEARS.	AT WORCESTER. (Hospital.)			AT WORCESTER. (Asylum.)			AT TAUNTON. (Hospital.)			AT NORTHAMPTON. (Hospital.)			AT DANVERS.			AT TEWKSBURY.		AT SOMERVILLE.		AT SOUTH BOSTON.			AT IPSWICH.			TOTALS BY CLASSES.			Total of all Classes.
	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.		
1864,	116	125*	113*	—	—	—	186	137*	40*	216	45	73	—	—	—	130*	200	116	51	25	7	648	448	484	1,580				
1865,	91	135*	118*	—	—	—	152	145	45	235	48	69	—	—	—	139*	192	129	50	27	7	616	481	481	1,578				
1866,	139	135*	119*	—	—	—	147	146	48	272	52	81	—	—	—	145	203	133	44	34	9	693	498	504	1,695				
1867,	101	142	114	—	—	—	153	132	51	271	49	93	—	—	—	248	181	130	36	39	15	773	532	490	1,795				
1868,	96	141	145	—	—	—	181	168	49	264	51	106	—	—	—	264	173	154	25	38	14	805	552	512	1,869				
1869,	61	173	152	—	—	—	145	194	44	234	63	105	—	—	—	267	186	185	19	40	16	697	655	522	1,874				
1870,	35	193	181	—	—	—	124	208	50	209	73	123	—	—	—	294	186	207	15	47	19	662	728	574	1,964				
1871,	29	211	181	—	—	—	91	213	78	215	89	116	—	—	—	295	170	223	17	34	17	630	770	579	1,979				
1872,	25	241	173	—	—	—	85	261	68	230	99	104	—	—	—	299	174	200	14	43	18	639	844	551	2,034				
1873,	48	244	177	—	—	—	76	290	68	247	101	85	—	—	—	303	163	178	13	45	19	674	858	525	2,057				
1874,	82	244	159	—	—	—	128	308	72	291	110	75	—	—	—	319	150	183	22	41	20	820	886	498	2,204				
1875,	42	296	140	—	—	—	135	394	73	262	139	75	—	—	—	286	159	172	29	43	19	725	1,044	486	2,264				
1876,	35	320	132	—	—	—	137	485	70	253	148	63	—	—	—	284	169	177	18	50	21	711	1,180	463	2,354				
1877,	51	355	122	—	—	—	158	563	55	239	175	61	—	—	—	286	183	166	26	51	20	734	1,310	467	2,511				
1878,	77	303	129	97	278	134	347	58	198	179	52	80	107	35	50	251	163	170	26	55	15	837	1,479	478	2,794				
1879,	73	300	116	118	253	126	378	55	202	184	56	149	334	50	20	202	160	136	23	54	12	870	1,634	472	2,976				
1880,	120	311	102	120	253	119	378	59	183	206	67	134	395	78	191	191	136	136	26	49	12	867	1,760	497	3,124				
1881,	114	363	108	95	272	81	411	56	161	229	58	112	432	82	274	227	163	154	24	46	12	805	1,941	493	3,239				
1882,	135	442	104	104	277	94	414	60	161	244	54	115	442	99	247	274	160	169	19	50	9	846	2,075	505	3,426				
1883,	184	436	111	105	287	111	463	59	158	253	58	150	461	110	252	274	174	171	16	51	11	926	2,156	539	3,621				
1884,	170	460	119	109	277	100	458	69	153	253	57	153	452	113	307	303	175	178	16	46	7	865	2,161	556	3,672				
1885,	197	464	125	112	293	123	472	61	154	262	60	214	434	104	303	303	169	196	19	50	7	1,068	2,205	545	3,818				

* Approximate.

† Including a few town patients in recent years, viz., 32 in 1880, 34 in 1881, 37 in 1882, 34 in 1883, 137 in 1884, and 35 in 1885.

INSANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

TABLE XX. — Cases of Insanity and Persons Inmate at Public and Private Hospitals and Asylums, 1884-5.

	Worcester Hospital.	Worcester Asylum.	Taunton Hospital.	Northamp- ton Hos- pital.	Danvers Hospital.	Tewksbury Asylum.	McLean Asylum.	Boston Lunatic Hospital.	Total Pub- lic Hospi- tals.	Twelfth Asylum and Private Hospitals.	Aggregates
Cases admitted within the year,	318	62	306	136	495	44	113	117	1,591	68	1,659
Recent (insane less than one year),	165	—	164	56	266	—	77	77	798	50	848
Chronic (insane one year or more),	116	47	98	65	213	44	36	40	659	18	677
Of unknown duration,†	37	15	44	15	16	—	—	7	134	—	134
Persons admitted within the year,	304	62	300	130	487	44	109	115	1,404	68	1,471
Recent cases of insanity,	156	—	160	50	264	—	70	68	666	50	716
Chronic cases,	111	47	96	65	207	44	39	40	629	18	646
Unknown,	37	15	44	15	16	—	—	7	109	—	109
New cases.—Persons first admitted to any hosp.,	222	2	217	90	381	10	75	86	1,083	48	1,131
Recent insanity,	130	—	125	46	253	—	51	61	674	48	714
Chronic insanity,	67	1	57	34	112	10	24	22	319	—	319
Unknown,	25	1	35	10	16	—	—	3	90	—	90
Persons readmitted to some hospital,	82	60	83	40	106	34	34	29	328	20	348
transferred from other hospitals,	10	59	13	—	16	34	2	2	134	3	137
admitted from the general community,	294	3	287	130	471	10	107	86	1,270	66	1,334
viz., from cities and large towns,	156	3	216	54	386	5	180	86	880	150	928
from rural districts,	138	—	71	76	85	5	27	—	390	16	406
Whole number of cases within the year,	1,067	448	933	299	1,213	351	278	311	5,076	162	5,238
number of persons within the year,	1,042	447	920	588	1,200	351	272	309	4,998	159	5,150
Recoveries within the year,	74	1	60	29	102	—	34	23	323	28	351
Deaths within the year,	68	34	65	27	87	23	17	34	355	8	363

NOTE. — The figures for the McLean Asylum cover the year ending Dec. 31, 1884, and those for the Boston Lunatic Hospital the year ending April 30, 1885; for the State and private hospitals the year ending Oct. 1, 1885.

* Not insane.

† Not reported, but assumed as probable.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS OF THE INSANE.

TABLE XXI. — Recoveries and Deaths in Six Hospitals of the State for the last Official Year.

	Worcester Hospital.	Taunton Hospital.	Northampton Hospital.	Danvers Hospital.	McLean Asylum.	Boston Lun- atic Hospital.	Aggregate.
Average hospital residence (in months),—							
of cases recovered in 1884-5, . . .	8.13	7.20	11.27	5.35	7.22	12.	7.54
of persons died in 1884-5, . . .	35.18	27.38	126.73	18.87	19.52	59.	38.83
of cases remaining at end of official year, . . .	57.08	56.24	85.46	26.19	*	93.19	56.05
Reported recoveries in 1884-5, . . .	74	60	29	102	34	23	322
viz., on first admissions, . . .	62	42	25	81	27	21	258
on second admissions, . . .	8	11	3	16	1	1	40
on third admissions, . . .	—	4	1	2	3	—	10
on fourth or subsequent admissions, . . .	4	3	—	3	3	1	14
Number of deaths in 1884-5, . . .	68	65	27	87	17	84	298
viz., on first admissions, . . .	60	54	25	82	13	33	267
on second admissions, . . .	6	9	2	4	3	1	25
on third admissions, . . .	2	1	—	1	—	—	4
on fourth or subsequent admissions, . . .	—	1	—	—	1	—	2

* No data.

FORMS OF INSANITY, 1885.

TABLE XXII. — *Forms of Insanity in Six Hospitals of the State, in Cases Admitted, Recovered, or Died, within the last Official Year.*

FORMS OF DISEASE.	WORCESTER HOSPITAL.			TAUNTON HOSPITAL.			NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.			DANVERS HOSPITAL.			MCLAN ASYLUM.			BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.			TOTAL.			Aggregate.
	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	Cases admitted.	Cases recovered.	Persons died.	
Mania, acute, ...	81	38	5	79	24	6	88	23	14	107	54	12	30	13	4	37	8	4	422	180	45	627
chronic, ...	64	4	19	94	11	16	—	—	—	60	—	10	1	—	—	1	—	2	220	15	47	282
recurrent, ...	5	3	—	11	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	18	7	—	25
puerperal and hysterical, ...	4	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	15	6	—	20
Melancholia, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6	—	26
acute, ...	46	16	6	34	8	2	19	6	1	78	27	4	47	19	2	30	6	3	234	76	17	327
chronic, ...	36	4	4	26	2	9	—	—	—	40	—	6	5	—	4	2	—	1	106	6	24	136
Dementia, acute, ...	1	—	3	7	1	—	14	—	10	28	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	18	60
chronic, ...	12	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	13	—	3	4	—	2	69	1	12	82
senile, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	63	110
Epilepsy, ...	12	1	6	13	1	14	1	—	2	19	—	13	6	—	—	1	—	2	90	2	15	70
Paralysis, ...	20	1	10	10	—	11	7	—	—	38	—	3	—	—	1	10	—	4	33	—	51	141
Alcoholic insanity, ...	3	1	1	12	9	1	4	—	—	14	—	6	—	—	—	9	—	3	22	32	10	33
Delirium tremens, ...	19	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	66	2	2	100
Disease of brain, organic, ...	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	22
Idiocy and imbecility, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6
Opium habit, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	16	—	3	16
Not insane, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total, ...	318	74	68	307	60	65	134	29	27	496	102	87	113	34	17	117	23	34	1,485	322	298	2,105

NOTE. — In the above Table XXII., "Epilepsy," "Paralysis," "Paresis" and "Paralytic mania or dementia;" "Acute" and "Chronic" cases include, respectively, "primary" and "secondary" cases. The Northampton reports do not distinguish acute from chronic cases.

FORMS OF INSANITY, 1880-1885.

TABLE XXIII. — *Forms of Insanity reported for the last Six Years at Six Hospitals of the State.*

FORMS OF DISEASE.	CASES ADMITTED.	CASES RECOVERED.	PERSONS DIED.
Mania, acute, ...	2,092	901	209
chronic, ...	1,476	102	250
recurrent, ...	99	59	2
puerperal and hysterical, ...	77	23	4
Total, ...	3,743	1,085	465
Melancholia, ...	271	68	27
acute, ...	1,073	345	87
chronic, ...	385	44	115
Total, ...	1,729	457	229
Dementia, ...	100	-	47
acute, ...	232	11	70
chronic, ...	449	2	98
senile, ...	357	-	196
Total, ...	1,138	13	411
Epilepsy, ...	373	11	119
Pareis, ...	473	-	317
Paralysis, ...	88	2	51
Alcoholic insanity, ...	266	142	3
Delirium tremens, ...	59	48	2
Disease of brain, organic, ...	33	-	39
Idiocy and imbecility, ...	94	-	5
Opium habit, ...	5	3	-
Neurasthenia, ...	2	-	-
Moral insanity, ...	8	5	-
Not insane, ...	68	-	-
Total, ...	8,079	1,766	1,641

NOTE.—The note to Table XXII. is applicable to this. The distinction between acute and chronic cases is not always observed in the reports on which the table is based.

SIX YEARS' STATISTICS OF INSANITY, 1880-1885.

TABLE XXIV.—*Statistics of Cases Reported within the last Six Years at Six Hospitals in the State.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Average Duration (in months) from the Attack in Cases Recovered or Died.</i>			
Whole number of recoveries, ...	887	879	1,766
of deaths, ...	914	727	1,641
Duration before admission of cases recovered, ...	7.27	5.89	6.56
of cases died, ...	42.77	41.22	42.00
Hospital residence in cases recovered, ...	6.68	8.35	7.51
in cases died, ...	29.85	31.04	31.29
Whole duration in cases recovered, ...	13.48	14.39	13.93
in cases died, ...	69.05	73.47	71.02
Duration from first attack of insanity in cases resulting in death, ...	72.71	78.62	75.34
<i>Results of Different Admissions.</i>			
Discharged on First Admission.— Whole number, ...	3,123	3,089	6,212
Recovered, ...	730	713	1,443
Died, ...	804	739	1,543
Otherwise, ...	1,689	1,637	3,226
Second Admission.— Whole number, ...	402	381	783
Recovered, ...	100	85	185
Died, ...	86	71	157
Otherwise, ...	216	205	421
Third Admission.— Whole number, ...	89	92	181
Recovered, ...	21	30	51
Died, ...	18	8	26
Otherwise, ...	50	54	104
Fourth or Subsequent Admission.— Whole number, ...	92	171	219
Recovered, ...	39	83	92
Died, ...	6	9	15
Otherwise, ...	47	65	112
<i>Civil Condition of Cases Admitted.</i>			
First Admission.— Unmarried, ...	1,602	1,352	2,954
Married, ...	1,489	1,340	2,829
Widowed, ...	213	678	791
Unknown, ...	62	29	91
Total, ...	3,366	3,299	6,665
Second Admission.— Unmarried, ...	236	165	401
Married, ...	192	198	390
Widowed, ...	20	64	84
Unknown, ...	2	1	3
Total, ...	450	428	878
Third Admission.— Unmarried, ...	48	35	83
Married, ...	39	53	92
Widowed, ...	8	18	26
Unknown, ...	—	—	—
Total, ...	95	106	201
Fourth or Subsequent Admission.— Unmarried, ...	43	17	80
Married, ...	36	38	74
Widowed, ...	10	33	43
Unknown, ...	—	—	—
Total, ...	89	108	197
Aggregates.— Unmarried, ...	1,929	1,589	3,518
Married, ...	1,756	1,629	3,385
Widowed, ...	251	693	944
Unknown, ...	64	30	94
Total, ...	4,000	3,941	7,941

PARENTAGE IN CASES OF INSANITY.

TABLE XXV. — Parentage of Cases Admitted within the last Six Years at Six Hospitals in the State.

PLACES OF PARENT-NATIVITY.	MALES (3,173).		FEMALES (3,133).		TOTAL (6,306).	
	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.	Fathers.	Mothers.
Massachusetts, ...	883	883	702	711	1,585	1,544
Other States, ...	523	539	472	479	995	1,018
Total American, ...	1,356	1,372	1,174	1,190	2,530	2,562
Total Foreign; viz., ...	1,548	1,587	1,764	1,744	3,312	3,281
Canada, ...	166	165	193	200	359	365
Great Britain, ...	215	211	200	189	415	400
Ireland, ...	958	952	1,202	1,192	2,160	2,144
Other countries, ...	209	209	169	163	378	372
Unknown, ...	279	264	192	199	464	463
Totals, ...	3,173	3,173	3,133	3,133	6,306	6,306

OCCUPATIONS OF THE INSANE.

TABLE XXVI. — Occupations of Persons admitted within the last Six Years at Six Hospitals in the State.

OCCUPATIONS.	WORCESTER HOSPITAL.			TAUNTON HOSPITAL.			NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.			DANVERS HOSPITAL.			MCLEAN ASYLUM.			BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.			AGGREGATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Educated or professional,	74	21	95	55	14	69	29	10	39	141	56	197	77	29	106	31	9	40	407	139	546
Domestic, ...	4	146	150	4	197	201	3	48	51	19	339	358	-	10	10	3	46	49	33	786	819
Farmers, ...	102	1	103	69	-	69	61	8	69	83	32	115	14	-	14	3	-	3	332	41	373
Housekeepers, ...	-	379	379	-	439	439	-	137	137	-	594	594	-	81	81	-	106	106	-	1,736	1,736
Laborers, ...	162	1	163	247	-	247	97	17	114	312	41	353	1	-	1	32	-	32	851	59	910
Mechanical, ...	284	25	309	243	16	259	99	31	130	463	129	592	33	4	37	84	14	98	1,206	219	1,425
Operatives, ...	34	35	69	66	38	104	26	50	76	115	83	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	206	447
Traders, ...	40	1	41	48	-	48	14	4	18	160	26	186	64	-	64	38	7	45	364	38	402
Miscellaneous, ...	19	2	21	41	1	42	15	5	20	65	33	98	5	-	5	32	6	38	177	47	224
No occupation, or unknown, ...	88	158	246	77	30	107	30	71	101	143	224	367	27	99	126	30	62	92	395	644	1,039
Total,	807	769	1,576	850	735	1,585	374	381	755	1,501	1,557	3,058	221	223	444	283	250	503	4,006	3,915	7,921

HISTORICAL VIEW OF HOSPITALS.

TABLE XXVII. — Cases of Previous Years, Recovered or Died within the Official Year, or Remaining Sept. 30, 1885, at Four State Hospitals.

REMAINING OF THOSE COMMIT- TED IN THE OFFICIAL YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.	WORCESTER HOSPITAL.				TAUNTON HOSPITAL.				NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.				DANVERS HOSPITAL.				TOTAL.				Whole number of (Commitments) each Year.	Official Years.	
	Whole No.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.	Whole No.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.	Whole No.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.	Whole No.	Recovered.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.						
1853.	7	-	-	6	14	-	1	13	16	-	4	12	-	-	6	1	31	758	1858.				
1859.	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	6	1	4	524	1859.				
1860.	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	6	-	1	4	-	-	6	1	5	524	1860.				
1861.	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	6	-	1	4	-	-	6	1	5	625	1861.				
1862.	1	-	-	1	3	-	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	6	1	6	541	1862.				
1863.	1	-	-	1	3	-	2	2	4	-	-	4	-	-	6	1	5	548	1863.				
1864.	2	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	6	-	-	6	-	-	8	1	6	522	1864.				
1865.	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	2	6	-	-	6	-	-	8	1	8	508	1865.				
1866.	1	-	-	1	4	-	4	4	6	-	1	6	-	-	10	2	5	601	1866.				
1867.	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	3	6	-	-	4	-	7	1	1	670	1867.					
1868.	6	-	-	6	8	-	8	9	6	-	-	4	-	13	1	1	12	702	1868.				
1869.	2	-	-	2	8	-	8	3	9	-	1	8	-	22	22	1	21	736	1869.				
1870.	8	-	-	8	4	-	3	3	20	-	1	18	-	14	14	3	13	903	1870.				
1871.	6	-	-	6	8	-	8	10	15	-	1	14	-	32	32	29	958	1871.					
1872.	12	-	-	12	10	-	10	18	15	-	1	11	-	35	35	28	1,009	1872.					
1873.	21	-	-	21	19	-	19	22	22	-	2	26	-	47	47	44	974	1873.					
1874.	31	-	-	31	27	-	27	35	29	-	2	32	-	69	69	64	1,030	1874.					
1875.	43	-	-	43	41	-	41	48	35	-	1	32	-	71	71	66	1,030	1875.					
1876.	38	-	-	38	35	-	35	42	28	-	-	24	-	114	114	105	999	1876.					
1877.	56	-	-	56	56	-	56	62	42	-	2	48	-	147	147	133	1,127	1877.					
1878.	68	-	-	68	66	-	66	72	50	-	2	62	-	146	146	133	1,079	1878.					
1879.	59	-	-	59	58	-	58	66	43	-	1	63	-	147	147	133	1,079	1879.					
1880.	70	-	-	70	62	-	62	72	51	-	3	68	-	167	167	158	1,107	1880.					
1881.	111	-	-	111	94	-	94	101	82	-	4	81	-	216	216	198	1,110	1881.					
1882.	106	-	-	106	101	-	101	127	99	-	11	79	-	284	284	263	1,134	1882.					
1883.	152	-	-	152	141	-	141	169	121	-	2	111	-	338	338	309	1,214	1883.					
1884.	164	-	-	164	165	-	165	210	165	-	3	145	-	674	674	618	1,265	1884.					
1885.	318	-	-	318	306	-	306	39	20	-	3	83	-	495	495	433	1,265	1885.					
Total cases, Total persons.	1,067, 1,042.	74	68	786	933 920.	45	60	656	599 588.	-	27	476	-	1,213 1,200.	102	87	752	3,812 3,798.	247	630	2,670	-	-

RECOVERIES AND RELAPSES.

TABLE XXVIII. — *Admissions, Re-admissions and Recoveries — Comparative Table.*

YEARS ENDING SEPT. 30.		Whole Number of Admissions.	Reported First Admissions.	Reported Re-admissions.	First Hospital Admissions, — Per-sons.	True Re-admissions.	Reported Relapses after Recovery.	Reported Recoveries.
1881.	Worcester, ...	249	208	41	182	87	9	54
	Taunton, ...	272	204	68	183	89	22	57
	Northampton, ...	123	97	26	88	35	8	20
	Danvers, ...	497	447	50	381	116	17	124
	Total, ...	1,141	956	185	814	327	56	255
1882.	Worcester, ...	310	245	65	170	140	24	55
	Taunton, ...	236	196	42	175	63	18	43
	Northampton, ...	124	102	22	95	29	10	28
	Danvers, ...	512	489	73	345	167	30	89
	Total, ...	1,184	982	202	785	399	82	215
1883.	Worcester, ...	275	214	61	170	105	28	61
	Taunton, ...	335	272	63	246	89	25	62
	Northampton, ...	147	117	30	102	45	6	28
	Danvers, ...	488	420	68	357	131	27	80
	Total, ...	1,245	1,023	222	875	370	86	231
1884.	Worcester, ...	252	208	44	155	97	19	53
	Taunton, ...	283	234	49	220	68	24	85
	Northampton, ...	186	95	41	86	50	13	25
	Danvers, ...	530	465	65	396	134	23	96
	Total, ...	1,251	1,002	199	857	344	79	259
1885.	Worcester, ...	318	250	68	222	96	28	74
	Taunton, ...	306	244	62	217	89	34	60
	Northampton, ...	186	99	37	90	46	14	29
	Danvers, ...	495	425	70	381	114	28	102
	Total, ...	1,255	1,018	237	910	345	104	265
Five Years.	Worcester, ...	1,404	1,125	279	879	525	108	297
	Taunton, ...	1,484	1,150	284	1,041	393	123	307
	Northampton, ...	666	510	156	461	205	51	130
	Danvers, ...	2,522	2,196	326	1,860	662	125	491
	Total, ...	6,026	4,981	1,045	4,241	1,785	407	1,225

WHOLE NUMBER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSANE.

REMARKS ON THE TABLES OF INSANITY.

Table XVIII. gives at one view the main facts concerning insanity in Massachusetts, as it comes under notice in the *six* State hospitals and asylums, in *three* municipal and corporate hospitals and asylums, and in *seven* small licensed private asylums in Massachusetts. Besides these *sixteen* public and private establishments exclusively used for the insane, there were some 225 city and town almshouses, in any of which insane persons might be found, and in about 170 of which they are found, and there are also more than 20 prisons in which an occasional insane person may be found. It is estimated that during the year covered by this table, the number of insane persons in the city and town almshouses, or in private families, supported at public expense, has exceeded 850; and the number in prisons has exceeded 50. Many of these persons have also appeared in the hospitals and asylums during the year; excluding these, the number of the insane under public supervision, and not reckoned in Table XVIII. must have exceeded 800. Therefore, the whole number of persons reported insane, who came under public supervision during the year, must have exceeded 5,930, of whom something more than 420 died, and about 370 recovered during the year; so that more than 5,100 must still have been insane; and of these nearly 4,650 were then in public and private establishments, or living in private families at the public expense. The number in private families living at private expense can only be estimated, but must be counted by hundreds. It will be observed that the number reported by the Overseers of the Poor, and entered in a previous Table (V. Children and Insane Persons, pp. 42-49), is less than those reported as maintained by cities and towns in Table XVIII. This comes partly from the accidental omission, by Overseers, of insane persons who should have been counted, and partly from their excluding hospital patients, who, though nominally on the city and town list, are, in fact, paid for by their friends, by their own property, or by pensions, annuities, etc. The

HOW THE INSANE ACCUMULATE.

exact number of this class of patients cannot be given, but it is between one and two hundred, no doubt, and would increase the whole aggregate of private patients remaining in hospitals and asylums Sept. 30, 1885, to more than 750.

Yet, even with this addition, it will be seen by Table XIX. that the pauper insane are about *five times* as many as the self-supporting insane; that is to say, about five-sixths of all the Massachusetts insane who come under public notice are paupers. An even greater disproportion exists between the curable and the practically incurable insane, — the former not exceeding 500 out of 5,100, — so that nine-tenths of all our insane are practically incurable. By reference to the next table (XX.), it will be seen that the *new admissions* of insane patients in the chief hospitals last year amounted to 1,131, although less than 720 of these were apparently *new cases of insanity*. Now, as less than 800 patients died or recovered last year in all the establishments, while 1,131 new admissions appeared, it would follow that the whole accumulation of insanity during the year must have been more than 300 persons. Table XVIII. only shows an accumulation of 147; but the rest of the 300 were either absorbed in the community, or left the State. A consideration of this process (in which the new admissions of each year exceed the aggregate of recoveries and deaths) will show why insanity increases and must increase in Massachusetts out of proportion to population. This increase has now begun to show itself in large additions to the number of the insane poor in the city and town almshouses, who are more than 720 in the almshouses of 225 cities and towns. The county of Suffolk, with a population of more than 421,000 at present, has few insane in its almshouses; and the rest of the State, with some 1,520,000 inhabitants, has 700 or more. It appears that cities and large towns furnish much the largest portion of the insane; of 1,334 cases, 928 or about 70 per cent., coming from such places (of more than 10,000 inhabitants), and only 406, or 30 per cent., from small towns and rural districts. In fact, the city of Boston alone, with little more than a fifth part of the

PAUPERISM, HOSPITAL RESIDENCE, ETC.

whole population of the State, last year furnished nearly a third part of all the commitments.

Table XIX. omits from consideration the patients in private asylums (who are still very few, and from 1864 to 1874 were less than half as many), but gives the yearly increasing number in the public establishments classified according to their means of support. By this table it appears that the insane in these establishments have more than doubled since the close of the civil war; and that the private or self-supporting patients *reported* were then nearly one in *three* of the whole number, and are now little more than one in *seven*. The actual number of self-supported patients is greater than here reported; but exactly how much greater is not known: it may exceed 750.

In the tables of the present year the same general results appear which have been indicated in former reports since our statistics began to be reported on a better basis in 1880. These tables increase in value with each year, because they either confirm or correct the figures given in previous years. In regard to the hospital residence of the patients in the State hospitals, Table XXI. will furnish some information. The two asylums excluded from this table (at Worcester and Tewksbury) would show a much longer hospital residence for their inmates than the average given in the table, if the whole period of hospital life could be reckoned. And it is to be noticed that the average in the table is less than it is in fact, because only the time spent in each particular hospital since the patient's last admission is reckoned.

Table XXII. shows the relative frequency of the different forms of insanity in our hospitals, and also, in a general way, the probabilities of a favorable or a fatal result in each form of the disease. It will be seen that the most frequent forms of insanity are *mania* (acute and chronic), *melancholia* and *dementia*; the two former showing many recoveries, the latter very few. General paralysis shows the largest proportion of deaths to the number of cases: indeed, nearly all general paralytics die. Recoveries are most frequent in alcoholic insanity, in acute mania and melancholia;

CLASSIFICATION OF THE INSANE.

in puerperal mania more than half recover. In chronic mania, and in dementia, including senile dementia, few recoveries were reported. The admissions of epileptics being 53, there are 15 deaths, and only 2 recoveries; in general paralysis, with 90 admissions, there were 51 deaths, most of them occurring in cases not admitted during the year. Epilepsy, as seen in the hospitals, is scarcely more curable than general paralysis or senile dementia. It will be understood that the three classes of cases mentioned in Table XXII. are not in all respects distinct, but that many of the cases recovered are included among admissions, and that some of the persons who died are also included among admissions. This swells the aggregate in the last column considerably above the number of *persons* to whom the table applies; but the nature of the facts shown is such that no serious error will arise from this source, even when the aggregates of several years are taken together, as in Table XXIII.; for the aggregate of cases in the last-named table contains none that are carried along from year to year.

Most of the admissions in the whole State are at the six hospitals included in Table XXII.; namely 1,485 out of the 1,642 cases included in Table XVIII. The total number of persons in all the establishments during the year is always overstated in Table XVIII., because all the duplicates cannot be excluded without great labor, for which reason, also, the division of the sexes under this head is not quite exact; but, because the great majority of these persons belong to the chronic insane, there are certainly more women than men among them. Assuming 5,127 as this total number of persons, 2,413 were men and 2,714 were women. Of this total number of *different persons* appearing in our Massachusetts hospitals and asylums (5,127), about 113 were residents of other States.

Table XXVII is intended to show historically — that is, with reference to the commitments of former years — the transactions of the four State hospitals since 1858, the year in which the Northampton Hospital opened. Commitments of previous years at Worcester and Taunton are therefore

HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

treated as if committed in 1858; but, in fact, the 37 patients entered in the table for 1858, and many of those at Northampton in the ten years following, had been in the State hospitals from five to ten years at least. It appears that, while above one-fourth of the present patients were admitted in 1884, 63 patients had been in hospitals twenty years, and 156 others had been where they now are for more than ten years. The table shows but two instances of recovery after six years' residence, and few after two years. The first two years the reported recoveries outnumber the deaths; later the deaths very much exceed the recoveries. No aggregate is made of the whole number of commitments within the twenty-six years covered by the table, because it would be impossible to exclude the duplicates in so long a period. The duplicates have been excluded, however, for the past year, not only in each hospital, but in the aggregate of the hospitals; and it therefore appears that of 3,738 persons who were in these four hospitals during the year, 2,670 were remaining at its close. This shows that the population of these hospitals changes by less than a third part in any given year.

Tables XXIII.-XXVI. are made up from the statistics of five years past; but as these were not complete from all the hospitals for the whole period, the aggregate of reported cases has been taken, without distinction between one hospital and another. Certain significant results appear which may here be mentioned. It seems that the average duration of insanity at death, as shown by these tables, in 1,641 cases, is $5\frac{3}{4}$ years for 914 men, and 6 years for 727 women; that is, an average duration of 6 years for the whole number, which is large enough to make this average of some value. The average hospital residence of these 1,641 patients who died was $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. In respect to recoveries, it would seem that the *average* duration of insanity in those patients who recovered exceeded one year, which may surprise some; but if attention is given to the recoveries reported in Table XXVII., 265 in all, it will be seen that the hospital residence of these patients was about one year each on the aver-

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS IN FIRST AND SECOND ADMISSIONS.

age. The average duration in all such reckonings is much increased by the comparatively few cases of long standing; thus, in Table XXVII., if only the recoveries of those admitted in the last two years are considered, the hospital residence would fall to ten months or less.

The results of different admissions, as shown by Table XXIV., are worthy of careful attention. Of 6,212 *persons*, discharged from their first admission, more than half (3,226) went out unrecovered; while nearly one-fourth (1,543) died, and only 1,443, or less than a fourth, recovered. Of 763 second admissions, a little more than half (421) were discharged unrecovered, while 185, or not quite one-fourth, recovered, and 157 died. Of the third and fourth admissions, also, more than half were discharged unrecovered, though the recoveries here were three times as numerous as the deaths. In the discharges of all kinds, which aggregate 7,375, the unrecovered were a little more than half (3,863); while the deaths, 1,741, nearly balanced the recoveries, 1,771. It is to be remembered, also, that these 1,771 recoveries probably represented less than 1,600 different persons; and that the discharges should be reduced to less than 7,000, if only persons are considered, and not cases. By combining the statistics of discharge just given with those of patients remaining at the four hospitals shown in Table XXVII., who were admitted within the six years 1880–1885 (1,917), we shall obtain an aggregate during the six years of 7,917 persons, of whom only about 1,300 have already recovered, and of whom it is not probable that more than 1,500 will ultimately recover. This would give less than 19 per cent. of permanent recoveries; which is about what the statistical tables of the Worcester Hospital show.

In respect to parentage and civil condition, the tables show that of 5,843 *cases* (not persons) admitted, 1,544 were wholly or partly of Massachusetts parentage, and 2,562 wholly or partly of American parentage; while 3,281, or 56 per cent., were of foreign parentage. The parentage of 2,144, or considerably more than one-third, was Irish; of 415, English or Scotch; and of 365, Canadian; 464 cases

PARENTAGE, CIVIL CONDITION, ETC., OF THE INSANE.

were of unknown parentage, but most of these were sufficiently known to make it evident their parents were foreigners. The civil condition of the *cases* admitted was in the aggregate as follows: Of 7,849 known cases, 3,518, or about four-ninths, have never been married; namely, 1,929 men, 1,589 women; 3,385 were married when admitted; viz., 1,756 men, 1,629 women; 944 were widowed; viz., 251 men, 693 women; and 8 were divorced; viz., 5 men, 3 women. The divorces are reported only at a few hospitals, where the proportion of divorced to married persons was about $3\frac{1}{4}$ in a hundred. In 7,941 cases, 4,000 were men and 3,941 women; which confirms what is otherwise known about the excess of men in the *admissions* to our hospitals.

Table XXVI. gives statistics concerning persons of different occupations admitted to the six principal hospitals within the last six years. The occupations have been reduced to eight principal classes, while miscellaneous and unknown occupations make two classifications more. The whole number of persons is less than 8,000, but of these, 1,039 had unknown occupations, and 224 more were of miscellaneous pursuits, and practically unclassified. This leaves 6,658 classified occupations, of 3,434 men and 3,224 women. Of these 6,658 persons, only 546 belonged strictly to the educated class, while 2,176 were either laborers (910), operatives (447), or domestics (819). Farm laborers are not reckoned among laborers in the above classification, but are included among the farmers, of whom the total is 373, nearly all men. Housekeepers, on the other hand, are all women, and these show the largest number in any one class, 1,736. This class makes between a third and a fourth part of all the classified occupations, and among them were many educated persons. The mechanical operations above the grade of laborer and operative show 1,425 persons, — 1,206 were men, 219 women. The smallest class next to farmers is traders (402), of whom only 38 were women.

ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, RECOVERIES, ETC.

A comparison of this table with the number of persons of similar occupations reported in Massachusetts in the census of 1885 would be found instructive. It seems that all the farmers and farm laborers on the 40,000 farms of Massachusetts furnished in six years only 373 insane persons, while 447 operatives, of whom 206 were women, came into the hospitals in the same period. Adding to operatives the 219 women in mechanical pursuits, the total is 515,—many more than the farmers. A table of this kind, however, must be kept up for at least ten years to make the deductions from it of much value. Among the 6,648 whose occupations are given, many persons are counted more than once, but the errors probably offset each other.

Table XXVIII. is new, and shows by years, for a period of five years, in four State hospitals, what has been the number of *cases* admitted, of first admissions to each hospital, of cases re-admitted, of *persons* first admitted to any hospital, of actual re-admissions, of reported relapses after recovery, and of all *cases* recovered. This exhibit includes only the four State hospitals which receive commitments from the courts, in order to present complete uniformity of statistics. The whole number of patients in these four hospitals at the beginning of the period here reported was 2,142, which, added to the admissions (6,026) make a total of 8,168 *cases* within the five years. The reported first admissions numbered 4,981, leaving 1,045 re-admissions; but as only 4,241 *persons* were for the first time admitted, the actual re-admissions were no less than 1,785, or 30 per cent. of all *cases* admitted. In the total of 8,168 *cases* within the five years, the reported recoveries amount to 1,225, but in the same time 407 relapsed cases are reported,—that is, of patients who recovered in these hospitals and afterwards returned to them as insane. The number of this class who were re-admitted to other hospitals is not given, but would have brought the total up to 450. More than a third part, therefore, of the reported recoveries in this period of five years prove to have relapsed. And this proportion on the whole has been increasing during the five years covered by the table. The number of deaths at these hospitals during the same period was 1,230.

REFORMATORY AND CHARITABLE SCHOOLS.

STATE AND LOCAL REFORMATORIES.

TABLE XXIX. — *Population and Expenses of Reformatory and Charitable Schools for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1885.*

	STATE SCHOOLS.				CITY REFORM AND CHARITABLE SCHOOLS.						TRUANT SCHOOLS.						Total.
	Westborough.	Lancaster.	Monson.	School for Feeble-Minded.	House of Reformation.	Boston.		Lowell.	Salem.	Lawrence.	Boston.	Cambridge.	Fall River.	New Bedford.	Worcester.	Hampden County, Springfield.	
Remaining Oct. 1, 1884.	150	71	362	142	81	332	44	28	33	139	6	15	18	9	17	1,447	
Boys, ...	150	71	273	92	68	221	43	28	33	139	6	15	18	9	17	1,112	
Girls, ...	—	—	89	50	13	111	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	335	
Admissions during the year.	97	112	251	37	60	241	31	14	14	115	17	1	18	20	17	1,045	
Apparent number within the year.	247	183	613	179	141	573	75	42	47	254	23	16	36	29	34	2,492	
Real number within the year.	225	149	577	178	140	564	75	42	47	251	23	16	36	29	34	2,386	
Average number for the year.	112	66	375	143	83	321	40	25	30	143	9	10	19	11	21	1,408	
Remaining Sept. 30, 1885.	95	65	373	140	89	369	26	27	27	128	10	4	14	6	23	1,395	
Boys, ...	95	65	271	80	73	245	26	27	27	128	9	4	14	6	23	1,027	
Girls, ...	—	65	102	60	16	124	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	368	
Current expenses, ...	\$32,955	\$17,947	\$48,359	\$26,856	\$11,072	\$39,457	\$4,160	\$5,509	\$6,040	\$19,076	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,223	\$2,325	\$5,236	\$223,715	
Net expenses, ...	30,000	17,500	48,000	26,830	8,419	39,457	4,160	2,725	4,365	19,076	1,000	1,500	2,223	2,325	5,236	211,916	

REFORMATORY EXPENSES.

TABLE XXX. — *Net Expenses of Reformatory and Charitable Schools for Thirty-two Years.*

YEARS.	WESTBOROUGH AND NAUTICAL SCHOOLS.		LANCASTER.		MONSON.		BOSTON HOUSE OF REFORMATION.	
	Expenses.	Av. No.	Expenses.	Av. No.	Expenses.	Av. No.	Expenses.	Av. No.
1854,	\$38,898	472.	—	—	—	—	\$5,000*	77.
1855,	44,121	562.	—	—	—	—	9,700*	87.
1856,	42,896	568.8	—	—	—	—	19,400*	141.
1857,	48,921	580.5	\$15,923	56.	—	—	19,300*	155.
1858,	47,578	589.8	12,860	91.	—	—	20,000*	180.
1859,	44,405	558.7	12,312	98.	—	—	24,000*	210.
1860,	59,919	493.4	13,872	114	—	—	25,000*	217.
1861,	59,758	373.5	12,971	126.	—	—	23,000*	214.
1862,	55,512	403.7	15,542	140.	—	—	30,000*	225.
1863,	64,004	473.7	18,133	137.	—	—	30,000*	198.
1864,	87,125	472.6	17,371	140.	—	—	32,000*	200.
1865,	86,199	485.6	20,976	140.	—	—	27,000*	213.2
1866,	93,365	543.5	24,753	144.	—	—	40,740	207.
1867,	107,341	611.	24,267	141.	\$14,000	409.5	30,127	179.
1868,	98,433	598.5	20,435	138.	40,775	413.4	32,515	224.
1869,	97,189	571.	23,307	140.	32,752	357.	35,131	304.
1870,	88,379	502.1	23,622	145.	34,878	318.3	31,275	276.
1871,	68,995	457.	20,350	133.	41,344	335.8	33,621	294.
1872,	58,777	347.	21,535	121.5	40,372	361.	43,579	311.
1873,	42,095	289.5	22,148	121.	40,460	368.4	48,542	304.
1874,	39,980	327.7	20,506	93.3	37,118	407.	68,772	321.4
1875,	40,811	335.7	24,636	84.7	38,450	428.9	42,623	291.
1876,	45,356	348.5	25,683	121.8	38,450	435.2	32,840	308.
1877,	55,609	327.	25,980	121.3	37,030	438.	35,936	321.8
1878,	56,931	316.2	21,500	98.8	44,750	457.1	29,356	212.9
1879,	46,574	258.3	18,227	73.2	44,460	449.5	18,785	190.9
1880,	40,300	206.7	16,000	76.2	43,200	404.3	18,243	139.8
1881,	31,200	179.2	13,700	62.7	43,900	366.9	13,759	129.7
1882,	38,500	113.5	14,600	50.6	45,100	388.2	7,813	111.5
1883,	31,540	114.3	14,560	67.1	48,700	402.5	7,864	101.1
1884,	25,300	128.8	14,900	61.2	52,400	383.3	8,910	83.
1885,	30,000	112.2	17,500	66.	48,000	375.	8,419	83.

Local Reformatory and Truant Schools.† — Aggregate.

YEARS.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Exp't's.	\$23,330	\$23,638	\$26,192	\$61,093	\$59,432	\$56,072	\$60,621	\$83,528	\$85,500	\$84,477	\$79,901
Av.No.,	149.	186.	197.5	456.6	513.1	608.7	487.9	728.4	706.1	674.9	629.

NOTE.— Westborough includes the Nautical School from 1859 to 1872 inclusive.

* Approximate.

† Truant Schools at Cambridge and Worcester for eleven years, at Springfield for ten, at Boston for eight, at Fall River for six, and New Bedford for five; also the Marcella Street Home, Boston, from 1878.

CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

REMARKS ON REFORMATORY AND CHARITABLE SCHOOLS.

Table XXIX. shows the population and expenses, for the year just closed, of fifteen schools maintained by the State, the cities, and one county, for the instruction, discipline, and reformation of poor or vicious children. For convenience, institutions very unlike each other are brought together; but their inmates all belong to the dependent and delinquent classes. The State Primary School is here considered as a school simply, only those persons being entered who have been admitted to the school by vote of the State Board; so that the number is less than in some preceding tables, where all the residents at the Monson establishment are reckoned in. The net cost of maintaining, instructing, and employing an average of 1,408 children has been \$211,916 in the past year, or an average weekly cost of about \$2.89 for each child. At the State schools as a whole this cost is higher, rising at Westborough to \$5.14, and at Lancaster to about \$5.09, but falling at Monson to something like \$2.24. The smallest *per capita* expenditure in any of these schools appears this year at the Cambridge Truant School; but in the Lowell Reform School and at the Boston House of Reformation it is hardly greater, and at the Plummer Farm School the cost is little above \$2. The cost at the Lowell House of Reformation and at all the city truant schools is practically the same as at the city almshouses with which they are connected; at the Plummer Farm School the expense is reduced by considerable earnings from farm and garden work; and at the Boston House of Reformation by earnings from printing. It will be noticed that in all these schools the number of girls is only about one-fourth of the whole number (on the 1st of October, 1885),—less than 370 out of a total of 1,395 pupils. Table XXX. shows a remarkable decrease in the number and cost of children in reformatories and truant schools since 1867; when the average number in the four principal schools was 1,340 and the net cost was \$205,735. In 1885 the number in these same schools was only 636 and the net cost only \$103,919. Even adding the cost of local reformatories in 1885 the total becomes less than \$184,000, and the average number only 1,265.

CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

THE CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

TABLE XXXI. — *Children subject to Visitation, 1884-5.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.	SUBJECT TO VISITATION, OCT. 1, 1884.			PLACED OUT DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1885.			AGGREGATE.			SUBJECT TO VISITATION, OCT. 1, 1885.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
From the Lyman School, . . .	263*	-	263	126	-	126	389	-	389	238	-	238
State Industrial School, . .	-	111	111	-	71	71	-	182	182	-	142	142
State Primary School, . .	208†	129	337	37	16	53	245	145	390	218	124	342
State Board, . . .	261	57	318	29	6	35	290	63	353	246	43	289
State Almshouse, . . .	1	5	6	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	4	5
town Almshouses, . . .	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5
As neglected children, . .	42	40	82	19	10	29	61	50	111	59	47	106
As dependent children, . .	89	83	122	31	20	51	120	53	173	110	46	156
	864	380	1,244	242	123	365	1,106	503	1,609	872	411	1,283

* One boy transferred to State Primary School in former years taken up as a member of the Lyman School.

† One boy dropped as a member of the State Primary School, and taken up as a member of the Lyman School.

COMMITMENTS, VISITS, ETC.

TABLE XXXIII.—Cases of Children and Juvenile Offenders, 1884-85.

DATE.	SPECIAL REPORTS.		VISITS TO WARDS.		COURT COMMITMENTS AND DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS.											
	By Visitors.	By Auxiliary Visi- tors.	By Visitors.	By Auxiliary Visi- tors.	Notices Received.	Cases Attended.	Sentenced to Ly- man School.	Sentenced to Indus- trial School.	Sentenced to Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity.	House of Reforma- tion for Juvenile Offenders, Boston.	House of Industry, Boston.	House of Employ- ment, Lowell.	Plum mer Farm School, Salem.	Industrial School, Lawrence.	Directors Public In- stitutions, Boston.	
1884.																
October,	37	80	112	65	130	121	3	7	4	6	-	1	-	-	3	
November,	26	30	84	44	161	159	4	2	6	2	-	1	1	-	3	
December,	36	30	103	90	136	131	*5	2	7	1	1	1	-	-	3	
1885.																
January,	48	38	71	49	123	114	2	4	8	8	-	-	-	-	7	
February,	53	17	125	22	95	85	*1	2	*1	1	5	-	-	-	5	
March,	49	35	227	87	144	137	3	4	3	4	2	-	-	-	5	
April,	54	45	181	12	104	101	*5	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	4	
May,	66	32	156	33	203	170	4	6	9	9	1	-	1	-	4	
June,	39	39	181	84	151	144	*9	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	8	
July,	48	33	132	76	170	155	5	3	6	*8	2	-	-	-	7	
August,	46	37	117	67	220	215	11	5	10	10	2	5	-	-	7	
September,	72	32	165	61	183	169	*6	5	4	3	-	-	-	-1	2	
Total,	574	398	1,654	690	1,820	1,701	58	44	61	54	16	8	2	1	39	

STATE WARDS — COMMITMENTS, ETC.

TABLE XXXIII. — Concluded.

DATE.	COURT COMMITMENTS AND DISPOSAL OF OFFENDERS — Concluded.															
	Overseers of Poor.	House of Correc- tion.	Jail.	Reformatory Prison.	Massachusetts Re- formatory.	State Workhouse.	Held for Superior Court.	Recommitted to Lyman School.	Fined.	Fine and Costs.	Costs.	Probation.	Discharged.	Dismissed.	Failed to Appear.	Total.
1884.																
October,	1	4	—	—	—	1	12	—	19	5	5	31	16	2	1	121
November,	2	3	2	1	—	—	12	—	13	3	17	52	27	4	4	169
December,	1	1	5	—	2	—	16	1	6	7	17	41	12	—	6	181
1885.																
January,	4	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	6	15	37	8	2	4	114
February,	2	5	5	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	10	37	7	—	1	85
March,	8	5	3	2	—	—	4	—	9	16	6	43	23	—	2	137
April,	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	8	9	4	47	10	1	6	101
May,	1	3	*1	1	5	—	4	1	4	19	8	63	23	5	1	170
June,	—	2	—	3	4	—	5	—	7	6	10	66	13	1	1	144
July,	6	2	1	—	4	—	2	—	7	9	9	45	31	6	2	155
August,	1	—	1	—	5	—	9	—	24	20	7	75	27	—	3	215
September,	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	*12	10	9	69	36	5	1	169
Total,	27	22	24	7	23	1	73	2	115	112	117	606	233	26	30	1,701

* One appealed.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

TABLE XXXIV.—IMMIGRATION, 1848-85.

Showing the Nationality of Immigrants landing at the Port of Boston for the several Official Years from May 10, 1848, to Oct. 1, 1885.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
British Prov., . .	1,068	2,280	1,533	1,640	2,673	2,543	2,973	3,024	3,274	2,941	993	1,472	1,339	1,011	626	1,879	2,299	3,989	4,210
England, ...	1,660	3,593	3,248	3,566	2,129	1,937	2,105	1,927	1,729	1,893	529	2,129	2,509	1,619	576	1,491	1,025	734	2,053
Wales, ...	25	60	24	27	16	73	57	402	703	6	7	4	7	11	4	16	179	—	109
Scotland, ...	181	665	89	293	347	429	449	337	208	153	77	37	49	—	13	24	62	174	137
Ireland, ...	10,827	22,441	19,432	17,209	13,141	14,429	16,143	6,729	6,687	5,592	2,356	4,132	3,492	2,003	631	1,563	739	917	3,252
Sweden, ...	86	108	144	160	697	843	1,419	716	536	769	131	32	57	100	68	5	249	68	129
Denmark, ...	—	—	3	4	1	13	14	17	8	19	3	—	6	4	2	—	10	14	74
Germany, ...	30	222	144	191	161	376	441	442	264	527	92	65	68	45	57	81	683	197	555
Holland, ...	—	22	—	19	106	92	19	43	15	39	5	—	13	2	—	10	—	21	49
Belgium, ...	6	—	—	1	—	19	—	63	142	47	—	—	—	—	2	4	302	—	—
France, ...	20	42	44	51	83	121	119	114	73	11	52	38	45	37	32	33	51	36	98
Spain, ...	8	—	8	11	3	19	11	21	14	11	12	16	4	8	16	17	14	9	16
Austria, ...	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	1	4	1	1	2	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
Hungary, ...	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78
Switzerland, . . .	—	—	4	3	29	21	11	27	13	15	—	—	19	8	17	14	21	—	31
Italy, ...	—	24	17	31	45	63	27	49	65	169	25	15	32	11	16	17	19	—	21
Russia, ...	—	7	—	8	6	11	3	7	11	—	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	2
Poland, ...	—	—	—	7	—	14	3	19	11	3	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	7	—
East Indies, . . .	—	1	—	1	2	3	1	3	5	2	1	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
West Indies, . . .	9	5	19	21	15	14	34	41	14	25	14	4	—	11	1	12	10	30	25
So. America, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	4
South Africa, . .	10	—	—	8	1	4	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	91
Portugal, etc., . .	3	52	21	43	158	176	390	402	230	326	243	116	189	169	127	134	130	807	521
Other countries, .	8	11	9	7	4	9	7	16	7	8	6	15	18	8	5	10	39	45	72
Totals, ...	13,927	29,518	24,739	23,307	19,618	21,206	24,229	14,408	14,022	12,536	4,551	7,096	7,874	5,091	2,196	5,316	5,830	7,057	11,527

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

TABLE XXXIV. — *Concluded.*

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Total.
British Prov., .	3,902	4,229	4,917	3,668	3,049	2,967	2,539	2,060	1,782	1,660	1,778	2,290	3,331	7,901	10,281	9,335	4,341	3,196	2,776	117,901
England, .	1,796	2,426	6,220	8,278	6,145	7,752	9,236	5,146	3,277	1,590	1,206	917	1,662	4,289	7,004	8,380	6,709	4,732	3,133	125,790
Wales, .	117	544	979	1,081	574	1,020	942	602	418	201	104	130	234	984	2,279	3,360	2,530	1,906	1,275	22,899
Scotland, .	4,286	4,212	8,568	11,321	9,240	9,498	12,474	8,894	5,174	2,655	1,566	1,470	2,488	11,947	12,899	16,506	18,164	12,143	8,387	313,101
Ireland, .	-	-	57	493	581	1,252	1,235	601	676	463	388	667	1,949	6,730	6,735	9,108	5,486	3,313	1,730	47,170
Sweden, .	-	-	41	27	31	56	162	143	123	105	51	166	225	625	315	210	120	78	33	2,764
Denmark, .	285	2,140	4,100	3,460	1,973	2,069	2,677	1,234	591	562	216	241	231	995	1,786	2,188	1,728	638	166	31,921
Germany, .	-	149	179	149	100	31	46	51	16	14	3	13	16	18	271	18	50	15	6	1,644
Holland, .	-	210	49	11	24	15	7	22	11	17	19	5	15	34	66	169	63	35	8	1,365
Belgium, .	-	68	71	195	77	139	128	127	165	67	10	12	16	59	119	57	49	23	39	2,508
France, .	-	19	20	21	31	-	6	6	24	15	4	3	1	10	5	5	15	11	11	415
Spain, .	13	23	19	21	20	33	22	10	26	-	2	7	2	27	17	36	126	75	18	637
Austria, .	-	41	9	-	-	-	-	25	2	11	-	2	6	65	46	257	134	26	3	716
Hungary, .	19	29	68	77	23	49	15	6	21	3	1	6	1	88	15	8	68	42	14	797
Switzerland, .	-	40	127	271	287	47	29	162	394	71	12	43	-	58	81	127	209	129	44	2,767
Italy, .	-	7	3	12	19	229	281	107	126	103	16	12	36	116	210	425	71	41	29	1,980
Russia, .	-	19	12	49	24	-	96	33	27	28	-	1	1	66	55	1,149	99	10	58	1,728
Poland, .	53	42	8	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	3	141
East Indies, .	190	187	54	63	74	10	12	26	32	27	28	20	22	44	80	45	51	39	31	1,289
West Indies, .	35	37	18	5	13	14	26	3	6	16	4	3	11	9	16	12	3	4	8	259
So. America, .	10	31	56	17	11	11	21	5	3	16	11	4	1	17	2	7	7	15	8	376
South Africa, .	518	509	364	611	664	663	1,068	960	-54	479	343	454	643	507	1,194	1,375	1,440	1,767	1,387	19,727
Portugal, etc.,	42	51	21	2	-	32	6	18	6	2	1	2	-	14	218	30	137	1,725	729	3,335
Other countries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, .	11,266	15,128	28,414	30,069	22,904	25,967	31,042	20,223	13,468	8,118	5,765	6,471	10,895	33,626	43,642	52,416	42,384	30,030	19,929	703,795

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS, 1885.

TABLE XXXV.—*Showing the Number of Immigrants Landing Monthly from Great Britain and Ireland, per Cunard line; also the Number Ticketed beyond the State, 1884-85.*

MONTH.	Number never here before.	Number Ticketed beyond the State.
1884.		
October, ...	1,169	282
November, ...	455	71
December, ...	239	16
1885.		
January, ...	45	32
February, ...	88	37
March, ...	380	52
April, ...	1,042	590
May, ...	3,242	642
June, ...	1,057	202
July, ...	688	141
August, ...	1,218	584
September, ...	1,869	1,151
Total, ...	11,492	3,800

IMMIGRANTS, HEAD-MONEY, ETC.

TABLE XXXVI. — *Showing the Number of Immigrants arriving at the Port of Boston for whom Head-money was received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1885, together with the amount of Tax received for the same.*

MONTH.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount of Tax.
1884.		
October, ...	1,748	\$874 00
November, ...	787	393 50
December, ...	404	202 00
1885.		
January, ...	123	61 50
February, ...	169	84 50
March, ...	613	306 50
April, ...	2,145	1,072 50
May, ...	3,695	1,847 50
June, ...	2,681	1,340 50
July, ...	1,506	753 00
August, ...	1,953	976 50
September, ...	3,028	1,514 00
Total, ...	818,852	\$9,426 00

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS, 1885.

TABLE XXXVII.—*Immigration — Vessels and Passengers, Age and Sex of Immigrants, etc., for the Year ending Sept 30, 1885.*

NATIONALITY.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Passengers.	Number Reported to Collector.	Number never in State before.
British vessels, . . .	594	28,334	18	16,970
American vessels, . . .	280	12,352	3	2,670
Other vessels, . . .	11	357	—	289
	885	41,043	21	19,929

TABLE XXXVII. — Concluded.

Classification of Passengers.

Americans, ...	7,557
Aliens previously in the State, ...	13,536
Aliens never in the State before, ...	19,929
Reported to Collector, ...	21
Total, ...	41,043

Age and Sex of Immigrants.

Under fifteen years, ...	4,045
Fifteen to twenty-five years, ...	10,327
Twenty-five to fifty years, ...	4,731
Fifty years and upwards, ...	826
	19,929
Males, ...	9,416
Females, ...	10,513
	19,929

DECISION OF U. S. SUPREME COURT.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF IMMIGRANT ACT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1885.

The following decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the cases named, sustaining the constitutionality of the "Act to regulate immigration," approved August 3, 1882, and giving construction to its provisions, is published for the information and guidance of Officers of the Customs, Commissioners of Immigration, and others concerned.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[OCTOBER TERM, 1884.]

Henry W. O. Edye and William Volckens, Plaintiffs in Error,
vs.

William H. Robertson, Collector of the Port of New York.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York.

The Cunard Steamship Company, (limited,) Plaintiff in Error,
vs.

William H. Robertson, Collector of the Port of New York.

Same *vs.* Same.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

1. The act of Congress of August 3, 1882, "to regulate immigration," which imposes upon the owners of steam or sailing vessels who shall bring passengers from a foreign port into a port of the United States, a

OPINION OF JUSTICE MILLER.

duty of fifty cents for every such passenger not a citizen of this country, is a valid exercise of the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

2. Though the previous cases in this court on that subject related to State statutes only, they held those statutes void on the ground that authority to enact them was vested exclusively in Congress by the Constitution, and necessarily decided that when Congress did pass such a statute, which it has done in this case, it would be valid.

3. The contribution levied on the ship-owner by this statute is designed to mitigate the evils incident to immigration from abroad, by raising a fund for that purpose, and it is not, in the sense of the Constitution, a tax subject to the limitations imposed by that instrument on the general taxing power of Congress.

4. A tax is uniform, within the meaning of the constitutional provision on that subject, when it operates with the same effect in all places where the subject of it is found, and is not wanting in such uniformity because the thing taxed is not equally distributed in all parts of the United States.

5. A treaty is primarily a compact between independent nations, and depends for the enforcement of its provisions on the honor and the interest of the governments which are parties to it. If these fail, its infraction becomes the subject of international reclamation and negotiation, which may lead to war to enforce them. With this, judicial courts have nothing to do.

6. But a treaty may also confer private rights on citizens or subjects of the contracting powers, which are of a nature to be enforced in a court of justice, and which furnishes a rule of decision in such cases. The Constitution of the United States makes the treaty, while in force, a part of the supreme law of the land in all courts where such rights are to be tried.

7. But in this respect, so far as the provisions of a treaty can become the subject of judicial cognizance in the courts of the country, they are subject to such acts as Congress may pass for their enforcement, modification, or repeal.

[December 8, 1884.]

Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court.

These cases all involve the same questions of law, and have been argued before this court together.

The case at the head of the list presents all the facts in the form of an agreed statement signed by counsel, and it therefore brings the questions before us very fully. The other two were decided by the Circuit Court on demurrer to the declaration.

They will be disposed of here in one opinion, which will have reference to the case as made by the record in *Edye et al. vs. Robertson*.

DECISION IN IMMIGRANT CASES.

The suit is brought to recover from Robertson the sum of money received by him, as collector of the port of New York, from plaintiffs, on account of their landing in that port passengers from foreign ports, not citizens of the United States, at the rate of fifty cents for each of such passengers, under the act of Congress of August 3, 1882, entitled "An act to regulate immigration."

The petition of plaintiffs and the agreed facts, which are also made the finding of the court, to which the case was submitted without a jury, are the same with regard to each of many arrivals of vessels of the plaintiffs, except as to the name of the vessel and the number and age of the passengers. The statement as to the arrival first named, which is here given, will be sufficient for them all, for the purposes of this opinion.

The following are admitted to be the facts in this action :

"I. That the plaintiffs are partners in trade in the city of New York under the firm-name of Funch, Edye & Co., and carry on the business of transporting passengers and freight upon the high seas between Holland and the United States of America as consignees and agents.

"That on the 2d day of October, 1882, there arrived, consigned to the plaintiffs, the Dutch ship *Leerdam*, owned by certain citizens or subjects of the Kingdom of Holland, and belonging to the nationality of Holland, at the port of New York. She had sailed from the foreign port of Rotterdam, in Holland, bound to New York, and carried 382 persons not citizens of the United States.

"That among said 382 persons 20 were severally under the age of one year and 59 were severally between the ages of one year and eight years.

"That upon the arrival of said steamship *Leerdam* within the collection district of New York, the master thereof gave, in pursuance to section nine of the passenger act of 1882, and delivered to the custom-house officer, who first came on board the vessel and made demand therefor, a correct list, signed by the master, of all the passengers taken on board of said *Leerdam* at said Rotterdam, specifying separately the names of the cabin passengers, their age, sex, calling, and the country of which they are citizens, and also the name, age, sex, calling, and native country of each emigrant passenger or passengers other than cabin passengers, and their intended destination or location, and in all other respects complying with said ninth section, and a duplicate of the aforesaid list of passengers, verified by the oath of the master, was, with the manifest

FACTS IN THE CASE.

of the cargo, delivered by the master to the defendant as collector of customs of the port of New York on the entry of said vessel.

“That it appears from the said list of passengers and duplicate that the said 382 persons were each and every one subjects of Holland or other foreign powers in treaty of peace, amity, and commerce with the United States.

“That the said passenger manifest also states the total number of passengers and shows that 20 of them were under one year of age, and 59 between the ages of one year and eight years.

“That said collector, before allowing complete entry of said vessel, as collector decided, on the 12th day of October, 1882, that the plaintiffs must pay a duty of one hundred and ninety-one dollars for said passengers, being fifty cents for each of said 382 passengers.

“That by the regulations of the Treasury Department the non-payment of said \$191 would have permitted the defendant to refuse the complete entry of the vessel, or to refuse to give her a clearance from the port of New York to her home port, and such imposition would have created an apparent lien on said vessel for said sum of \$191.

“On the defendant making such demand the plaintiffs paid the same and protested against the payment thereof.

“That a copy of the protest in regard to said *Leerdam* is annexed to the complaint, marked No. 1, and is a correct copy of the protest.

“That on the same day the plaintiffs duly appealed to the Secretary of Treasury from such decision of the collector, and that the paper marked Appeal No. 2, annexed to the complaint, is a copy of said appeal.

“On the 18th October, 1882, the Secretary of the Treasury sustained the action of the defendant, and this action is brought within ninety days after the rendering of such decision.

“That the payment set forth in the complaint herein was levied and collected by defendant, and the same was paid under and in pursuance of an act of Congress entitled ‘An act to regulate immigration,’ approved August 3, 1882.”

On the facts as thus agreed and as found by the Circuit Court, a judgment was rendered in favor of defendant, which we are called upon to review.

There is no complaint by plaintiffs that the defendant violated this act in any respect but one, namely, that it did not authorize

THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 2, 1882.

him to demand anything for the twenty children under one year old, and for the fifty-nine who were between the ages of one year and eight years.

The supposed exception of this class of passengers does not arise out of any language found in this act to regulate immigration, nor any policy on which it is founded, but it is based by counsel on a provision of an act approved one day earlier than this, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea." This provision limits the number of passengers which the vessel may carry by the number of cubic feet of space in which they are to be carried, and it declares that, in making this calculation, children of the ages mentioned need not be counted. In reference to the space they will occupy this principle is reasonable. But, as regards the purpose of the immigration act to raise a fund for the sick, the poor, and the helpless immigrant, children are as likely to require its aid as adults,—probably more so. They are certainly within the definition of the word passenger, when otherwise within the purview of the act. This branch of the case requires no further consideration.

The other errors assigned, however numerous or in whatever language presented, all rest on the proposition that the act of Congress requiring the collector to demand and receive from the master, owner, or consignee of each vessel arriving from a foreign port, fifty cents from every passenger whom he brings into a port of the United States who is not a citizen, is without warrant in the Constitution and is void.

The substance of the act is found in its first section, namely :

[AN ACT TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger, not a citizen of the United States, who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States. The said duty shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port to which such passenger shall come, or if there be no collector at such port, then to the collector of customs nearest thereto, by the master, owner, agent, or consignee of every such vessel, within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the immigrant fund, and shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to defray the ex-

PURPOSE OF THE IMMIGRATION ACTS.

penses of regulating immigration under this act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this act into effect.

The act further authorizes the Secretary to use the aid of any State organization or officer for carrying into effect the beneficent objects of this law, by distributing the fund in accordance with the purpose for which it was raised, not exceeding in any port the sum received from it, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by him. It directs that such officers shall go on board vessels arriving from abroad, and if, on examination, they shall find any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself, without becoming a public charge, they shall report to the collector, and such person shall not be permitted to land.

It is also enacted that convicts, except for political offences, shall be returned to the nations to which they belong. And the Secretary is directed to prepare rules for the protection of the immigrant who needs it, and for the return of those who are not permitted to land.

This act of Congress is similar in its essential features to many statutes enacted by States of the Union for the protection of their own citizens, and for the good of the immigrants who land at seaports within their borders.

That the purpose of these statutes is humane, is highly beneficial to the poor and helpless immigrant, and is essential to the protection of the people in whose midst they are deposited by the steamships, is beyond dispute. That the power to pass such laws should exist in some legislative body in this country is equally clear. This court has decided distinctly and frequently, and always after a full hearing from able counsel, that it does not belong to the States. That decision did not rest in any case on the ground that the State and its people were not deeply interested in the existence and enforcement of such laws, and were not capable of enforcing them if they had the power to enact them; but on the ground that the Constitution, in the division of powers which it declares between the States and the General Government, has conferred this power on the latter to the exclusion of the former. We are now asked to decide that it does not exist in Congress, which is to hold that it does not exist at all — that the framers of the Constitution have so worded that remarkable instrument, that the ships of all nations, including our own, can, without restraint or regulation, deposit here, if they find it to their interest to do so, the entire European

PREVIOUS OPINIONS OF THE COURT.

population of criminals, paupers, and diseased persons, without making any provision to preserve them from starvation, and its concomitant sufferings, even for the first few days after they have left the vessel.

This court is not only asked to decide this, but it is asked to overrule its decision, several times made with unanimity, that the power *does* reside in Congress, is conferred upon that body by the express language of the Constitution, and the attention of Congress called to the duty which arises from that language to pass the very law which is here in question.

That these statutes are regulations of commerce — of commerce with foreign nations — is conceded in the argument in this case; and that they constitute a regulation of that class which belongs exclusively to Congress is held in all the cases in this court. It is upon these propositions that the court has decided in all these cases that the State laws are void. Let us examine those decisions for a moment.

In the Passenger Cases, so called, the report of which occupies the pages of 7 Howard from page 283 to 573, mostly, with opinions of the judges, the order of the court is that "it is the opinion of the court that the statute of New York, by which the health commissioner of the city of New York is declared entitled to demand and receive from the master of every vessel from a foreign port that shall arrive in the port of that city the sum of one dollar for each steerage passenger brought in such vessel, is repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and therefore void." An examination of the opinions of the judges shows that if the majority agreed upon any one reason for this order it was because the law was a regulation of commerce, the power over which that Constitution had placed exclusively in Congress. The same examination will show that several judges denied this, because they held that this power belonged to the class which the States might exercise until it was assumed by Congress. It is very clear that, if any such act of Congress had existed then as the one now before us, the decision of the court would have been nearer to unanimity.

In the case of *Henderson vs. The Mayor of New York*, 97 U. S. R., 259, the whole subject is reviewed, and, in the light of the division in this court in the Passenger Cases, it is considered, on principle, as if for the first time. In that case, after the statute of New York had been modified in such a manner as was supposed to remove the objections held good against it in the Passenger Cases,

PREVIOUS OPINIONS OF THE COURT.

the question of its constitutional validity was again brought before this court, when it was held void by the unanimous judgment of all its members. And this was upon the distinct ground that it was a regulation of commerce solely within the power of Congress.

"As already indicated," says the court, "the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, on which the principal reliance is placed, is that which gives to Congress the right 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations.'"

The court then, referring to the transportation of passengers from European ports to those of the United States, says: "It has become a part of our commerce with foreign nations, of vast interest to this country as well as to the immigrants who come amongst us, to find a welcome and a home within our borders." "Is the regulation of this great system a regulation of commerce? Can it be doubted that a law which prescribes the terms on which vessels shall engage in it, is a law regulating this branch of commerce?"

The court adds: "We are of opinion that this whole subject has been confided to Congress by the Constitution; that Congress can more appropriately and with more acceptance exercise it than any other body known to our law, state or national; that, by providing a system of laws in these matters, applicable to all ports and to all vessels, a serious question, which has long been matter of contest and complaint, may be effectually and satisfactorily settled." And for this reason the statute of New York was held void.

In the case of the Commissioners of Immigration *vs.* North German Lloyd, a similar statute of Louisiana was held void for the same reason. And in the case of *Chy Lung vs. Freeman*, decided at the same term, 92 U. S. R., 275, the statute of California on the same subject was also held void, because in the language of the head note to the report, "it invades the right of Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations."

In the case of *People vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique*, 107 U. S. R., 59, where, the State of New York having again modified her statute, it was again held void; the court said: "It has been so repeatedly decided by this court that such a tax is a regulation of commerce with foreign nations, confided by the Constitution to the exclusive control of Congress," (referring to the cases just cited,) "that there is little to say beyond affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, which was based on those decisions."

OBJECTIONS TO HEAD-MONEY.

It cannot be said that these cases do not govern the present, though there was not then before us any act of Congress whose validity was in question, for the decisions rest upon the ground that the State statutes were void only because Congress and not the States was authorized by the Constitution to pass them, and for the reason that Congress could enact such laws, and for that reason alone, were the acts of the State held void. It was, therefore, of the essence of the decision which held the State statutes invalid, that a similar statute by Congress would be valid.

We are not disposed to reconsider those cases, or to resort to other reasons for holding that they were well decided. Nor do we feel that further argument in support of them is needed.

But counsel for plaintiffs, assuming that Congress, in the enactment of this law, is exercising the taxing power conferred by the first clause of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution, and can derive no aid in support of its action from any other grant of power in that instrument, argues that all the restraints and qualifications found there in regard to any form of taxation are limitations upon the exercise of the power in this case. The clause is in the following language: —

“The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and to provide for the common defence and the general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.”

In this view it is objected that the tax is not levied to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, and that it is not uniform throughout the United States.

The uniformity here prescribed has reference to the various localities in which the tax is intended to operate. “It shall be uniform throughout the United States.” Is the tax on tobacco void, because in many of the States no tobacco is raised or manufactured? Is the tax on distilled spirits void, because a few States pay three-fourths of the revenue arising from it?

The tax is uniform when it operates with the same force and effect in every place where the subject of it is found. The tax in this case, which, as far as it can be called a tax, is an excise duty on the business of bringing passengers from foreign countries into this by ocean navigation, is uniform and operates precisely alike in every port of the United States where such passengers can be landed. It is said that the statute violates the rule of uniformity

BENEFACTICENT PURPOSE OF THE ACT.

and the provision of the Constitution, that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another," because it does not apply to passengers arriving in this country by railroad or other inland mode of conveyance. But the law applies to all *ports* alike, and evidently gives no preference to one over another, but is uniform in its operation in all ports of the United States. It may be added that the evil to be remedied by this legislation has no existence on our inland borders, and immigration in that quarter needed no such regulation. Perfect uniformity and perfect equality of taxation, in all the aspects in which the human mind can view it, is a baseless dream, as this court has said more than once. *State Railroad Tax Cases*, 92 U. S. R., 612. Here there is substantial uniformity within the meaning and purpose of the Constitution.

If it were necessary to prove that the imposition of this contribution on owners of ships is made for the general welfare of the United States, it would not be difficult to show that it is so, and particularly that it is among the means which Congress may deem necessary and proper for that purpose, and beyond this we are not permitted to inquire.

But the true answer to all these objections is that the power exercised in this instance is not the taxing power. The burden imposed on the ship-owner by this statute is the mere incident of the regulation of commerce — of that branch of foreign commerce which is involved in immigration. The title of the act, "An act to regulate immigration," is well chosen. It describes, as well as any short sentence can describe it, the real purpose and effect of the statute. Its provisions, from beginning to end, relate to the subject of immigration, and they are aptly designed to mitigate the evils inherent in the business of bringing foreigners to this country, as those evils affect both the immigrant and the people among whom he is suddenly brought and left to his own resources.

It is true not much is said about protecting the ship-owner. But he is the man who reaps the profit from the transaction, who has the means to protect himself and knows well how to do it, and whose obligations in the premises need the aid of the statute for their enforcement. The sum demanded of him is not, therefore, strictly speaking, a tax or duty within the meaning of the Constitution. The money thus raised, though paid into the Treasury, is appropriated in advance to the uses of the statute, and does not go to the general support of the Government. It constitutes

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE TAX.

a fund raised from those who are engaged in the transportation of these passengers, and who make profit out of it, for the temporary care of the passengers whom they bring among us and for the protection of the citizens among whom they are landed.

If this is an expedient regulation of commerce by Congress, and the end to be attained is one falling within that power, the act is not void, because, within a loose and more extended sense than was used in the Constitution, it is called a tax. In the case of *Veazie Bank v. Fenno*, 8 Wall., 549, the enormous tax of eight per cent. per annum on the circulation of State banks, which was designed, and did have the effect, to drive all such circulation out of existence, was upheld because it was a means properly adopted by Congress to protect the currency which it had created, namely, the legal-tender notes and the notes of the national banks. It was not subject, therefore, to the rules which would invalidate an ordinary tax pure and simple.

So, also, in the case of the *Packet Co. v. Keokuk*, 95 U. S. R., 80, the city of Keokuk having by ordinance imposed a wharfage fee or tax for the use of a wharf owned by the city, the amount of which was regulated by the tonnage of the vessel, this was held not to be a tonnage tax within the meaning of the constitutional provision that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage." The reason of this is, that, though it was a burden, or tax, in some sense, and measured by the tonnage of the vessel, it was but a charge for services rendered, or for conveniences furnished by the city, and was not a tonnage tax within the meaning of the Constitution. This principle was reaffirmed in the case of the same plaintiff *v. City of St. Louis*, 100 U. S. R., 423.

We are clearly of opinion that, in the exercise of its power to regulate immigration, and in the very act of exercising that power, it was competent for Congress to impose this contribution on the ship-owner engaged in that business.

Another objection to the validity of this act of Congress is, that it violates provisions contained in numerous treaties of our Government with friendly nations. And several of the articles of these treaties are annexed to the careful brief of counsel. We are not satisfied that this act of Congress violates any of these treaties, on any just construction of them. Though laws similar to this have long been enforced by the State of New York in the great metropolis of foreign trade, where four-fifths of these pas-

ALLEGED CONFLICT WITH TREATIES.

sengers have been landed, no complaint has been made by any foreign nation to ours of the violation of treaty obligations by the enforcement of those laws.

But we do not place the defence of the act of Congress against this objection upon that suggestion.

We are of the opinion that, so far as the provisions in that act may be found to be in conflict with any treaty with a foreign nation, they must prevail in all the judicial courts of this country. We had supposed that the question here raised was set at rest in this court by the decision in the case of the Cherokee Tobacco, 11 Wall., 616. It is true, as suggested by counsel, that three judges of the court did not sit in the case, and two others dissented. But six judges took part in the decision, and the two who dissented placed that dissent upon the ground that Congress did not *intend* that the tax on tobacco should extend to the Cherokee tribe. They referred to the existence of the treaty which would be violated if the statute was so construed as persuasive against such a construction, but they nowhere intimated that, if the statute was correctly construed by the court, it was void because it conflicted with the treaty, which they would have done if they had held that view. On the point now in controversy it was therefore the opinion of all the judges who heard the case. See *United States v. McBratney*, 104 U. S. R., 621-3.

The precise question involved here, namely, a supposed conflict between an act of Congress imposing a customs duty and a treaty with Russia on that subject, in force when the act was passed, came before the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts in 1855. It received the consideration of that eminent jurist, Mr. Justice Curtis of this court, who in a very learned opinion exhausted the sources of argument on that subject, holding that if there were such conflict the act of Congress must prevail in a judicial forum. 2 Curtis C. C. R., 454; *Taylor v. Morton*. And Mr. Justice Field, in a very recent case in the Ninth Circuit, that of *Ah Lung*, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, has delivered an opinion sustaining the same doctrine in reference to a statute regulating the immigration of Chinamen into this country. 18 Federal Reporter, 28. In the *Clinton Bridge Case* (Woolworth R., 156) the writer of this opinion expressed the same views as did Judge Woodruff, on full consideration, in *Roper v. Clinch*, 8 Blatchford, 304, and Judge Wallace, in the same circuit, in *Bertram v. Robertson*, 12 Federal Reporter, 212.

WHAT A TREATY IS AND DOES.

It is very difficult to understand how any different doctrine can be sustained.

A treaty is primarily a compact between independent nations. It depends for the enforcement of its provisions on the interest and the honor of the governments which are parties to it. If these fail, its infraction becomes the subject of international negotiations and reclamations, so far as the injured party chooses to seek redress, which may in the end be enforced by actual war. It is obvious that with all this the judicial courts have nothing to do and can give no redress. But a treaty may also contain provisions which confer certain rights upon the citizens or subjects of one of the nations residing in the territorial limits of the other, which partake of the nature of municipal law, and which are capable of enforcement as between private parties in the courts of the country. An illustration of this character is found in treaties which regulate the mutual rights of citizens and subjects of the contracting nations in regard to rights of property by descent or inheritance, when the individuals concerned are aliens. The Constitution of the United States places such provisions as these in the same category as other laws of Congress, by its declaration that "this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." A treaty, then, is a law of the land as an act of Congress is, whenever its provisions prescribe a rule by which the rights of the private citizen or subject may be determined. And when such rights are of a nature to be enforced in a court of justice, that court resorts to the treaty for a rule of decision for the case before it, as it would to a statute.

But even in this aspect of the case there is nothing in this law which makes it irrevocable or unchangeable. The Constitution gives it no superiority over an act of Congress in this respect, which may be repealed or modified by an act of a later date. Nor is there anything in its essential character, or in the branches of the Government by which the treaty is made, which gives it this superior sanctity.

A treaty is made by the President and the Senate. Statutes are made by the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The addition of the latter body to the other two in making a law certainly does not render it less entitled to respect in the matter of its repeal or modification than a treaty made by

ALL OBJECTIONS OVERRULED.

the other two. If there be any difference in this regard, it would seem to be in favor of an act in which all three of the bodies participate. And such is, in fact, the case in a declaration of war, which must be made by Congress, and which, when made, usually suspends or destroys existing treaties between the nations thus at war.

In short, we are of opinion that, so far as a treaty made by the United States with any foreign nation can become the subject of judicial cognizance in the courts of this country, it is subject to such acts as Congress may pass for its enforcement, modification, or repeal.

Other objections are made to this statute. Some of these relate, not to the power of Congress to pass the act, but to the expediency or justice of the measure, of which Congress, and not the courts, are the sole judges — such as its unequal operation on persons not paupers or criminals, and its effect in compelling the ultimate payment of the sum demanded for each passenger by that passenger himself. Also, that the money is to be drawn from the Treasury without an appropriation by Congress. The Act itself makes the appropriation, and even if this be not warranted by the Constitution, it does not make void the demand for contribution, which may yet be appropriated by Congress, if that be necessary, by another statute.

It is enough to say that, Congress having the power to pass a law regulating immigration as a part of the commerce of this country with foreign nations, we see nothing in the statute, by which it has here exercised that power, forbidden by any other part of the Constitution.

The judgment of the Circuit Court in all the cases is affirmed.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF BY COUNTIES.

TABLE XXXIX. — OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN STATE CASES.

PART I. — THE SICK STATE POOR, YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1885.

Showing the Number and Residence of Persons receiving Out-Door Relief as Sick State Poor, by Counties and Months, together with the Notices received.

COUNTIES.	1884.				1885.									TOTAL.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Barnstable,	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	7
Berkshire,	-	-	1	1	5	5	3	3	5	1	1	3	3	26
Bristol,	14	13	11	11	62	27	21	17	16	15	15	17	15	249
Dukes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex,	15	21	29	29	69	32	31	13	17	9	21	15	13	285
Franklin,	2	1	2	1	5	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	3	21
Hampden,	11	9	12	12	32	18	20	9	18	5	12	5	8	159
Hampshire,	2	1	3	1	2	1	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	27
Middlesex,	23	11	20	20	33	34	37	20	18	11	21	14	16	268
Nantucket,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk,	4	3	2	2	3	-	7	-	2	2	6	-	1	30
Plymouth,	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	17
Suffolk,	240	204	259	259	618	282	214	197	206	218	191	186	133	3,008
Worcester,	27	24	42	42	52	35	22	25	30	16	25	10	17	325
Total Notices,	340	289	383	383	880	439	365	291	317	282	301	253	272	4,412
Total Persons,	586	624	928	928	2,573	1,324	971	579	542	434	549	437	490	10,037
Total Patients,	339	300	347	347	717	381	351	306	331	292	317	252	278	4,211

TEMPORARY AID BY COUNTIES.

TABLE XXXIX. — OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN STATE CASES. — Concluded.

PART II. — Showing the Number and Residence of Persons temporarily aided during the Year ending October 1, 1885, by Months and Counties, together with the Notices received.

COUNTIES.	1884.				1885.									TOTALS.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.		
Barnstable,	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Berkshire,	1	2	4	4	4	4	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	25
Bristol,	7	9	12	33	33	10	9	9	6	11	11	8	10	169
Dukes,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Essex,	13	21	37	78	45	21	18	15	13	13	10	12	13	296
Franklin,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampden,	8	5	15	30	10	11	6	6	1	6	5	7	11	14
Hampshire,	1	2	5	3	6	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	120
Middlesex,	25	30	40	70	60	32	22	8	17	13	31	29	24	377
Nantucket,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk,	2	6	7	6	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth,	1	1	8	3	5	1	—	1	—	1	2	2	4	46
Suffolk,	23	59	154	211	121	64	15	16	11	14	23	21	7	722
Worcester,	23	27	49	72	30	27	17	10	5	11	12	7	—	280
Total Notices,	107	164	332	510	324	170	95	66	72	68	100	100	—	2,108
Total Persons,	469	724	1,337	2,325	1,424	771	417	248	275	257	407	378	—	9,032

PAUPERISM IN 1885 AND 1886.

COMMENTS ON TABLE XXXIX.

In Part I. of this Table, it will be observed that the total number of notices exceeds by 201 the total number of patients. This is because some notices are duplicated and others are ineffective, — that is, there appears no patient answering to the notice. There are some duplications also among the patients themselves, and also in the whole number of persons, which includes the patients and their families. Nearly three-fourths of all the notices came from the single county of Suffolk, with little more than a fifth part of the State population; while only 287 notices came from the nine counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Dukes, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Nantucket, Norfolk and Plymouth, which together contain more than a fourth of the State population.

In Part II. the preponderance of pauperism is great, but less noticeable, in Suffolk, which sent 722 notices out of 2,108, with a population of 421,122; while the nine counties named above sent 264 notices, with a population of 497,317. These figures show how much more numerous are the State poor in cities and large towns than in the rural districts.

Mid-winter returns of the city and town poor, for January 1, 1886, show a decrease of pauperism as compared with the same date in 1885. More than three-fourths of the State have now been heard from, with the following result: —

	Fully Supported.	Of whom Insane.	Partially Supported	Total.
January 1, 1886,	6,861	2,377	15,364	22,902
January 1, 1885,	6,830	2,314	17,436	24,892

These returns include 305 cities and towns, with a population of 1,652,565; and they indicate that while paupers fully supported have increased, chiefly by the addition of insane persons, those partially supported have diminished nearly 12 per cent.

THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE
BOARD.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, WORCESTER.

Superintendent, *John G. Park, M. D.*, Worcester.

TEMPORARY ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE, WORCESTER.

Superintendent, *H. M. Quinby, M. D.*

Trustees of both institutions, *Thomas H. Gage, M. D.*, Worcester; *Rev. John F. Moors*, Greenfield; *Rockwood Hoar*, Worcester; *Miss Anna S. Folsom*, Boston; *Miss Frances M. Lincoln*, Worcester; *A. George Bullock*, Worcester.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, TAUNTON.

Superintendent, *J. P. Brown, M. D.*, Taunton.

Trustees, *George Howland, Jr.*, New Bedford; *William C. Lovering*, Taunton; *Simeon Borden*, Fall River; *LeBaron Russell, M. D.*, Boston; *Mrs. Ruth S. Murray*, New Bedford; *Mrs. Grace S. Bartlett*, Taunton; *Oakes A. Ames*, North Easton.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

Superintendent, *Edward B. Nims, M. D.*, Northampton.

Trustees, *Henry W. Taft*, Pittsfield; *Lyman D. James*, Williamsburg; *Hon. Christopher C. Merritt*, Springfield; *Silas M. Smith*, Northampton; *Mrs. Sarah M. Butler*, Northampton; *Mrs. Sarah A. Woodworth*, Chicopee; *Adams C. Deane, M. D.*, Greenfield.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, DANVERS.

Superintendent, *William B. Goldsmith, M. D.*, Danvers.

Trustees, *Samuel W. Hopkinson*, Bradford; *Charles P. Preston*, Danvers; *Daniel S. Richardson*, Lowell; *Harriet R. Lee*, Salem; *Solon Bancroft*, Reading; *Miss Florence Lyman*, Boston; *Orville F. Rogers, M. D.*, Boston.

THE STATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

WESTBOROUGH INSANE HOSPITAL.

Superintendent, not yet appointed.

Trustees, *Charles R. Codman*, Barnstable; *Henry S. Russell*, Milton; *Lucius G. Pratt*, Newton; *Francis A. Dewson*, Newton; *Archibald H. Grimke*, Hyde Park; *Mrs. Phæbe J. Leonard*, Bridgewater; *Mrs. Emily Talbot*, Boston.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, TEWKSBURY.

Superintendent, *C. Irving Fisher*, M. D.

STATE WORKHOUSE, BRIDGEWATER.

Superintendent, *H. M. Blackstone*.

Trustees of both institutions, *J. White Belcher*, Randolph; *Lyman A. Belknap*, Andover; *Weaver Osborn*, Fall River; *Oliver R. Clark*, Tewksbury; *William T. Carolin*, Lowell; *Mrs. Sarah D. Fiske*, Malden; *Mrs. Anna F. Prescott*, Boston.

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL, MONSON.

Superintendent, *Amos Andrews*.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, WESTBOROUGH.

Superintendent, *Henry E. Swan*.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LANCASTER.

Superintendent, *Mrs. L. L. Brackett*.

Trustees of the State Primary and Reform Schools, *George W. Johnson*, Brookfield; *Melvin H. Walker*, Westborough; *Mrs. Anne B. Richardson*, Lowell; *Samuel R. Heywood*, Worcester; *Milo Hildreth*, Northborough; *James J. O'Connor*, M. D., Holyoke; *Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam*, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Superintendent, *Asbury G. Smith*, M.D.

Trustees, *Elisha S. Converse*, Malden; *John Cummings*, Woburn; *J. S. Damrell*, Boston; *Samuel Eliot*, Boston; *Samuel A. Green*, Boston; *Samuel Hoar*, Concord; *Charles D. Homans*, Boston; *Leverett Saltonstall*, Newton; *Edward G. Porter*, Lexington; *W. W. Swan*, Boston; *George G. Tarbell*, Boston; *James M. Trotter*, Hyde Park.

MASSACHUSETTS INFANT ASYLUM, JAMAICA PLAIN.

President, *Henry S. Russell*, Boston. Treasurer, *Edward S. Philbrick*, Boston. Matron, *Miss Mary E. Bullard*, Jamaica Plain.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY — EXPENSES OF TWO YEARS.

TABLE XL. — THE MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Receipts, Expenses and Number of Beneficiaries for the Years 1884 and 1885.

	Year ending Oct. 1, 1884.	Year ending Oct. 1, 1885.
INCOME.		
From the State Treasury, ...	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00
investments, ...	8,588 34	9,454 37
board of patients, ...	1,550 00	1,450 00
miscellaneous sources, ...	1,569 03	2,089 90
Total, ...	\$21,707 37	\$22,994 27
EXPENSES.		
Salaries of Superintendent and Matron, ...	\$1,350 00	\$1,600 00
House expenses, including repairs, ...	19,023 47	17,862 96
Loans repaid, ...	1,000 00	3,000 00
Total, ...	\$21,373 47	\$22,462 96
Balance, cash on hand, ...	\$333 90	\$531 31
Number of house patients, ...	632	590
of out patients, ...	10,395	11,689
Total, ...	11,027	12,279
Number of weeks' board, ...	2,395.2	2,284.1
of weeks' board paid for, ...	258½	241½
of beds, ...	90	90

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD TO OCT. 1, 1885.

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES OF THE
BOARD AND ITS DEPARTMENTS.**

Expenses of the Board, its Clerk, and Prosecuting Agent for the Official Year ending Sept. 30, 1885, Classified by Departments.

GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE BOARD, ...	\$4,217 92
Travelling expenses of members, ...	\$1,299 77
Printing, publications and stationery, ...	219 65
Stenographic reports of hearings, ...	53 14
Postage, expressage and telegrams, ...	50 91
Incidentals, ...	5 00
Total, ...	\$1,628 47
Salary of John D. Wells, Clerk of the Board, ...	\$1,500 00
Travelling expenses of the Clerk, ...	12 25
Printing and stationery, ...	74 55
Postage and expressage of the Clerk, ...	17 00
Furniture, ...	3 00
Total, ...	\$1,606 80
Salary of T. P. Bagley, Prosecuting Agent, ...	\$910 00
Travelling expenses of Prosecuting Agent, ...	72 65
Total, ...	\$982 65
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, ...	\$16,805 75
<i>Salaries.</i>	
Samuel W. Abbott, M. D., Health Officer, ...	\$2,500 00
Arthur E. Davis, Clerk, ...	1,000 00
John Dimond, Messenger, ...	240 00
Edward S. Wood, M. D., Analyst of Food, ...	1,500 00
Bennett F. Davenport, M. D., Analyst of Drugs, ...	1,000 00
Charles Harrington, M. D., Analyst of Milk, ...	800 00
Amount carried forward, ...	\$7,040 00

EXPENSES OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$7,040 00
Charles A. Goessmann, Ph. D., Analyst of Milk,	500 00
Charles P. Worcester, Assistant Analyst,	330 00
John H. Terry, Inspector of Food and Drugs,	1,000 00
Hiram R. Neal, Inspector of Food and Drugs,	269 40
John F. McCaffrey, Inspector of Food and Drugs,	645 84
Total,	\$9,785 24

Travelling Expenses.

S. W. Abbott, M. D.,	\$280 07
H. P. Walcott, M. D.,	49 25
C. A. Goessmann, Ph. D.,	22 30
H. R. Neal,	140 32
John F. McCaffrey,	286 89
John H. Terry,	443 70
Total,	\$1,222 53

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS AND SERVICES.

Prof. W. R. Nichols, water-gas investigation, services and expenses,	\$250 00
Prof. W. T. Sedgwick, water-gas investigation, services and expenses,	958 49
S. W. Abbott, M. D., water-gas investigation, expenses,	15 10
C. Harrington, M. D., expenses of analyses,	25 00
E. S. Wood, M. D., paper on arsenic, and expense of analysis,	464 00
Prof. E. L. Mark, examination of hogs, etc.,	60 00
B. F. Davenport, M. D., special analysis,	20 00
D. F. Lincoln, M. D., sanitary investigation of school-houses, services and expenses,	600 00
George F. Piper, legal services,	338 82
H. R. Stedman, M. D., paper on boarding out the insane,	100 00
American Public Health Association,	50 00
Prang Educational Co., etc.,	19 73
Total,	\$2,901 14

Purchases.

Books, stationery, and printing,	\$1,486 73
Chemical supplies,	649 77
Cases, tags, etc., for milk, etc.,	38 99
Furniture and incidentals,	40 65
Food and drugs,	468 63
Total,	\$2,684 77

EXPENSES OF THE INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Other Expenses.

Postage, expressage and telegrams, ...	\$200 02
Extra clerk hire, ...	4 80
Messenger's expenses, ...	7 25
Total, ...	<u>\$212 07</u>

DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTOR OF CHARITIES, . \$7,924 51

Salaries.

F. B. Sanborn, Inspector, ...	\$2,500 00
Henry C. Prentiss, M. D., Clerk, ...	1,500 00
Henry A. Purdie, Clerk, ...	1,000 00
Gertrude T. Jacobs, Clerk, ...	750 00
Amelia D. Delano, Clerk, ...	735 89
Sarah E. Sanborn, Clerk, ...	600 00
Total, ...	<u>\$7,085 89</u>

General Expenses.

Travelling expenses of Inspector, ...	\$511 08
Visitation of almshouses, ...	30 00
Printing, publications and stationery, ...	177 89
Extra clerk hire, ...	22 00
Postage, expressage and incidentals, ...	97 65
Total, ...	<u>\$838 62</u>

The expenditure of \$550.78 from the Department of Out-Door Poor appropriation, for Almshouse Visitation, was made under the direction of the Inspector of Charities.

DEPARTMENT OF IN-DOOR POOR, . \$26,134 11

[Regular work of the department.]

Salaries.

Stephen C. Wrightington, Superintendent, ...	\$2,500 00
Charles M. Hanson, Executive Officer, ...	1,250 00
Charles M. Hanson, Temporary Clerk, ...	125 00
Willard D. Tripp, Settlement Clerk, ...	1,500 00
James H. Lewis, Assistant, Division of Visitation, ...	1,500 00
Abraham G. Hart, Visitor, ...	1,200 00
	<u></u>

Amount carried forward,, ... \$8,075 00

EXPENSES OF THE IN-DOOR DEPARTMENT.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$8,075 00
Adolphus G. McVey, Visitor, ...	500 00
Henry H. Fairbanks, Office Clerk, ...	1,000 00
Thomas H. Benton, Visitor, ...	916 67
George H. Hull, Visitor, ...	1,000 00
Charles A. Colcord, Assistant, Division of Immigration, ...	1,180 00
Henry E. Lappen, Clerk, ...	1,080 00
Henry M. Billings, Clerk, ...	483 33
Patrick Glynn, Messenger, ...	800 00
Thomas M. Doane, Transportation Officer, ...	900 00
Mary E. Hanson, Copyist, ...	100 00
Jennette W. Wright, Copyist, ...	600 00
Ellen L. Fisher, Visitor, ...	650 00
Bertha W. Jacobs, Visitor, ...	600 00
Emma T. (Allen) Cornish, Transportation Officer, ...	600 00
William P. Richardson, Temporary Clerk, ...	146 00
Total, ...	<u>\$18,631 00</u>

Travelling Expenses.

Of S. C. Wrightington, ...	\$413 40
office clerks, ...	94 80
paid visitors of children, ...	3,697 35
J. H. Lewis, ...	\$574 91
Ellen L. Fisher, ...	900 00
T. H. Benton, ...	922 00
A. G. Hart, ...	440 00
H. E. Lappen, ...	280 00
G. H. Hull, ...	238 00
A. G. McVey, ...	134 00
B. W. Jacobs, ...	65 40
board of children and miscellaneous expenses of visitation, ...	<u>143 04</u>
auxiliary visitors, ...	1,217 96
Total, ...	<u>\$5,423 51</u>

General Expenses.

Immigration office expenses, ...	\$502 15
Examination of immigrants, outside of Boston, ...	102 00
Printing, publications and stationery, ...	695 57
Postage and telegrams, ...	193 49
Office furniture, ...	121 60
Office incidentals, ...	5 93
Total, ...	<u>\$1,620 74</u>

EXPENSES OF THE OUT-DOOR POOR DEPARTMENT.

Settlement and Bastardy Expenses.

Henry Walker, counsel fees, ...	\$290 06
E. H. Lathrop, fees and costs, ...	48 44
James H. Lewis, travel, witness fees, etc., ...	75 71
Fanny Armstrong, board and clothing, ...	23 65
S. C. Wrightington, ...	13 00
C. M. Hanson, ...	8 00
Total, ...	\$458 86

DEPARTMENT OF OUT-DOOR POOR, . . \$15,435 40

Salaries.

Hiram S. Shurtleff, Superintendent, ...	\$383 07
George B. Tufts, Executive Officer, ...	1,500 00
Edwin F. Cummings, M. D., Medical Officer, ...	1,500 00
Sarah M. Crawford, M. D., Assistant Medical Officer, ...	1,000 00
Edward I. White, Visitor, ...	1,200 00
Simeon A. Wheeler, Visitor, ...	541 66
Arthur B. Wetherell, M. D., Medical Visitor, ...	528 89
Bernard A. Andrews, Visitor, ...	766 67
John P. Coombs, Copyist, ...	133 33
John T. McFadden, Detective and Transportation Officer, ...	600 00
Patrick H. Ferguson, Visitor, ...	600 00
Sarah E. Hayes, Clerk, ...	755 00
Annie M. Noonan, Clerk, ...	604 00
Lydia H. Brownell, Clerk, ...	475 66
Marion E. Hamblin, Copyist, ...	291 33
Emma S. Wiley, Clerk, ...	118 00
Lillian S. Crawford, Copyist, ...	400 00
Mary E. Parker, Clerk, ...	385 34
Total, ...	\$11,782 95

Travelling Expenses.

E. I. White, ...	\$446 60
A. B. Wetherell, ...	392 30
S. A. Wheeler, ...	354 78
B. A. Andrews, ...	340 00
P. H. Ferguson, ...	305 00
S. M. Crawford, ...	290 00
E. F. Cummings, ...	120 00
J. T. McFadden, ...	55 00
Miscellaneous expenses of visitation, ...	11 75
Total, ...	\$2,315 43

EXPENSES OF THE BOARD AND ITS DEPARTMENTS.

General Expenses.

Printing, publications and stationery, ...	\$597 27
Postage, expressage and telegrams, ...	119 01
Office furniture, ...	62 36
Office incidentals, ...	7 60
Total, ...	<u>\$786 24</u>

Special Expenses.

Visitation of the insane in towns and almshouses, . . .	\$550 78
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SUMMARY.

Expenses of the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, . .	\$1,217 92
Department of Health, ...	16,805 75
Department of Inspector of Charities, ...	7,924 51
Department of In-Door Poor, ...	26,134 11
Department of Out-Door Poor, ...	15,435 40
Total, ...	<u>\$70,517 69</u>

In addition to the above expenses, which are the same as those that appear differently classified on page xlix, with the addition of settlement and bastardy expenses, \$458.86, there was expended for the removal, transfer and transportation of paupers, the sum of \$13,135 45, classified approximately as follows :

Paid for ocean fares, ...	\$4,050 00
For railroad fares of the poor, ...	*6,350 00
For travelling expenses of the poor, other than fares, . .	*1,600 00
For travelling expenses of transportation officers, . . .	4,384 89

Approximately classified as follows :

Expenses of Thomas M. Doane, ...	2,414 25
of Mrs. E. T. Cornish, ...	720 00
of C. A. Colcord, ...	425 74
of C. M. Hanson, ...	358 10
of J. F. McFadden, ...	216 00
of T. P. Bagley, ...	115 00
of J. H. Lewis, ...	73 04
of B. W. Jacobs, ...	47 76
of Patrick Glynn, ...	15 00

The above sums represent the money from the transportation appropriation which passed through the hands of the

* Partly duplicated in expenses of transportation officers just below.

 APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENSES.

persons above mentioned; their actual travelling expenses in the aggregate are stated by the Clerk of the Board as about \$1,200.

 APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENSES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1885, WITH ESTIMATES FOR 1886.

	Appropriations 1885.	Expenses 1885.	Estimates 1886.
Expenses of the Board, ...	\$4,800 00	\$4,284 84	\$5,300 00
Including expenses of members, etc., . .	1,600 00	1,359 44	1,600 00
Salary and expenses of the Clerk, . .	1,700 00	1,637 25	1,700 00
Salary and expenses of Prosecuting Agent,	1,500 00	1,288 15	2,000 00
Expenses of the Health Department, . .	18,500 00	15,352 55	18,500 00
For its regular work, ...	8,500 00	7,140 76	8,500 00
For the inspection of food and drugs, .	10,000 00	8,211 79	10,000 00
Expenses of the Inspector of Charities, . .	8,000 00	7,962 45	9,000 00
Expenses of the Department of In-Door Poor,	28,500 00	26,489 91	28,250 00
For its regular work, ...	25,000 00	24,595 35	25,000 00
For Auxiliary Visitors, ...	1,500 00	1,227 20	1,250 00
Settlement and bastardy, ...	2,000 00	667 36	2,000 00
Expenses of the Department of Out-Door Poor,	17,500 00	15,019 52	17,500 00
For its regular work, ...	16,800 00	14,474 26	17,500 00
For visitation of the insane, etc., . .	700 00	545 26	-
Aggregate, ...	\$77,300 00	\$69,109 27	\$78,550 00

PERSONS REMOVED IN AND FROM THE STATE.

BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1885.

Names of 646 Persons Sent out of the State, or to Places within the State, by the Superintendent of In-Door Poor, under Chap. 83, Acts of 1860. [Pub. Stats. 79, § 14.]

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1884.			
Oct. 1,	Jennie Dixon, ...	Syracuse, N. Y., . . .	\$7 45
3,	Joseph Bussell, ...	Montreal, Ca., . . .	9 00
3,	Minnie Bussell, ...	" "	9 00
4,	Michael Betteridge, ...	Liverpool, Eng., . . .	12 00
4,	Mary Betteridge, ...	" "	12 00
4,	Michael Betteridge, ...	" "	12 00
4,	Laurence Betteridge, ...	" "	6 00
4,	Elizabeth Betteridge, ...	" "	6 00
4,	Annie Betteridge, ...	" "	6 00
4,	Lucy Betteridge, ...	" "	12 00
4,	Lincaster George, ...	Genoa, It., ...	32 00
4,	Albina George, ...	" "	32 00
4,	Emma George, ...	" "	16 00
4,	Sarah Breitstein, ...	Hamburg, Ger., . . .	19 00
4,	Mary Breitstein, ...	" "	9 50
4,	Flora Breitstein, ...	" "	9 50
4,	Morris Breitstein, ...	" "	9 50
4,	Louise Breitstein, ...	" "	9 50
4,	Cecilia Breitstein, ...	" "	-
7,	John Gray, ...	Augusta, Me., . . .	2 00
8,	Sadie Mack, ...	Cleveland, Ohio, . . .	15 00
8,	Louis Wildman, ...	New York, ...	2 25
8,	William A. Cook, ...	" "	2 25
10,	John Harvey, ...	Portland, Me., . . .	1 00
11,	Dennis Cohen, ...	Manchester, Eng., . . .	13 50
11,	John Mahoney, ...	Epping, N. H., . . .	1 00
13,	John Foley, ...	Providence, R. I., . . .	1 00
13,	George L. Green, ...	Baltimore, Md., . . .	7 00
13,	Lillie Green, ...	" "	3 50
13,	Thomas Ormand, ...	Halifax, N. S., . . .	*3 00
15,	Mary O'Gorman, ...	New York, ...	3 00
15,	Peter Lynd, ...	" "	2 25
18,	Mary Duggan, ...	Queenstown, Ire., . . .	12 00
18,	Lawrence English, ...	Liverpool, Eng., . . .	12 00
18,	Winnie English, ...	" "	12 00
18,	Lizzie English, ...	" "	-
18,	Coleman Green, ...	Queenstown, Ire., . . .	12 00
18,	Bridget Green, ...	" "	12 00
18,	Thomas Green, ...	" "	6 00
18,	Michael Green, ...	" "	6 00
18,	Patrick Green, ...	" "	6 00
18,	Bridget Burke, ...	" "	12 00
20,	Henry Brown, ...	Portland, Me., . . .	1 00
20,	William Elliott, ...	New York, ...	2 25
22,	Hubert Bertrand, ...	" "	2 25
22,	Victorine Bertrand, ...	" "	2 25
22,	Jane Bertrand, ...	" "	1 12
23,	Benjamin Small, ...	" "	2 25
23,	Michael Lee, ...	Augusta, Me., . . .	3 00
24,	Richard Buckley, ...	New York, ...	2 25

* Part fare paid.

APPENDIX.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1884.			
Oct. 24,	Joseph Lazaras, ...	New York, ...	\$2 25
25,	Delia Broderic, ...	Galway, Ire., ...	15 00
25,	Patrick Casey, ...	Queenstown, Ire., ...	12 00
25,	Mary Noonan, ...	" "	12 00
25,	Matthew Marahaney, ...	" "	12 00
25,	Ellen Marahaney, ...	" "	12 00
25,	Agnes Marahaney, ...	" "	6 00
25,	Maggie Marahaney, ...	" "	6 00
25,	Martha Marahaney, ...	" "	-
25,	Ellen Joyce, ...	Ashtonunderline, Eng., ...	15 00
25,	Ann Joyce, ...	" "	-
25,	John Kavanagh, ...	Roscommon, Ire., ...	16 00
27,	Patrick Sweeney, ...	New York, ...	2 25
29,	Thomas Binks, ...	Manchester, N. H., ...	1 50
29,	Mary Binks, ...	" "	1 50
29,	Ella May, ...	Spring Hill, N. S., ...	6 50
Nov. 1,	Bridget Howard, ...	Skibbereen, Ire., ...	13 50
1,	Julia Kane, ...	Galway, Ire., ...	15 00
1,	Michael Linksey, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	12 00
3,	Verdia Marins, ...	New York, ...	2 25
5,	John Doran, ...	" "	2 25
5,	Mary Hughes, ...	" "	3 00
10,	Martin Breman, ...	Baltimore, Md., ...	*4 75
11,	Mary Farmer, ...	Worcester, Mass., ...	55
11,	Owen Farmer, ...	" "	-
12,	Justin N. Wheeler, ...	Gardiner, Me., ...	2 75
12,	Patrick Whalen, ...	New York, ...	2 25
13,	Benjamin Ricker, ...	Gardiner, Me., ...	2 75
13,	William Lynch, ...	New York, ...	2 25
13,	Thomas Nolan, ...	Providence, R. I., ...	1 00
14,	Martin Raher, ...	Worcester, Mass., ...	1 00
14,	James Cline, ...	New York, ...	2 25
14,	Michael O'Connor, ...	" "	2 25
15,	John Larkin, ...	Galway, Ire., ...	15 00
15,	Sarah Larkin, ...	" "	15 00
15,	Bridget Larkin, ...	" "	7 50
15,	Julia Larkin, ...	" "	7 50
15,	Stephen Larkin, ...	" "	-
15,	Betsey Hogan, ...	Dublin, Ire., ...	13 00
15,	Peter Keenan, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	12 00
15,	John Robinson, ...	Halifax, N. S., ...	6 00
15,	Barbara O'Laughlin, ...	Galway, Ire., ...	15 00
17,	Cornelius Sheffer, ...	Gloucester, Mass., ...	85
17,	Everett Sheffer, ...	" "	-
17,	Thomas Vicker, ...	New York, ...	2 25
17,	Victor Talouse, ...	" "	2 25
17,	Narcisse Chervel, ...	" "	2 25
18,	William J. Blackson, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...	4 75
19,	Alfred Power, ...	New York, ...	2 25
20,	John McGovern, ...	" "	2 25
20,	Charles E. Steckle, ...	" "	2 25
21,	Martin L. Gossellne, ...	St. Albans, N. Y., ...	7 25
22,	Richard Campbell, ...	New York, ...	2 25
22,	Annie Campbell, ...	" "	-
24,	Roan Barker, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 00
24,	Walter Davis, ...	" "	1 00
24,	Joseph Silva, ...	New Bedford, Mass., ...	1 35
24,	Thomas Burns, ...	New York, ...	2 25
24,	John Dinan, ...	" "	2 25

* Part fare paid.

PERSONS REMOVED IN AND FROM THE STATE.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1894.			
Nov. 24,	John Buckley, ...	New York,	\$2 25
24,	Timothy Shea, ...	" "	2 25
25,	Frank McCarty, ...	" "	2 25
26,	Flora Shaffer, ...	Philadelphia, Pa.,	*2 25
27,	Kenneth Monroe, ...	St. John, N. B.	4 60
28,	Rose Ann Burns, ...	Pawtucket, R. I.,	1 00
29,	Hattie Church, ...	Liverpool, Eng.,	12 00
29,	Thomas Connors, ...	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
29,	Alice McGonagle, ...	New York,	2 25
29,	Kate McGonagle, ...	" "	2 25
29,	Mary McGonagle, ...	" "	-
29,	Alice McGonagle, ...	" "	-
Dec. 1,	John Moran, ...	Philadelphia, Pa.,	4 75
1,	Daniel Kelly, ...	" "	4 75
2,	George Turner, ...	New York,	2 25
2,	Henry McDuff, ...	" "	2 25
2,	Joseph McNee, ...	Philadelphia, Pa.,	4 75
2,	Peter Flannery, ...	" "	4 75
2,	Sarah Flannery, ...	" "	4 75
2,	Peter Flannery, ...	" "	-
2,	Maggie Flannery, ...	" "	-
2,	Anna Vericent, ...	Yorktown, N. J.,	7 25
2,	Frank Dale, ...	Portland, Me.,	1 00
3,	Charles Roderner, ...	New York,	2 25
3,	William A. Hovey, ...	" "	2 25
3,	Conrad Frienke, ...	" "	2 25
5,	Andrew Shannon, ...	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
8,	William B. Orner, ...	New York,	2 25
8,	Mary Orner, ...	" "	2 25
8,	Mary Orner, ...	" "	1 13
8,	William Orner, ...	" "	1 13
8,	Maggie Orner, ...	" "	-
8,	Alpheus Varner, ...	Cleveland, Ohio,	8 95
10,	Michael Cavanagh, ...	Providence, R. I.,	1 00
10,	William Carr, ...	Philadelphia, Pa.,	*2 60
11,	Isabella Dimond, ...	St. John, N. B.,	4 60
11,	Hugh Lavery, ...	New Haven, Conn.,	3 78
11,	Timothy Scanlon, ...	Portland, Me.,	1 00
12,	Edward Burke, ...	New York,	2 25
12,	Jeremiah Caddigan, ...	" "	2 25
12,	Alfred Brown, ...	" "	2 25
12,	James McKeever, ...	Goffstown, N. H.,	2 00
13,	Peter Hoar, ...	Galway, Ire.,	15 00
13,	Margaret Minahane, ...	Queenstown, Ire.,	12 00
13,	William McIntosh, ...	Liverpool, Eng.,	12 00
13,	Mary A. McIntosh, ...	" "	12 00
13,	Agnes McIntosh, ...	" "	6 00
13,	Laura McIntosh, ...	" "	6 00
13,	Jeremiah Gallivan, ...	Queenstown, Ire.,	12 00
13,	Maria R. Lawrence, ...	St. Michaels, W. I.,	25 00
13,	Josephine Carvalho, ...	" "	25 00
13,	Edward Smith, ...	New York,	2 25
15,	Dennis Connor, ...	Lewiston, Me.,	2 00
15,	Hugh Rankin, ...	Montreal, Ca.,	8 00
18,	Ernest Hill, ...	Fall River, Mass.,	85
18,	John Burke, ...	Reading, Pa.,	6 15
18,	Frank Curvay, ...	New York,	2 25
18,	John Courvay, ...	" "	2 25
18,	Jean Marriion, ...	Newark, N. J.,	2 55

* Part fare paid.

APPENDIX.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1884.			
Dec. 18,	John Hughes, ...	Moncton, N. B., . . .	\$10 50
18,	William Hughes, ...	" "	-
18,	Selina Hughes, ...	" "	-
19,	John Edmundson, ...	New York, ...	2 25
22,	James Irwin, <i>at</i> Armstrong, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	4 75
24,	Cornelius O'Brien, ...	New York, ...	2 25
26,	Stephen D. Strout, ...	Rockland, Me., . . .	2 50
26,	Bion B. Strout, ...	" "	2 50
26,	Eubrey Stickney, ...	Portland, Me., . . .	1 00
26,	Charles Close, ...	" "	1 00
26,	Annie Close, ...	" "	1 00
26,	Lizzie Close, ...	" "	-
27,	Ellen Johnson, ...	Hyde, Eng., ...	12 75
27,	Arthur Johnson, ...	" "	6 00
27,	Mary J. Johnson, ...	" "	6 00
27,	Sarah Parslow, ...	Manchester, Eng., . . .	13 50
27,	Sarah H. Parslow, ...	" "	13 50
27,	George Parslow, ...	" "	6 75
27,	Willie Parslow, ...	" "	6 75
27,	Richard Parslow, ...	" "	-
30,	Silvia Taylor, ...	New York, ...	2 25
31,	Albert J. Kulicet, ...	Waterville, Me., . . .	3 75
1885.			
Jan. 2,	William J. Brown, ...	Chicago, Ill., ...	13 00
2,	Harriet Brown, ...	" "	13 00
2,	Mary Reardon, ...	" "	13 00
2,	Herbert Collins, ...	Lewiston, Me., . . .	2 00
2,	Michael Crosby, ...	Dublin, Ire, ...	15 75
2,	Isaac Cromby, ...	St. John, N. B., . . .	5 50
5,	Simon Friedman, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	*2 50
5,	Thomas Moran, ...	New York, ...	2 25
5,	Willie Sell, ...	" "	1 13
5,	Mary Myers, ...	" "	2 25
6,	Herbert E. Young, ...	Petersham, Mass., . . .	3 25
6,	Annie Wade, ...	Franklin, N. H., . . .	2 60
6,	Maturin Mezant, ...	Montreal, Ca., . . .	*5 00
6,	Albertina Mezant, ...	" "	*5 00
10,	Celina Molinari, ...	Paris, France, ...	16 00
10,	Henry Molinari, ...	" "	8 00
10,	Thomas Quinn, ...	Galway, Ire., ...	15 00
10,	Jacob Brown, ...	New York, ...	2 25
12,	James Kelly, ...	St. John, N. B., . . .	4 50
14,	Meyer Kraezman, ...	New York, ...	2 25
14,	Esther Kraezman, ...	" "	2 25
14,	Louis Kraezman, ...	" "	-
14,	Fannie Kraezman, ...	" "	-
14,	Sarah Kraezman, ...	" "	-
14,	William G. Keowan, ...	" "	2 25
15,	Edward O'Neil, ...	" "	2 25
15,	Carl Linquist, ...	" "	2 25
16,	John Furr, ...	" "	2 25
17,	Seawood Pennington, ...	Portland, Me., . . .	1 00
20,	Charles Bachelder, ...	Hallowell, Me., . . .	3 90
20,	Cora Bachelder, ...	" "	3 90
20,	Charles Bachelder, ...	" "	-
20,	Maggie McLeod, ...	Sydney, C. B., . . .	16 00
20,	Henry Staum, ...	New York, ...	2 25
20,	Joseph Ivil, ...	Rockland, Me., . . .	2 50

* Part fare paid.

PERSONS REMOVED IN AND FROM THE STATE.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1885.			
Jan. 21,	Maggie Lester, ...	Taunton, Mass., . . .	\$0 85
21,	Stephen F. Lester, ...	" "	-
21,	Edward Mills, ...	New York, ...	2 25
22,	John Cochrane, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., . .	4 75
23,	Bridget Gill, ...	Newport, R. I., . . .	*1 00
23,	Winnie Gill, ...	" "	-
23,	Daniel Gill, ...	" "	-
23,	Edward Kirkwood, . . .	New York, ...	2 25
24,	Scott Ranals, ...	Norfolk, Va., ...	7 00
24,	Reuben Gross, ...	Liverpool, Eng., . . .	12 00
24,	Mary Kelly, ...	" "	12 00
24,	Catherine Nee, ...	Queenstown, Ire., . .	12 00
26,	Charles Adams, ...	Halifax, N. S., . . .	7 25
26,	Matilda Adams, ...	" "	7 25
26,	Florence Adams, ...	" "	3 63
26,	Thomas Adams, ...	" "	3 62
26,	William Adams, ...	" "	-
26,	Blanche Adams, ...	" "	-
26,	Ethel Adams, ...	" "	-
26,	Hester Michaels, ...	New York, ...	2 25
26,	Julius Michaels, ...	" "	1 13
26,	Katie Michaels, ...	" "	-
26,	Fannie Michaels, ...	" "	-
26,	John Walsh, ...	" "	2 25
26,	Leverette T. Knight, . .	Ludlow, Vt., ...	4 50
27,	James O'Connor, ...	New York, ...	2 25
27,	Catherine O'Connor, . .	" "	2 25
27,	James Higginbottom, . .	Philadelphia, Pa., . .	*2 50
28,	Mary Lynch, ...	Halifax, N. S., . . .	7 25
29,	John Johnson, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., . .	4 75
29,	Stephen M. McReading, . .	New York, ...	2 25
29,	Jacob Rupert, ...	" "	2 25
29,	William A. Spaulding, . .	" "	2 25
31,	John Baxter, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., . .	4 75
31,	John Huntington, ...	Digby, N. S., ...	5 00
Feb. 6,	Lizzie Mitchell, ...	St. John, N. B., . . .	*2 00
7,	Daniel Golden, ...	Cork, Ire., ...	12 50
9,	John Rafferty, ...	St. John, N. B., . . .	3 50
9,	James Kelly, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., . .	*2 50
10,	Jeremiah J. Mahoney, . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	8 50
11,	William H. Longfellow, . .	Portland, Me., ...	1 00
12,	James Goodman, <i>at</i> Harrison,	New York, ...	2 25
13,	Samuel Ellison, ...	" "	2 25
13,	John Maron, ...	" "	2 25
13,	Alfred Gervonard, ...	" "	2 25
16,	Malcolm Patterson, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	7 25
16,	James Gibson, ...	New York, ...	2 25
17,	Eugene Rossi, ...	" "	2 25
17,	James Smith, ...	" "	2 25
18,	Felix Crothers, ...	Providence, R. I., . .	1 00
21,	Samuel Menden, ...	New York, ...	2 25
21,	Mary E. McCauley, ...	" "	3 00
21,	Beulah McCauley, ...	" "	1 50
21,	Solomon Bernstein, ...	Chicago, Ill., ...	8 00
21,	Jane Bernstein, ...	" "	8 00
24,	Robert W. Marston, . . .	New York, ...	2 25
27,	Ann Rollins, ...	Woodstock, Me., . . .	4 50
28,	Charles Cross, ...	Augusta, Me., ...	3 00
28,	Flora Shaffer, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., . .	4 75

* Part fare paid.

APPENDIX.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1885.			
Feb. 128,	Herman Shaffer, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	\$2 38
28,	Samuel Shaffer, ...	" "	-
28,	Abraham Shaffer, ...	" "	-
28,	Isaac Shaffer, ...	" "	-
Mar. 4,	James Nolan, ...	Kilkenny, Ire., ...	15 00
5,	John G. Ellis, ...	Hartford, Conn., ...	2 58
5,	Jane Murphy, ...	Worcester, Mass., . . .	1 00
5,	Ellen Murphy, ...	" "	50
5,	John Murphy, ...	" "	-
6,	John Davis, ...	St. John, N. B., ...	5 50
6,	Mortimer Lorenzo, ...	New York, ...	2 25
7,	George W. Rich, ...	Milford, N. H., ...	1 00
9,	George Cohen, ...	New York, ...	2 25
12,	Charles D. Wilcox, ...	" "	2 25
13,	Patrick Burns, ...	Hartford, Conn., ...	2 88
14,	August Brimer, ...	Cassel, Ger., ...	16 50
16,	Herman Schneider, ...	New York, ...	2 25
16,	Lewis Ephraim, ...	" "	2 25
16,	Minnie Ephraim, ...	" "	2 25
16,	Sophia Ephraim, ...	" "	-
16,	Alexandria Finlay, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	12 00
16,	Benjamin Larson, ...	Nantasket, Mass., . . .	35
17,	Martin J. Connolly, ...	New York, ...	2 25
17,	Edward McAllister, ...	" "	2 25
21,	Charles Kennison, ...	Christiansand, Nor., . . .	18 00
21,	Michael Cooney, ...	Queenstown, Ire., . . .	12 00
21,	Ellen Hagman, ...	Copenhagen, ...	18 00
21,	James Taylor, ...	Glasgow, Scot., ...	14 00
21,	Catherine Taylor, ...	" "	14 00
21,	Margaret Taylor, ...	" "	7 00
24,	John Godard, ...	Montreal, Ca., ...	8 00
24,	Madeline Godard, ...	" "	8 00
24,	Theodore Godard, ...	" "	-
24,	Melvina Godard, ...	" "	-
24,	William Godard, ...	" "	-
24,	Robert Burns, ...	Manchester, N. H., . . .	1 50
26,	Edward G. Clarke, ...	Hartford, Conn., ...	2 88
26,	Catherine Gordan, ...	London, Eng., ...	16 00
26,	Esther Gordan, ...	" "	8 00
27,	John Miller, ...	Providence, R. I., . . .	1 00
27,	Mary Miller, ...	" "	1 00
27,	Mary Miller, ...	" "	-
28,	Antonia Silva, ...	New York, ...	2 25
28,	Maria Manser, ...	" "	3 00
28,	Timothy Cotter, ...	Galveston, Tex., ...	28 00
April 1,	Robert L. Topping, ...	Norfolk, Va., ...	7 00
1,	Rebecca May, ...	Montreal, Ca., ...	8 00
1,	William A. Russell, ...	New York, ...	2 25
1,	Patrick Kendrick, ...	" "	2 25
1,	Edward T. Williams, ...	" "	2 25
4,	Ann Donahoe, ...	Galway, Ire., ...	14 00
4,	Eliza Fields, ...	Queenstown, Ire., . . .	12 00
4,	Mary Gorman, ...	" "	12 00
4,	James Dunn, ...	Kilkenny, Ire., ...	15 00
4,	Mary Dunn, ...	" "	15 00
4,	Rachael Whitman, ...	New York, ...	2 25
4,	Louis Whitman, ...	" "	2 25
4,	Lottie Whitman, ...	" "	2 25
4,	Hyman Whitman, ...	" "	-
4,	Ellis Whitman, ...	" "	-

PERSONS REMOVED IN AND FROM THE STATE.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1883.			
April 6,	Andrew Lynch, ...	Concord, N. H., ...	\$2 00
7,	Nicholas Deady, ...	New York, ...	2 25
8,	Louis Messensole, ...	" "	2 25
8,	Albert Kaulman, ...	" "	2 25
9,	George Kenny, ...	Valley Falls, R. I., ...	1 00
10,	Kate O'Toole, ...	New York, ...	2 25
10,	Thomas O'Toole, ...	" "	-
11,	Mary A. Kerwin, ...	Picton, N. S., ...	9 00
11,	Henry Bultman, ...	New York, ...	2 25
13,	Frank Jones, ...	" "	2 25
13,	Michael O'Rourke, ...	" "	2 25
14,	Pauline Berg, ...	" "	2 25
14,	Minnie Berg, ...	" "	2 25
14,	Samuel Berg, ...	" "	2 25
14,	Moses Berg, ...	" "	-
14,	Benjamin Berg, ...	" "	-
14,	Marley Berg, ...	" "	-
14,	Mary Berg, ...	" "	-
15,	Patrick Collins, ...	" "	2 25
15,	Annie Hurley, ...	Northampton, Mass., ...	2 73
16,	Peter Doyle, ...	New York, ...	2 25
16,	Dennis Sullivan, ...	Nashua, N. H., ...	1 20
18,	John Johnson, ...	New York, ...	2 25
18,	William Fountain, ...	" "	2 25
18,	Thomas Flaherty, ...	Manchester, Eng., ...	13 50
18,	Catherine Flaherty, ...	" "	13 50
18,	Mary Flaherty, ...	" "	6 75
18,	Ann Flaherty, ...	" "	-
18,	Bridget Norton, ...	" "	13 50
18,	Margaret Gorman, ...	Kilkenny, Ire., ...	14 00
18,	Carrie Lanchester, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	12 00
18,	Angelo Noche, ...	Genoa, It., ...	32 00
18,	Mary Noche, ...	" "	32 00
18,	Michael Waldron, ...	Galway, Ire., ...	15 00
18,	William H. Ackroyd, ...	Bradford, Eng., ...	14 00
18,	Thomas Ashworth, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	12 00
18,	Mary Ashworth, ...	" "	12 00
18,	Mary Loftus, ...	Galway, Ire., ...	15 00
21,	John McLaughlin, ...	New York, ...	2 25
23,	Lawrence Whelan, ...	" "	2 25
25,	Annie Verburg, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	12 00
25,	James Welch, ...	Galway, Ire., ...	14 00
27,	George D. Burns, ...	St. John, N. B., ...	4 50
27,	Herbert Alexander, ...	Goshen, Mass., ...	3 00
27,	John Johnson, ...	" "	3 00
27,	Samuel Maccauleen, ...	" "	3 00
27,	James Lea, ...	Montreal, Ca., ...	8 00
27,	William Atherton, ...	New York, ...	2 25
28,	David Hazletine, ...	" "	2 25
28,	James Reid, ...	" "	2 25
May 2,	Harcourt Grey, ...	Yarmouth, N. S., ...	5 00
4,	Robert Ware, ...	Buffalo, N. Y., ...	6 00
5,	Peter McNamee, ...	New York, ...	2 25
9,	William Sullivan, ...	Queenstown, Ire., ...	12 00
9,	Joseph Royle, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	12 00
9,	Christian Bronstine, ...	Christina, Nor., ...	22 00
9,	Elizabeth Saunders, ...	Glasgow, Scot., ...	14 00
9,	Maggie Saunders, ...	" "	-
12,	Thomas P. O'Donnell, ...	St. Johns, N'f'd'd., ...	14 50
14,	Andrew Fisher, ...	New York, ...	2 25

APPENDIX.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1883.			
May 15,	William Roche, ...	Portland, Me., ...	\$1 00
16,	Antony Dowd, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	12 00
16,	John Geary, ...	Queenstown, Ire., ...	12 00
16,	Catherine Kane, ...	Glasgow, Scot., ...	14 00
16,	Henry Kane, ...	" "	7 00
16,	James Kane, ...	" "	7 00
16,	Reginald Teele, ...	" "	14 00
16,	Ellen L. Teele, ...	" "	14 00
16,	Reginald H. Teele, ...	" "	14 00
16,	Myra Teele, ...	" "	7 00
16,	Jerard Teele, ...	" "	7 00
16,	Harold Teele, ...	" "	-
16,	Hannah Wilberton, ...	New-Castle-on-Tyne, Eng., ...	16 00
16,	Margaret Wilberton, ...	" " " "	8 00
16,	Edwin Wilberton, ...	" " " "	8 00
16,	John Wilberton, ...	" " " "	8 00
16,	James Wilberton, ...	" " " "	-
18,	John McCarty, ...	Willimantic, Conn., ...	2 15
19,	Michael Madden, ...	New York, ...	2 25
19,	Carl Lassen, ...	" "	2 25
23,	Katie Burns, ...	Halifax, N. S., ...	*3 00
23,	Elizabeth Wilkey, ...	Dundee, Scot., ...	17 00
25,	Fred Eifard, ...	New York, ...	2 25
26,	Michael Ward, ...	Troy, N. Y., ...	4 50
26,	James Ward, ...	" "	2 25
27,	John O'Connell, ...	New York, ...	2 25
27,	John Donahoe, ...	" "	2 25
28,	John W. Perry, ...	" "	2 25
29,	Mary Collins, ...	Charlottetown, P. E. I., ...	8 00
30,	Mary Hare, ...	Galway, Ire., ...	14 00
30,	Mark Shea, ...	Cape Breton, ...	10 00
30,	John Shea, ...	" "	5 00
30,	Ann Curry, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	12 00
June 4,	Thomas Casey, ...	Albany, N. Y., ...	4 50
5,	Edward O'Connor, ...	St. John, N. B., ...	4 50
9,	Martin Daly, ...	Montreal, Can., ...	8 00
9,	Florence Daly, ...	" "	8 00
9,	Philip R. Daly, ...	" "	-
9,	John E. Daly, ...	" "	-
9,	Frances M. Daly, ...	" "	-
11,	Enos Dimon, ...	St. John, N. B., ...	4 50
12,	John H. Shielck, ...	Augusta, Me., ...	2 00
13,	Mary A. Galvin, ...	Queenstown, Ire., ...	12 00
13,	John Hagerty, ...	" "	12 00
13,	Ellen Halligan, ...	" "	12 00
13,	Bridget Malia, ...	" "	12 00
13,	Mary Malia, ...	" "	6 00
13,	Patrick Malia, ...	" "	6 00
16,	Patrick Cassidy, ...	New York, ...	3 00
17,	Julias Goddard, ...	Bangor, Me., ...	3 00
17,	Freddie Goddard, ...	" "	-
17,	Willie Goddard, ...	" "	-
17,	Mathilde Goddard, ...	" "	-
18,	Robert Harvey, ...	New York, ...	3 00
20,	John Mooney, ...	Bridgeport, Ct., ...	4 23
20,	Catherine Brady, ...	Cork, Ire., ...	15 00
20,	Charles Brady, ...	Queenstown, Ire., ...	7 50
20,	Michael Brady, ...	" "	-
22,	Mary A. Rous, ...	Montreal, Can., ...	8 00

* Part fare paid.

PERSONS REMOVED IN AND FROM THE STATE.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1885.			
June 23,	William Howard, ...	New York, ...	\$3 00
25,	Davis Jans, ...	" "	3 00
25,	Bertha Jans, ...	" "	3 00
27,	Andrew Hennessey, ...	Clare, Ire., ...	17 00
27,	Mary Hennessey, ...	" "	17 00
27,	Alice Ryan, ...	Queenstown, Ire., ...	15 00
29,	Joseph Richardson, ...	New York, ...	3 00
29,	John Harrington, ...	Rockland, Me., ...	2 50
July 2,	Thomas O'Brien, ...	Providence, R. I., ...	1 00
2,	Edward Gilliat, ...	Salem, Mass., ...	1 75
2,	Sarah Gilliat, ...	" "	1 75
2,	Mary Gilliat, ...	" "	-
2,	Ernest Gilliat, ...	" "	-
3,	Hannah Edkins, ...	St. John, N. B., ...	4 50
4,	Boye Peterson, ...	Gottenburg, Swe., ...	20 00
4,	Alice McKay, ...	Queenstown, Ire., ...	15 00
4,	George Mulqueen, ...	" "	15 00
4,	Bridget Tolland, ...	Londonderry, "	15 00
7,	Mary Atkinson, ...	Cleveland, Ohio, ...	7 00
7,	Emma Atkinson, ...	" "	3 50
8,	David Robinson, ...	St. John, N. B., ...	3 50
9,	Julia Morrison, ...	Londonderry, N. H., ...	2 20
9,	Julias Goddard, ...	Chicago, Ill., ...	15 00
9,	Fred Goddard, ...	" "	-
9,	Melvina Goddard, ...	" "	-
9,	Willie Goddard, ...	" "	-
9,	Esther Ferguson, ...	New York, ...	3 00
9,	Nathan Ferguson, ...	" "	-
9,	Joseph Ferguson, ...	" "	-
11,	John Donough, ...	Queenstown, Ire., ...	15 00
11,	Mary Donough, ...	" "	15 00
11,	Coleman Donough, ...	" "	15 00
11,	Mary Donough, ...	" "	7 50
11,	Margaret Donough, ...	" "	7 50
11,	Barbara Donough, ...	" "	7 50
11,	Alexandria McLean, ...	Glasgow, Scot., ...	15 00
11,	Mary McLean, ...	" "	15 00
11,	Maggie McLean, ...	" "	-
11,	Mary McLean, ...	" "	-
11,	Catherine McLean, ...	" "	-
11,	John McLean, ...	" "	-
11,	Albert McLean, ...	" "	-
11,	Fannie Parker, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	15 00
11,	Charles Parker, ...	" "	7 50
11,	Sarah Parker, ...	" "	7 50
11,	Beatrice Parker, ...	" "	7 50
11,	John Parker, ...	" "	7 50
11,	William Parker, ...	" "	7 50
11,	Mrs. John Ashton, ...	Oldham, "	17 00
11,	John J. Ashton, ...	" "	8 50
11,	James Ashton, ...	" "	8 50
11,	Nicholas Soderburg, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	15 00
13,	William A. Cook, ...	Montreal, Ca., ...	8 00
13,	Peter Gorman, ...	New York, ...	3 00
13,	Helen Desmond, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...	*2 50
15,	Michael Duggan, ...	New York, ...	3 00
15,	William J. Davidson, ...	" "	3 00
18,	William Connelly, ...	Queenstown, Ire., ...	15 00
18,	Mary Connelly, ...	" "	15 00

* Part fare paid.

APPENDIX.

Persons Removed — Continued.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1885.			
July 18,	Patrick Connelly, ...	Queenstown, Ire., . .	\$7 50
18,	Kate Connelly, ...	" "	7 50
18,	John Connelly, ...	" "	7 50
18,	Mary Connelly, ...	" "	-
18,	Hannah Buckley, ...	" "	15 00
18,	Alexandria Scholtz, ...	St. Michaels, W. I., .	28 00
18,	Sarah E. Robbins, ...	Bangor, Me., ...	3 50
18,	Michael Hanigan, ...	Limerick, Ire., ...	16 50
18,	Patrick Murray, ...	Queenstown, Ire., . .	15 00
18,	Alexandria Fraser, ...	Glasgow, Scot., ...	15 00
18,	Elizabeth Fraser, ...	" "	15 00
18,	Isabella Fraser, ...	" "	7 50
18,	Alexandria Fraser, ...	" "	7 50
18,	Annie Fraser, ...	" "	7 50
17,	Frances Fraser, ...	" "	-
18,	Robert Fraser, ...	" "	15 00
25,	Annie McDonough, ...	Preston, Eng., ...	18 00
25,	John McDonough, ...	" "	9 00
25,	Annie McDonough, ...	" "	-
25,	Joanna Hammarin, ...	Gottenburg, Swe., . .	20 00
25,	Carl Hammarin, ...	" "	10 00
25,	Henry Hammarin, ...	" "	10 00
25,	Christine Wallstram, ...	" "	20 00
25,	Mary Reardon, ...	Queenstown, Ire., . .	15 00
25,	Kate Reardon, ...	" "	7 50
25,	Ellen Reardon, ...	" "	-
25,	William Wright, ...	Liverpool, Eng., . . .	15 00
23,	Bridget Wright, ...	" "	15 00
25,	Sarah Wright, ...	" "	15 00
25,	Mary Wright, ...	" "	7 50
25,	Lizzie Wright, ...	" "	7 50
25,	Alice Wright, ...	" "	7 50
25,	Bridget Wright, ...	" "	7 50
25,	Kate Wright, ...	" "	7 50
25,	Clara Longrew, ...	Gottenburg, Swe., . .	20 00
25,	Rosanna McGary, ...	Londonderry, Ire., . .	16 50
25,	Isabella McGary, ...	" "	8 25
25,	Margaret McGary, ...	" "	8 25
25,	John Maxwell, ...	Bangor, Me., ...	3 50
29,	Charles Campbell, ...	New York, ...	3 00
30,	Rachael B. Marshall, ...	Albion Corner, Me., .	5 75
Aug. 1,	Michael Kelly, ...	Waterford, Ire., . . .	16 50
4,	Robert Dunn, ...	New York, ...	3 00
6,	Sarah Kennedy, ...	Toronto, Ca., ...	8 00
6,	Ellen Kennedy, ...	" "	4 00
6,	John Kennedy, ...	" "	4 00
6,	Mary Kennedy, ...	" "	4 00
7,	William Wright, ...	Hartford, Ct., ...	2 88
10,	Bedelia Winn, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 00
10,	Bridget Foley, ...	" "	1 00
10,	Mary Foley, ...	" "	50
10,	Thomas Foley, ...	" "	-
11,	Bernard Crowe, ...	New York, ...	3 00
12,	Walter Davis, ...	St. John, N. B., . . .	3 50
13,	John Develin, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., . .	5 50
14,	Timothy Lahey, ...	New York, ...	3 00
15,	Mathias Connelly, ...	Galway, Ire., ...	17 00
15,	Brien Ward, ...	Queenstown, Ire., . .	15 00
15,	Ellen Ward, ...	" "	15 00
15,	John Ward, ...	" "	7 50
15,	Mary Ward, ...	" "	15 00

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PERSONS REMOVED IN AND FROM THE STATE.

Persons Removed — Concluded.

DATE.	NAMES.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1885.			
Aug. 15,	Maggie Ward, ...	Queenstown, Ire., ...	\$15 00
15,	Ann Ward, ...	" "	7 50
15,	Ellen Ward, ...	" "	7 50
15,	Catherine Ward, ...	" "	7 50
15,	Hanora Ward, ...	" "	-
15,	Thomas Dowling, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	15 00
15,	James Kane, ...	Belfast, Ire., ...	15 00
15,	Charlotte Kane, ...	" "	15 00
15,	Samuel J. Kane, ...	" "	7 50
15,	Sarah J. Kane, ...	" "	-
18,	Lizzie McGinnis, ...	New York, ...	3 00
22,	Ellen Hickey, ...	Kilkenny, Ire., ...	16 50
22,	Mary Ann Lund, ...	Charlottetown, P. E. I., ...	8 00
22,	Dennis Young, ...	Cranston, R. I., ...	1 32
24,	John Campbell, ...	Washington, D. C., ...	8 75
24,	Edward Campbell, ...	" "	4 38
25,	Emily James, ...	Elmira, N. Y., ...	6 70
25,	Nellie James, ...	" "	3 35
25,	Frank James, ...	" "	3 35
27,	John Hurley, ...	Willimantic, Ct., ...	2 15
27,	Kate Hurley, ...	" "	2 15
27,	Mary Hurley, ...	" "	-
29,	Ann Thompson, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	15 00
31,	Charles Crane, ...	Jersey City, ...	3 00
Sept. 1,	Francisco Jose Frago, ...	Azores, ...	25 00
4,	James Edwards, ...	New York, ...	3 00
5,	James Flaherty, ...	Galway, Ire., ...	17 00
5,	Catherine Knott, ...	N. Y. to Phil., Pa., ...	2 50
5,	Esther Music, ...	Charlottetown, P. E. I., ...	8 00
9,	George Tyson, ...	New York, ...	3 00
11,	John McDonald, ...	" "	3 00
12,	Mary Burke <i>alias</i> Jane Spencer, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	21 50
12,	James Welch, ...	New York, ...	3 00
12,	John Hudson, ...	Philadelphia, Pa., ...	5 50
12,	Garrett Shock, ...	Queenstown, Ire., ...	16 50
12,	Maria McDonough, ...	Galway, Ire., ...	20 00
14,	George Kennelly, ...	New York, ...	3 00
17,	James Whitman, ...	Sackville, N. B., ...	6 85
18,	Wolfgoung Lintzingan, ...	New York, ...	3 00
19,	Charlotte Martin, ...	Liverpool, Eng., ...	15 00
19,	George H. Lord, ...	Manchester, Eng., ...	16 50
19,	Fannie Lord, ...	" "	16 50
19,	Edward Brishall, ...	" "	16 50
19,	John McDonald, ...	New York, ...	3 00
19,	James Fenton, ...	" "	3 00
19,	John Purcell, ...	Queenstown, Ire., ...	15 00
19,	Flora Hendrigan, ...	Sydney, C. B., ...	10 00
21,	John Brady, ...	New York, ...	3 00
22,	Nellie Thompson, ...	Laconia, N. H., ...	2 90
22,	Martin J. Reams, ...	New York, ...	3 00
22,	Thomas Crook, ...	" "	3 00
26,	William Wilkinson, ...	Glasgow, Scot., ...	15 00
26,	Mary Wilkinson, ...	" "	15 00
26,	William Wilkinson, ...	" "	7 50
28,	John H. Egbert, ...	New York, ...	3 00
28,	John A. Johnson, ...	" "	3 00
30,	William E. Hodges, ...	St. John, N. B., ...	4 50
30,	Rachel Hodges, ...	" "	4 50
30,	Mary E. Hodges, ...	" "	4 50
30,	Alfred Hodges, ...	" "	2 75
30,	Walter Hodges, ...	" "	2 75
30,	Ernest W. Hodges, ...	" "	-

APPENDIX — SUPPLEMENT.

DECISIONS

CONCERNING

SETTLEMENTS OF PERSONS DEPENDENT UPON PUBLIC RELIEF.

For the public convenience the Board here incorporates the decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth relating to the subject of pauper settlements, rendered since the date of the Report for 1884.

INHABITANTS OF GRANVILLE *v.* INHABITANTS OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Hampden, Sept. 23, 1884 — Jan. 5, 1885. C. ALLEN and COLBURN, J. J.,
absent.

While the St. of 1878, c. 282, providing for “additional pay to poor and indigent soldiers,” was in force, it did not prevent the wife and minor children of such a soldier from receiving relief as paupers, even if it had such effect as to him.

A notice, given by one town to another, stated that “A. B. and family (wife and two children), whose legal settlement is in your town, but now residing in this town, being in needy circumstances,” had applied for relief, which was furnished. A. B. had four children, but only two were living with him. Where the other two were did not appear. Held, that the notice sufficiently indicated the two children who were living with their parents.

A military settlement, gained by a person in a town in this Commonwealth, under the St. of 1878, c. 190, § 1, cl. 10, may be replaced by a new military settlement gained by him in another town, under the same statute, although both settlements were acquired before the passage of the statute.

After the passage of the St. of 1863, c. 254, § 8, which provides that a resident of one town enlisting in any other shall be counted in the quota of the town in which he is a resident, until the quota of that town is filled, A, who resided in the town of G, enlisted as

DECISIONS IN SETTLEMENT CASES.

part of the quota of the town of S. Held, in an action by the town of G, against the town of S, for aid furnished A, as a pauper, after the passage of the St. of 1878, c. 190, § 1, cl. 10, that the defendant was not entitled to a ruling that A was counted on the quota of G.

HOLMES, J. : This is an action to recover for aid furnished to one Pomeroy, his wife, and two minor children, whom the plaintiff alleges to have been paupers having a settlement in the defendant town. The case was tried without a jury, and the court found for the plaintiff, subject to the defendant's exception to the refusal to make certain rulings as requested.

1. The court refused to rule that for any relief furnished by the plaintiff to Pomeroy and family, prior to January 22, 1879, it is not entitled to recover, but did so rule as to Pomeroy personally. The defendant's argument goes on the ground that Pomeroy, being entitled to his support under the St. of 1878, c. 282, was not a pauper until that act was repealed, at the date mentioned, by the St. of 1879, c. 1. We cannot agree to this position, and still less to the conclusion drawn from it. The St. of 1878 provides relief for soldiers "who are poor and indigent and stand in need of relief," using substantially the same language that is used by the settlement laws to describe paupers. Gen. Sts., c. 69, § 1; Pub. Sts., c. 83, § 1. It provides for no others. It gives them the same reasonable relief or support that is given to paupers. Gen. Sts., c. 70, §§ 1, 2; Pub. Sts., c. 84, §§ 1, 2. In a word, it provides for paupers as such, although, in consideration of their having served in the army, it makes the provision more favorable, and to spare their feelings calls it further compensation for their service.

But even if, *honoris causa*, they were relieved of the title of paupers, we do not see why their right to have their personal necessities provided for should disentitle their families to relief. To maintain the ruling asked for, it would be necessary to argue that the relief provided by the St. of 1878, c. 282, was a compulsory substitute for that given by the poor laws, apart from any election on the soldier's part, not only as to the soldier himself, as to whom it seems to

CASE OF GRANVILLE *v.* SOUTHAMPTON.

have been so ruled, but as to his family; in other words, that an act which, in terms at least, only provided what was necessary for the soldier in person, was intended to make nugatory, during his life, the act creating military settlements, which was passed in the same year and which is still in force. St. 1878, c. 190, § 1, cl. 10; Pub. St., c. 83, § 1, cl. 11.

2. The notices sent to the defendant both stated that “Amos B. Pomeroy and family (wife and two children), whose legal settlement is in your town, but now residing in this town, being in needy circumstances,” had applied for relief, etc. Pomeroy had four children, but only two were living with him. Where the other two were does not appear. The defendant asks a ruling that the notices were bad, at least as to the children. It has been said, in a case where it was held that the defect was waived, that “D. R. and his family” was not sufficient. *Shutesbury v. Oxford*, 16 Mass. 102. And it has been held that “E. S. and her three children” was bad, when there were four in fact. *Walpole v. Hopkinton*, 4 Pick. 358. On the other hand, it has been held that a notice like the last was good, where it was not shown or suggested that there were more than three. *Lynn v. Newburyport*, 5 Allen, 545. Perhaps it would be enough to say that, in this case, it is not shown or suggested that there were more than two children “residing in this town.” But we prefer to put our decision on the firmer ground that, taking the words “Pomeroy and family” before the words “now residing,” etc., after the words “wife and two children,” and the joinder of wife and children in the latter phrase, and applying the notice as a whole to the facts, it sufficiently indicates that it refers to the two children who were living with their parents.

3. Pomeroy did what was necessary, in 1861, to gain a settlement, by military service, in the plaintiff town, and, in 1863, he re-enlisted and did what was necessary to gain a like settlement in the defendant town, under the St. of 1878, c. 190, § 1, cl. 10. The defendant contended that, as the act creating such settlements was not passed until long after the

DECISIONS IN SETTLEMENT CASES.

war was over and both services had been rendered, the act created both settlements at the same moment, and neither prevails over the other, or at least the latter does not prevail over the former, in an action between the two towns. A ruling was asked to that effect. But the act is to be construed, as far as possible, as if it had been in force at the time the respective services were rendered; or, in other words, "the settlement conferred upon him is not a settlement acquired at the time of the passage of the statute, but, by virtue of the retroactive force of the statute, is to be treated in all respects as a settlement acquired by him at the expiration of his service, for a term not less than a year." *Boston v. Warwick*, 132 Mass. 519, 520. Hence, it could be replaced by a new military settlement under the ordinary law, gained after the service but before the act went into effect, as was the case in *Boston v. Warwick*.

4. The last ruling requested was "that Pomeroy, being a resident of Granville at the time of his second enlistment, and the quota of Granville not then being filled, was by virtue of the St. of 1863, c. 254, § 8, * counted on the quota of Granville." We think this can hardly be considered open, under the agreement that "no question is to be made as to the second enlistment," and it was not much pressed. The defendant was not entitled to it in that form, because it is agreed that Pomeroy re-enlisted on the quota of the defendant town. If the ruling asked had been, that, on the admission that the quota of Granville was not full, it followed, by force of the St. of 1863, that Pomeroy was not "duly enlisted and mustered into the service as a part of the quota of" the defendant town, we should have had to consider whether the word "duly" referred to anything more than the enlistment and muster, and whether the defendant, after having been credited with the soldier, could now repudiate the duty to support him, as well as the plaintiff's contention that the

* This section is as follows: "Residents of any town or ward of any city in this Commonwealth, enlisting in any other town or ward, shall nevertheless be counted in the quota of the town or ward of which the person enlisting is a resident, until the quota of that town or ward is filled."

CASE OF BROCKTON v. UXBRIDGE.

facts show that Pomeroy's first as well as his second enlistment was on the quota of the defendant town.

Judgment on the finding.

D. HILL, *for the defendant.*

H. FULLER, *for the plaintiff.*

138 Mass. 256.

CITY OF BROCKTON v. INHABITANTS OF UXBRIDGE.

Plymouth, Oct. 21, 1884—Jan. 8, 1885. C. ALLEN and COLBURN, J. J.,
absent.

In an action against the town of U, for supplies furnished to W, a pauper, who was alleged to have a settlement therein under the Pub. Sts., c. 83, § 1, cl. 11, the record of naval enlistments prepared by a commission appointed under the U. S. St. of July 4, 1864, § 8, and the report of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts relating to the matter, were put in evidence. Upon this list appeared in print the name of W, the date and term of his enlistment, and the place of rendezvous, which was the name of a place in another State; and opposite his name was written the name of the defendant town. A clerk in the office of the Adjutant General testified that this meant that W was apportioned to that town; and that "rendezvous" meant the place where the naval recruit enlisted. A rule established by the above named commission, for the assignment to the quota, provided that only those were to be credited "who had joined the service at some rendezvous in this State." The record of enlistments above mentioned was prepared from the rolls of a receiving-ship for naval recruits at a port in this State. Held, that this evidence would justify a finding that W was duly assigned as part of the quota of U.

In an action against a town for supplies furnished to a pauper, who was alleged to have a settlement therein under the Pub. Sts., c. 83, §1, cl. 11, by reason of service in the navy of the United States as part of the quota of that town, the names of the pauper and of a naval recruit, the dates of joining the service, of the arrival at the receiving-ship, and of the departure therefrom on duty, as they appeared on the records, and as testified to by the pauper,

DECISIONS IN SETTLEMENT CASES.

corresponded. Held, that this would justify a finding that the pauper and the recruit were the same person.

In an action against a town for supplies furnished to a pauper, who was alleged to have a settlement therein under the Pub. Sts., c. 83, § 1, cl. 11, by reason of service in the navy of the United States as part of the quota of that town, the enlistment papers and muster roll, or authenticated copies of them, were not produced.

Held, that testimony of the pauper that he was enlisted, the facts that his name was found on the rolls of a ship of war, that he was transferred from there on duty, that he performed various services described by him, and that his discharge showed that he had served for more than a year, would justify a finding that he was duly enlisted and mustered into the naval service of the United States.

A discharge from the naval service of the United States is properly held to have been an honorable one, it not appearing to be otherwise.

A settlement may be acquired, under the Pub. Sts., c. 83, § 1, cl. 11, by reason of service in the navy of the United States as part of the quota of a town in this Commonwealth, although the person performing such service was, at the time of his enlistment, a resident of another town, notwithstanding the provision of the U. S. St. of July 4, 1864, § 8, that naval recruits are to be credited to the quota of the town "in which they respectively reside."

Contract for supplies furnished by the plaintiff to James P. Williams, a pauper, in 1882. Trial in the Superior Court, without a jury, before BARKER, J., who found for the plaintiff, and, at the defendant's request, reported the case for the determination of this court. The facts appear in the opinion.

G. W. HOBBS and A. LORD, *for the defendant.*

H. KINGMAN, *for the plaintiff.*

DEVENS, J. : The plaintiff seeks to establish against the defendant town that James P. Williams, a pauper to whom necessary supplies were furnished by it, had acquired a settlement therein under that portion of the Pub. Sts., c. 83, § 1, cl. 11, which gives such settlement to any one who

A MILITARY SETTLEMENT CASE.

was duly assigned as a part of the quota of any town, after having been enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war, and who duly served for not less than one year.

Under the earlier requisitions for troops, there was no occasion to assign to counties, cities, towns or other territorial subdivisions, the number which constituted their due proportion of men to be furnished for the suppression of the rebellion, as voluntary enlistment sufficiently supplied the wants of the military establishment. The U. S. St. of February 24, 1864, recognized the obligation resting upon them as existing from the beginning, and provided for ascertaining, under the name of its quota, the proportion which belonged to such territorial subdivision, the number of men who had rendered military service therefrom, and thus the number it was liable still to furnish when any draft should be made. *Bridgewater v. Plymouth*, 97 Mass. 382. By the U. S. St. of July 4, 1864, which was intended further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, it was provided, in § 8, as follows: —

“ That all persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward, or State, by reason of their being in said service and not enrolled prior to February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district, or State, in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary of War.”

Under this section, a commission was appointed by the Secretary of War to ascertain what credits the State of Massachusetts and its different subdivisions were entitled to, and the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General for Massachusetts was directed to carry into immediate effect all the credits allowed by the commission, unless especial reference to the Secretary of War was necessary.

The record of naval enlistments prepared by this commission, and the report of the Adjutant General of Massachu-

CASE OF BROCKTON *v.* UXBRIDGE.

setts relating to this matter, which are public documents, were put in evidence without objection. Upon this list appeared the name of James P. Williams, which is that of the pauper, and against it was written the word "Uxbridge," which, without objection, a clerk from the office of the Adjutant General testified meant that he was apportioned to that town. It further appeared, by the testimony of the same clerk, that the word "rendezvous," under which was written the word "Portsmouth," meant the place where the naval recruit enlisted, referring to the alleged pauper. The clerk testified that the words "at N. Y., Oct. 9, '62," meant that a squad, of which Williams was one, was sent to New York on that day.

The defendant asked the presiding judge to rule, as a matter of law, that, under the rule established by the commissioners for the assignment to the quota, as appears by the Adjutant General's report, Williams was not duly assigned to the town of Uxbridge; by which we understand that the defendant refers to the rule that only those were to be credited "who had joined the service at some rendezvous in the State."

The record of enlistments of the commissioners was prepared from rolls of the ship Ohio, which was a receiving-ship for naval recruits at Charlestown in this State. The rendezvous at which Williams enlisted does appear thereby to have been Portsmouth, but this is not conclusive; an accident may have occurred, either in copying or recording, and the actual assignment of Williams by the commissioners tends to show that they declared and held him to have been a recruit who had enlisted at a rendezvous within this State. What evidence there was before them there is no means now of ascertaining, but if the Williams described in this record or enlistment roll be the same person who received the relief as a pauper, his testimony given at the trial proves that he did join the service within this State. The evidence given at the trial justified the presiding judge in finding that the recruit was the pauper. The names, the dates of joining the service, of the time when the recruit arrived at the receiv-

CONDITIONS OF MILITARY SETTLEMENT.

ing-ship, and of the time when he was sent therefrom on duty, as they appear by the books, and as stated by the witness, correspond.

It is further contended that there was no evidence that the pauper was ever enlisted and mustered into the naval service of the United States, so that he could be assigned to the defendant town as a part of its quota under the Pub. Sts., c. 83, § 1, cl. 11. The enlistment papers and muster roll were not produced, nor were authenticated copies of them. But the testimony of the pauper that he was enlisted, the facts that his name was found on the rolls of a ship of war as a recruit, that he was transferred from there on duty, that he performed various services described by him, and that his discharge shows that he had served for more than a year, furnished evidence upon which it might have been held that he was enlisted and mustered as well as that he had served a year. By the provisions of the statute, one who has left the service otherwise than by an honorable discharge does not acquire a settlement. The discharge paper in this case simply states that James P. Williams "has this day been discharged from the U. S. ship Lancaster, and from the naval service." His discharge was properly held to have been an honorable one, it not appearing to be otherwise.

The defendant contends, that, as by the U. S. St. of July 4, 1864, § 8, naval recruits are to be credited to the quota of the "town, ward, district, or State, in which they respectively reside," and as it appears by the uncontradicted evidence of the pauper that he resided in Bellingham at the time of his enlistment, he was never duly assigned to the quota of Uxbridge. But in view of the legislation on the subject of military settlements, this contention cannot be maintained. The St. of 1865, c. 230, conferred a settlement upon a soldier who had been enlisted and mustered as a part of a quota of a town, who was an inhabitant of that town, and had resided therein six months before his enlistment. The St. of 1868, c. 328, struck out the requirement that the soldier should have been an inhabitant of the town of whose quota he formed a part, and for which he enlisted. The St. of

DECISIONS IN SETTLEMENT CASES.

1871, c. 379, substantially enacted the clause which we are now considering as it stands in the Public Statutes. That these changes in the law might properly be made, even if the effect was to change, from time to time, the responsibilities of the towns in regard to military settlements, is not to be doubted. *Bridgewater v. Plymouth, ubi supra.*

By ceasing to require that the soldier who formed a part of the quota should be an inhabitant of the town, but should be merely assigned to such town, it was contemplated that, if thus assigned, as the town would receive the benefit of his military service, in relieving it from the onerous duty imposed, equally whether he was or was not an inhabitant, it was just that there should be imposed upon it the burden of the military settlement. Whether it can be now shown that Williams was an inhabitant of Bellingham or not, he has been duly assigned to Uxbridge.

The commissioners who were then authorized to decide the matter held him to belong and reside there, so assigned him, and that town has had the benefit of his services.

138 Mass. 292.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

INHABITANTS OF WEST BRIDGEWATER v. INHABITANTS OF
WAREHAM.

Plymouth, Oct. 22, 1884—Jan. 9, 1885. C. ALLEN and COLBURN, J. J.,
absent.

A town may, by its vote, admit that a person had a settlement therein.

The records of a town showed votes "to hire out F and take his wages for to support his family," and "to vendue the poor," followed by the record of the bidding off of F's children; and to pay various bills for the support of him and them; a vote, at a meeting held under a warrant "to see what the town will do with town poor," that "the children of F be sold to the lowest bidder," and that whatever it should cost to get them kept until they were twenty-one should be paid in one year; and also that "the rest of

CASE OF WEST BRIDGEWATER v. WAREHAM.

the town's poor that are not provided for be left to the care of the selectmen." Held, that these votes contained admissions that F had his settlement in the town, and warranted a finding of such settlement.

Contract for expenses incurred in the support of George M. Fryes, a pauper, whose settlement was alleged to be in the defendant town. The case was submitted to the Superior Court, and, after judgment for the plaintiff, to this court, on appeal upon agreed facts, the material parts of which appear in the opinion.

H. J. FULLER, *for the plaintiff.*

E. B. POWERS (S. L. POWERS with him), *for the defendant.*

HOLMES, J.: The question whether the pauper George M. Fryes was settled in the defendant town, depends on whether his grandfather, James Fryes, senior, was settled there. The plaintiff says that certain ancient votes of the defendant amount to admissions which warranted a finding in its favor. The defendant denies that it either did or could make admissions that would have that effect.

Taking the latter contention first, the defendant says that, as the statute provides that settlements shall be gained in certain ways and not otherwise, and also in view of the limited power of towns, proof of admissions of the conclusion of law that a pauper had a settlement cannot take the place of the facts that warrant that conclusion.

We are unable to assent to this argument. In the first place such admissions are not mere statements of law. They might be, if they set forth the constituent facts relied on as establishing the conclusion.

But when the conclusion alone is stated, the statement affirms, or admits by necessary implication, that facts exist which warrant that conclusion. Again, to establish a settlement against a defendant in this way, is no more introducing a new mode of gaining a settlement, than to establish a marriage by admissions in a suit against a husband for necessities furnished his wife is introducing a new mode of marriage.

CURIOUS CASE OF DERIVATIVE SETTLEMENT.

The admission is not conclusive, and, if it does not induce the inference of the facts prescribed by statute as necessary to constitute a settlement or a marriage, it goes for nothing. Finally, we see no more reason to doubt the power of towns to make admissions in town meeting, prejudicial to their own interests, in a case where they have power to act on the general subject-matter, than to doubt their power of doing the same thing through their counsel in court; especially on a question which they have statutory power to settle, as the defendant could have done in this case, by town vote admitting the pauper as an inhabitant. The case of *New Bedford v. Taunton*, 9 Allen, 207, cited by the defendant, only denies the power of overseers of the town to bind the town; it does not suggest that an admission of the town itself would not be evidence against it, and pretty strongly implies the contrary. See *East Greenwich v. Warwick*, 4 R. I. 138; *Hopkinton v. Springfield*, 12 N. H. 328, 330.

The votes put in warranted the inference that was drawn from them. In 1824, at a town meeting held under a warrant "to see what the town will do with the town poor," it was "Voted, the children of James Fryes be sold to the lowest bidder," etc., and that whatever it should cost to get them kept until they were twenty-one should be paid in one year. The record then continues: "Voted, the rest of the town's poor that are not provided for be left to the care of the selectmen to dispose of." The foregoing language clearly means that the children of James Fryes are a part of the town poor. "The town's poor," in its natural sense and unexplained, means poor whom the town is permanently bound to support. St. 1793, c. 59, §1. It does not include persons receiving temporary relief under the St. of 1793, c. 59, §§ 9, 13. Coupling this with votes of previous years "to hire out James Fryes and take his wages for to support his family," "to vendue the poor," followed by the record of the bidding off of James Fryes' children, and to pay various bills for the support of him and them, we find ample admission that James Fryes had his settlement in the defendant town.

CASE OF BOSTON *v.* MOUNT WASHINGTON.

The force of these admissions is not affected by the question whether the town was usurping the functions of the overseers of the poor by passing the votes, upon which we express no opinion. For, as the town had power to act on the general subject-matter, an admission with regard to it is evidence against the town, even if the particular act directed to be done was *ultra vires*.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

138 Mass. 303.

CITY OF BOSTON *v.* INHABITANTS OF MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Suffolk, Nov. 13, 1884—Feb. 27, 1885. FIELD, DEVENS and COLBURN, J. J., absent.

A person, who was assigned as a part of the quota of a town in this Commonwealth under the U. S. St. of July 4, 1864, § 8, although he was enlisted and mustered into the naval service of the United States several days before the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, was “duly assigned,” within the meaning of the Pub. Sts., c. 83, § 1, cl. 11.

Contract for expenses incurred in the support of Maurice Roach, a pauper, from December 8, 1881, to February 24, 1883. The case was submitted to the Superior Court, and, after judgment for plaintiff, to this court, on appeal, upon agreed facts, in substance as follows:—

Maurice Roach was born in Kittery, in the State of Maine, and neither he nor his parents ever lived in the defendant town. On April 9, 1861, which was before the beginning of the Rebellion, he entered the naval service of the United States at Boston, being there duly enlisted and mustered in, for the term of three years, as a coal-heaver on board the steamship Minnesota. He was honorably discharged from the service on May 11, 1864.

The act of Congress of July 4, 1864, § 8, relating to navy credits, provides as follows: “That all persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service

ANOTHER MILITARY SETTLEMENT CASE.

during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State, by reason of their being in said service and not enrolled prior to February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary of War."

Commissioners were appointed by the Secretary of War to ascertain what credits the State of Massachusetts, and the different subdivisions of the State, were entitled to under the U. S. St. of July 4, 1864, § 8. The instructions of the commissioners, given to their clerks to guide them in making assignments of men under the above act, were to copy the rolls of the receiving-ship, and to credit only those who had joined the service subsequently to April 13, 1861.

After assigning to the different towns, districts and wards, men resident therein, the commissioners distributed proportionately among said towns, districts and wards, men to whom no town had proved a right, but who were, nevertheless, to be credited to the State at large. In the above distribution, which was made in 1864, Roach was assigned as a part of the quota of the defendant town. The town had no knowledge of such assignment until the year 1878.

If Roach had a legal settlement in the defendant town at the time the expenses sued for in this action were incurred, judgment was to be entered for the plaintiff; otherwise, for the defendant.

A. J. BAILEY and R. W. NASON, *for the plaintiff.*

G. WIGGLESWORTH, *for the defendant.*

HOLMES, J.: Maurice Roach was assigned as part of the quota of the defendant town under the U. S. St. of July 4, 1864, § 8; but it is admitted, if competent, that he had been enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States about five days before the beginning of the Rebellion. The defendant argues that Roach was not properly credited to it

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under the above statute, and that, therefore, he was not “duly assigned as a part of the quota thereof” under the settlement law of this State. St. 1878, c. 190, § 1, cl. 10; Pub. Sts., c. 83, § 1, cl. 11. But we do not so understand the Massachusetts act. It was retroactive legislation, passed long after the war, when the towns had had the benefit of the assignments as actually made, getting the same benefit, it will be observed, whether the credit was right or wrong.

The legislature was under no obligation to provide for a hearing before thus distributing the burden; but it may have known that, at the time when the assignments were made, towns had ample opportunity to be heard, and were anxious to enlarge their credits as much as they could. We are of opinion, as has been intimated in former decisions, that, under the peculiar circumstances of this legislation, the words “duly assigned,” must be taken to mean assigned in such form that the town had the benefit of the assignment, and not to be intended to re-open, in every case, the question of fact, whether an assignment of many years before was proper, and thus to make the ground of debate constantly larger with the progress of time. *Brockton v. Uxbridge*, 138 Mass. 292; *Sheffield v. Otis*, 107 Mass. 282, 285; *Bridgewater v. Plymouth*, 97 Mass. 382.

The words “after having been enlisted and mustered into said service,” following the words “duly assigned as a part of the quota thereof,” above quoted, cannot be strained to mean mustered into the service during the war, as argued. They only mark the antithesis between an enlistment and muster as part of the quota originally, and an assignment to the quota after the muster had taken place.

Judgment affirmed.

SETTLEMENT OF MARRIED WOMEN.

INHABITANTS OF SPENCER *v.* INHABITANTS OF LEICESTER.

[Pub. St., c. 83, § 1, cl. 4, not applicable to married women.]

Contract for money expended by the plaintiff for the relief of Margaret Edwards and her minor children, whose settlement was alleged to be in the defendant town, was submitted to the Superior Court, Worcester, September Term, 1885, upon an agreed statement of facts, the material portions of which appear in the opinion.

Pro forma finding by the Court for defendant.

Judgment on finding. Plaintiff appeals.

MORTON, C. J.: The plaintiff contends that Sarah E. Edwards, a married woman, gained a settlement in Leicester, she having bought a farm in that town in 1877, taking the deed in her own name, and having occupied it with her husband for more than three years. The statute upon which the plaintiff relies provides that "any person of the age of twenty-one years, having an estate of inheritance or freehold in any place in this State, and living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place." Pub St., c. 83, § 1, cl. 4. This provision of our settlement laws has been in force, unchanged, for many years. St. 1821, c. 94, § 2; Rev. St., c. 45, § 1, cl. 4; Gen. St., c. 69, § 1, cl. 4; St. 1878, c. 190, §§ 1, 2, cl. 4.

All of these statutes make specific provisions for determining the settlement of married women. They provide that a married woman shall follow and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the State; otherwise, she shall retain her own, if she had any at the time of her marriage, — provisions which, under many circumstances, would be inconsistent with her obtaining an independent settlement, by owning and occupying for three years an estate of inheritance, etc.

It cannot be doubted that previous to the recent legislation, changing to some extent the common law status of married women, the provision we are now considering could not be construed as applicable to married women.

There is no reason to suppose that in the revision of 1880 the legislature intended to change the existing law in this respect.

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It re-enacted the provision, in the same language previously used, and it is to be presumed it intended that it should have the same meaning and construction.

In *Somerville v. Boston*, 120 Mass. 574, it was held that the statute of 1874, providing that "any woman of the age of twenty-one years, who resides in any place within this State for five years together, without receiving relief as a pauper, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place." If we follow this decision, and the reasons upon which it is based, it must be held that the provision we are considering does not apply to married women. It is true that, perhaps in consequence of this decision, the legislature enacted, by statute of 1879, c. 242, § 2, that the clause of the statute of 1878, which was a re-enactment of the clause of the St. of 1874 above cited, should apply to married women who have not a settlement derived by marriage. But this statute of 1879 cannot apply to any other clause or provision of the settlement acts. In the codification of the laws in the Public Statutes the same limited application is preserved.

The first section in the sixth clause provides that any woman of the age of twenty-one years may gain a settlement by residence of five years; and the seventh clause provides that "the provisions of the preceding clause shall apply to married women who have not a settlement derived by marriage." If the legislature had intended to further change the laws, and to make the clause preceding the sixth apply to married women, it would have said so in the statute. It may be argued by the plaintiff, that the reasons for making the sixth clause apply to married women, apply with equal force to the fourth clause. But the court can go no further than the legislature has gone by clear provision. If the best policy requires that the fourth clause should be applicable to married women, this must be effected by legislative enactment and not by judicial construction.

We are of opinion that, as the statutes now stand, the fourth clause does not apply to married women, and therefore that the plaintiff cannot maintain this action.

Judgment for defendant.

SETTLEMENT OF WIDOWS REMARRYING.

CITY OF WORCESTER *v.* INHABITANTS OF GREAT BARRINGTON.

Contract for supplies furnished to one Thomas Quigley, a minor, alleged by the plaintiff to have had his settlement in the defendant town. The case was submitted to the Superior Court, Worcester, December Term, 1884, upon an agreed statement of facts, the material portion of which appears in the opinion. Judgment was rendered for the defendant and the plaintiff appeals.

MORTON, C. J. : The rights of the parties in this suit depend upon the question whether Margaret Quigley, the grandmother of the pauper, gained a settlement in Great Barrington prior to February 11, 1873. She was born in Ireland, came to this country in 1845, was married to Thomas Quigley in 1851, she being of age, and lived in Great Barrington, a widow, until 1859, when she married one Finneran. She continued to live with Finneran in the same town until 1867, when they removed to Huntington, where Finneran died in 1869. She then returned to Great Barrington and lived until 1873, when she married one Burke, who then had, and now has, a settlement in Sandisfield, in this State, where they now live. Neither the said Thomas Quigley nor the said Finneran had ever any settlement in this State. The plaintiff, upon these facts, contended that Margaret gained a settlement in Great Barrington under the St. of 1878, c. 190, § 1, cl. 6, as amended by the St. of 1879, c. 242, § 2.

The St. of 1878 provides that "any woman of the age of twenty-one years, who resides in any place in this State for five years together, without receiving relief as a pauper, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place." The St. of 1879 makes this provision applicable to married women, and further provides that "a settlement thereunder shall be deemed to have been gained by any unsettled woman, upon the completion of the term of residence therein mentioned, although the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act." These provisions are re-enacted in the Pub. St., c. 83, § 1, cl. 6, 7.

Upon the admitted facts, Margaret, having resided in

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Great Barrington for more than five years prior to 1873, must be deemed to have gained a settlement there under the Sts. of 1878 and 1879, if she is a person within the provision of these statutes. This depends upon the meaning of the words "any unsettled woman" in the St. of 1879, c. 242, § 2. If these words mean any woman who was unsettled at the time the statute took effect, she is not within the statute, because, in 1873, she, by her marriage with Burke, gained a settlement in Sandisfield, which continues to the present time. The provisions of the present laws were derived from the St. of 1874, c. 274. Section 3 of that act provides that "no existing settlement shall be changed by any provision of this act, unless the entire residence and taxation herein required accrues after its passage; but any unsettled person shall be deemed to have gained a settlement upon the completion of the residence and taxation herein required, though the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act." Several cases have been decided under this statute, but the question now before us has never arisen, because, in those cases, it appeared that the person alleged to have gained a settlement under it had no settlement in the State except that conferred by the statute itself.

Cambridge *v.* Boston, 130 Mass. 357; Fitchburg *v.* Ashby, 132 Mass. 495; Dedham *v.* Milton, 136 Mass. 424; Worcester *v.* Springfield, 127 Mass. 540.

We concur with Mr. Justice Field in the statements of the first paragraph of his dissenting opinion in Fitchburg *v.* Ashby, *ubi supra*, that the words "existing settlement" mean a settlement existing at the time the statute took effect, and that the words "any unsettled person" mean any person unsettled at the time the statute took effect, and we are of opinion that the words "any unsettled woman" in the St. of 1879 have the same meaning.

Generally a statute operates from the time it takes effect. The object of the statute is to provide for the relief of poor persons who are now in distress, or may hereafter fall into distress, by giving them a settlement in some town, which shall be under obligation to relieve them.

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A person who already has a settlement has no need of such provision. It has been held in regard to a similar statute, that it did not apply to a person who died before it took effect. *Taunton v. Boston*, 131 Mass. 18; and also that the St. of 1874 did not apply in the case of a person who had ceased to be a resident of the State many years before its passage. *Fitchburg v. Athol*, 130 Mass. 370. The purpose of the statute is not to force upon a person who has a settlement, a former settlement, for the benefit of his children and grandchildren, but to provide for the present and the future, and to afford to such as are or may be in distress succor and relief.

We are therefore of opinion that Margaret Quigley gained no settlement in the defendant town, and that the plaintiff cannot maintain this action.

Judgment for the defendant.

INHABITANTS OF MIDDLEBOROUGH v. INHABITANTS OF
PLYMPTON.

Plymouth ss.

February Term, 1885.

Contract for supplies furnished to Emma J. Haley and her two minor children, Eliza J. Haley and Herbert B. Haley, alleged by the plaintiff to have their settlement in the defendant town.

The case was submitted to the Superior Court, Plymouth, February Term, 1885, on an agreed statement of facts, and judgment was rendered for the defendant and the plaintiff appeals.

MORTON, C. J. : The alleged pauper, Emma J. Haley, did not gain a settlement in Plympton under the provisions of the St. of 1878, c. 190, as amended by the St. of 1879, c. 242, which were re-enacted by Pub. St., c. 83, § 1, cl. 6, 7. She did not reside in that town for five years after the statutes went into effect, and when they went into effect she had a settlement in Hanover, derived from her father, which was not lost or suspended by her marriage.

The question is not whether a married woman, whose husband has no settlement, would, by five years' residence after

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the statute took effect, gain a settlement which would defeat a settlement derived from her father. The question is whether the retroactive provision of the statute applies to this case. This provision is that a settlement by five years' residence "shall be deemed to have been gained by any unsettled woman" upon the completion of five years' residence, "although the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act." St. 1879, c. 242, § 2. It has been held that by "any unsettled woman" in this provision is meant any woman who has no settlement at the time the statute went into effect. *Worcester v. Leicester, ante*. At that time Emma J. Haley had by derivation from her father a settlement in Hanover. Gen. St., c. 69, § 1, cl. 1; St. 1878, c. 190, § 1, cl. 1.

She was not an unsettled woman within the retroactive provision of the statute of 1879, above cited, and it follows that, upon the facts agreed, she gained no settlement in the defendant town.

Judgment for defendant.

CITY OF WORCESTER v. INHABITANTS OF NORTHBOROUGH.

Worcester ss.

January, 1886.

Pauper — Admission of Evidence — Rulings Requested.

Action of contract for expenses incurred in the relief of Johanna Hanley and her infant child, whose settlement was alleged to be in the defendant town. Trial in the Superior Court, without a jury, before BARKER, J., who found for the plaintiff, and the defendant alleged exceptions to the admission of certain rulings, the nature of which appears in the abstract of opinion.

F. P. GOULDING, *for the plaintiff*.

NORCROSS & HARTWELL, *for the defendant*.

ABSTRACT OF OPINION.

HOLMES, J.: 1. It is not denied that the printed book put in evidence was in fact one of the volumes printed under c. 98 of the Resolves of 1866, as it purported to be.

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This being so it was properly admitted. Assuming that the resolve could not directly affect the rules of evidence, it made the document a public document, and it would seem to have been passed with the purpose of causing the facts to be recorded while still fresh, for the benefit of the public. It was recognized by an act of the legislature. St. 1866, c. 301, § 1. The facts collected in it were public facts. They were known to the Adjutant General *ex officio*. Moreover, this class of evidence is not strictly confined to facts within the personal knowledge of the officer making the record. See *Hanson v. South Scituate*, 115 Mass. 336.

2. The clerk Kezar was properly allowed to testify that in 1862 the Adjutant General's department was governed by the place of residence stated in the descriptive rolls, in assigning credits to towns, although Kezar was not employed in that office until July, 1863, and only professed to be able to state this from his knowledge of the department after he was employed there. It would be difficult to say that the jury might not have inferred what was the practice of the office in 1862 from direct evidence of what it was in 1863. But it is evident that Kezar's testimony was more than a naked inference of that sort. A clerk who is in the same office and taking part in the same routine a year later, and who continues there for a long time, practically knows, from a multitude of small details, which he cannot hope to reproduce, whether the course of business which he finds is new or long established.

3. It follows that the court rightly refused to rule that there was no evidence that Hanley was ever assigned as part of the quota of Northborough.

4. The last ruling requested should have been given, to the effect that the plaintiff could only recover for the board and attendance furnished within two years of the date of the writ. Pub. Sts., c. 84, § 14. We agree with the defendant that a town furnishing relief to a pauper is not required to wait until it has stopped giving relief before it can bring suit.

On this ground alone the exceptions must be sustained, unless the plaintiff remits all but \$15.56.

Exceptions sustained.

DERIVATIVE SETTLEMENT BY ADOPTION.

GEORGE A. WASHBURN, COMPLAINANT, *v.* ALDEN WHITE.

This was a complaint under c. 85, § 2, of the Public Statutes, by one of the overseers of the poor, to charge the putative father of a bastard child, which, if born alive, would have its settlement in Taunton. The complainant alleged, among other things not now material, that the woman pregnant, Dora E. Shores, had a settlement in Taunton. The material facts in regard to the settlement appear in the opinion. George A. Washburn, the complainant, was, at the time of this complaint, a duly elected and qualified overseer of the poor of said Taunton.

These facts having been proved and admitted, the respondent asked the court to rule that the complainant had no right under the statute to bring the complaint as an overseer of the poor of said Taunton, and that said Dora E. Shores did not have a legal settlement in said Taunton.

The court, BACON, J., ruled that said Dora acquired no settlement in Taunton by virtue of her adoption in 1875, but retained the settlement of her birth; and that said George A. Washburn had no authority as an overseer of the poor of the city of Taunton to bring this complaint, and thereupon directed a verdict for the defendant.

To these rulings and directions the complainant alleged exceptions.

FRED. V. FULLER, city solicitor, *for complainant.*

JAMES BROWN, *for defendant.*

OPINION OF THE COURT.

GARDNER, J.: The complainant was duly elected and qualified as an overseer of the poor of the city of Taunton, and, by virtue of his office, made the complaint, under Pub. St., c. 85, § 2.

Among other things, the complaint alleged that Dora E. Shores, the woman pregnant, had a settlement in Taunton, and that she resided in Berkley. As the statute above cited provides that an overseer of the poor of the place where the woman entitled to make a complaint under the bastardy act has her settlement may, under certain conditions, make the

ADOPTION GIVES A DERIVATIVE SETTLEMENT.

complaint, and prosecute the same, it became material at the trial to determine whether the woman Dora E. Shores, the mother of the alleged bastard child, had a settlement in Taunton.

The respondent contended that she had no such settlement, and that therefore the complainant Washburn had no authority to make and prosecute the complaint.

The facts as stated in the bill of exceptions find that Dora E. Shores, whose name was formerly Ladora I. Howland, had no settlement in Taunton. She was adopted by Thomas Shores and Lizzie B., his wife, by decree of the Probate Court, made August 6, 1875. At the time of the adoption, Thomas Shores had a settlement in Taunton, and has had ever since.

The legislature has, by various enactments, provided for the legal adoption of children, — by one person of the child of another. *Ross v. Ross*, 129 Mass. 293. The adoption of Dora E. Shores was under the St. 1871, c. 310, the eighth section of which provided that “a child or person so adopted shall be deemed, for the purpose of inheritance and all other legal consequences of the natural relation of the parent and child, to be the child of the parent or parents by adoption, as if born to them in lawful wedlock, except,” etc.

The language is broad and unconditional, not only for the purpose of inheritance, but “for all other legal consequences of the natural relation of parent and child.” The child so adopted shall be deemed, *i. e.*, shall be adjudged to be, the child of the parents by adoption to the full extent as if born to them in lawful wedlock.

Whatever legal consequences flow from the natural relation of parent and child, such consequences are adjudged by this statute to appertain to the child of the parents by adoption. The adoptive relation is co-extensive with the natural relation of parent and child, saving the exceptions mentioned in the statute, none of which relate to settlement. At the time of the adoption of Dora E. Shores, the law regulating the settlement of children was as follows: “Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father, if

CASE OF BILLERICA v. CHELMSFORD.

he has any within this State, until they gain a settlement of their own." Gen. St., c. 69, § 1, cl. 3. Thus, one of the legal consequences of the natural relation of a child born to parents in lawful wedlock is, that it shall have the settlement of its father, if he has any within the State. *Monson v. Palmer*, 5 Allen, 551. To this legal consequence the adopted child Dora became subject immediately upon her adoption. The legal settlement of her adopted father in Taunton became her legal settlement August 6, 1875, the date of her adoption. Having once acquired her settlement, it remains until she acquires another. By the St. 1876, c. 213, it was provided "that all rights, duties and responsibilities, and other legal consequences, including settlement, of the natural relation of child and parent, shall thenceforth exist," etc. Settlement is mentioned for the first time in this act, and it is argued that this is significant.

The construction we have given to the act of 1871 renders it immaterial that the words "including settlement" appear in the act of 1876 for the first time. The legislature may have inserted these words for the purpose of making the language of the statute clearer, more certain and beyond doubt, and thus to carry out its intention in unequivocal phraseology.

As Dora E. Shores at the time of making the complaint had a settlement in Taunton, it follows that the complainant was authorized to make and prosecute the complaint.

Exceptions sustained.

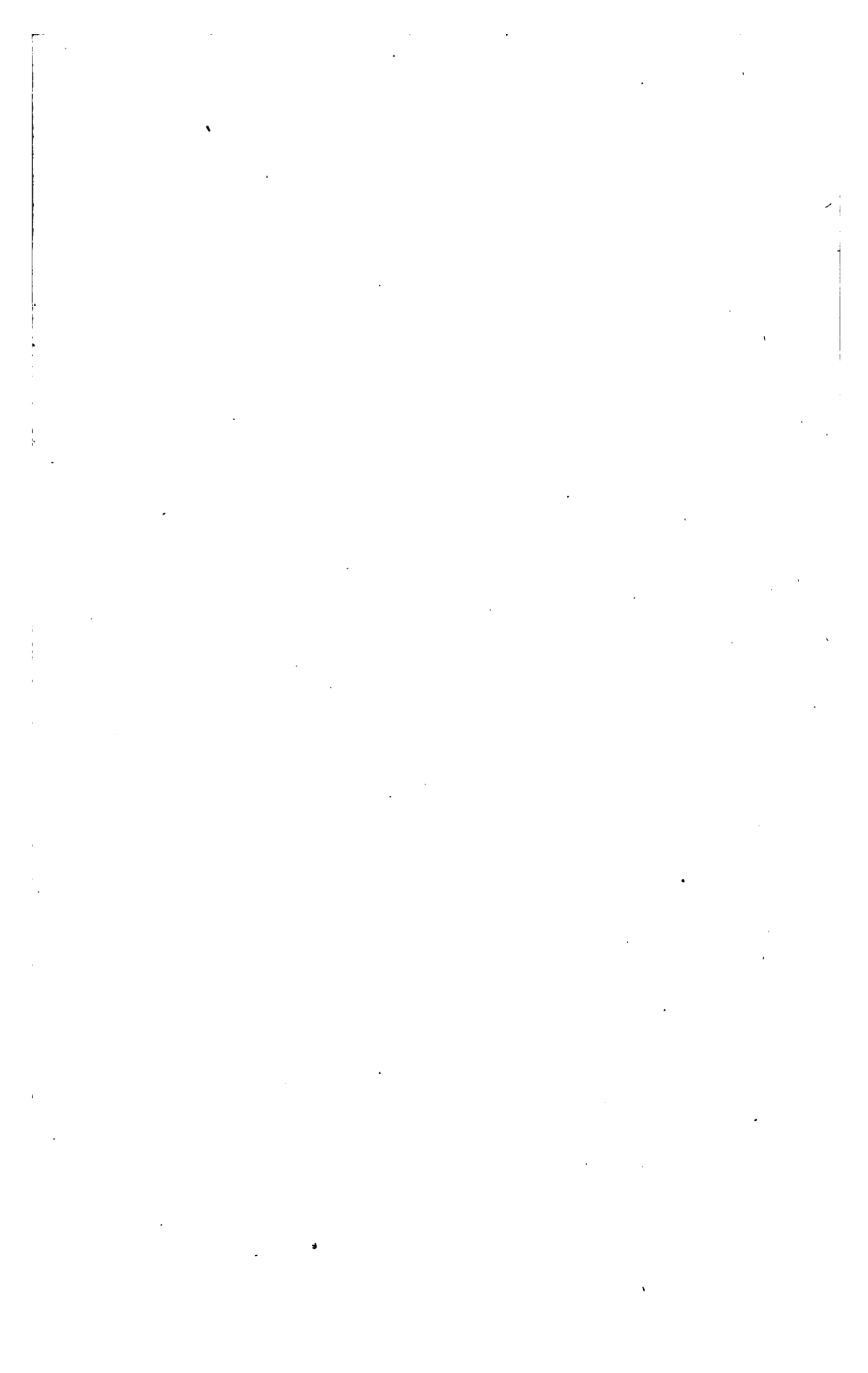
The following abstract of the opinion of the court in the case of *Billerica v. Chelmsford*, 10 Mass. 394, not appearing in the digest of decisions printed by the Board, is herewith appended.

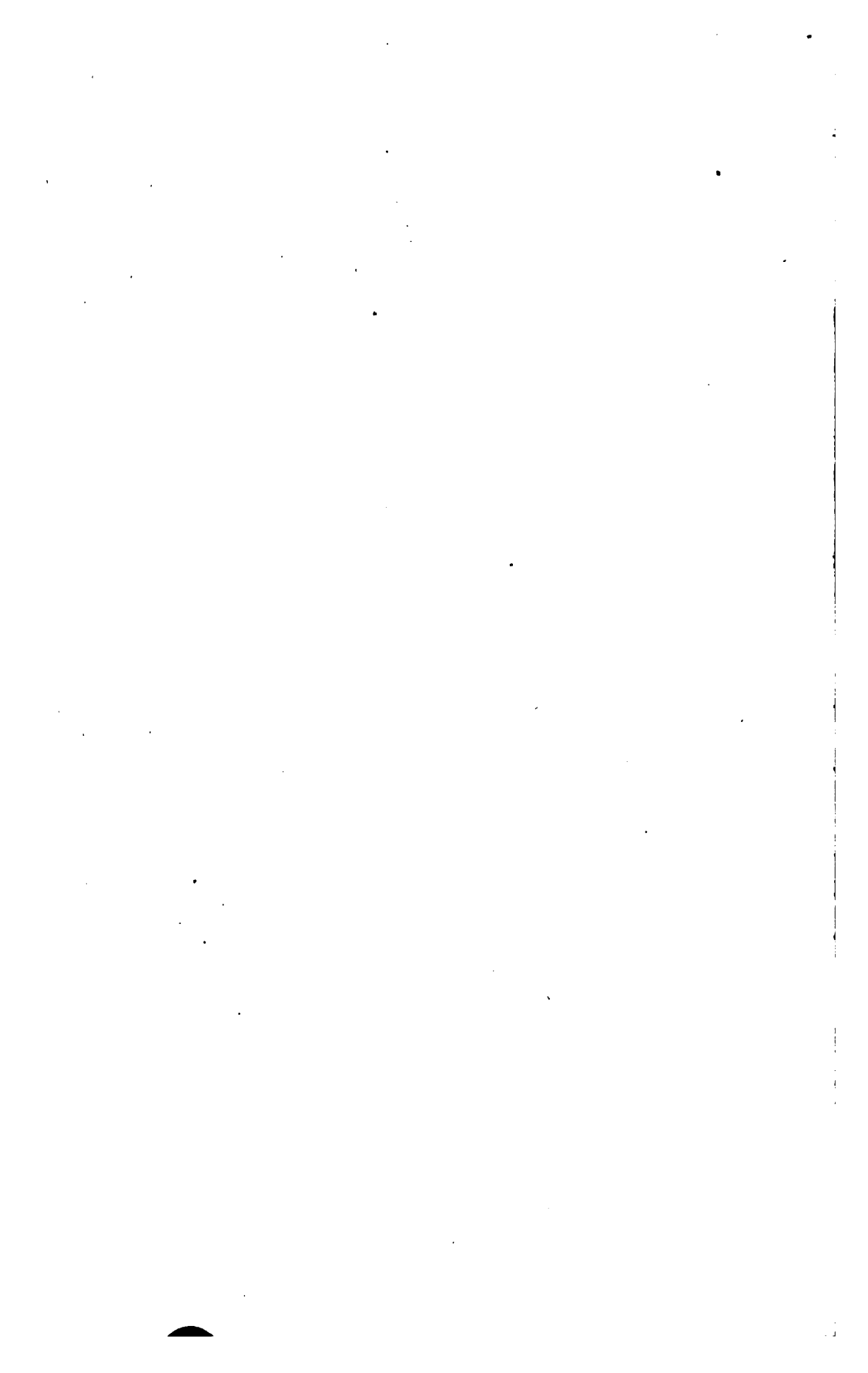
The partial abatement of a tax would, of itself, make no difference; because the settlement does not depend upon the quantum of tax paid, or the species of tax, for the poll or the estate. The expression in the statute, "all taxes duly

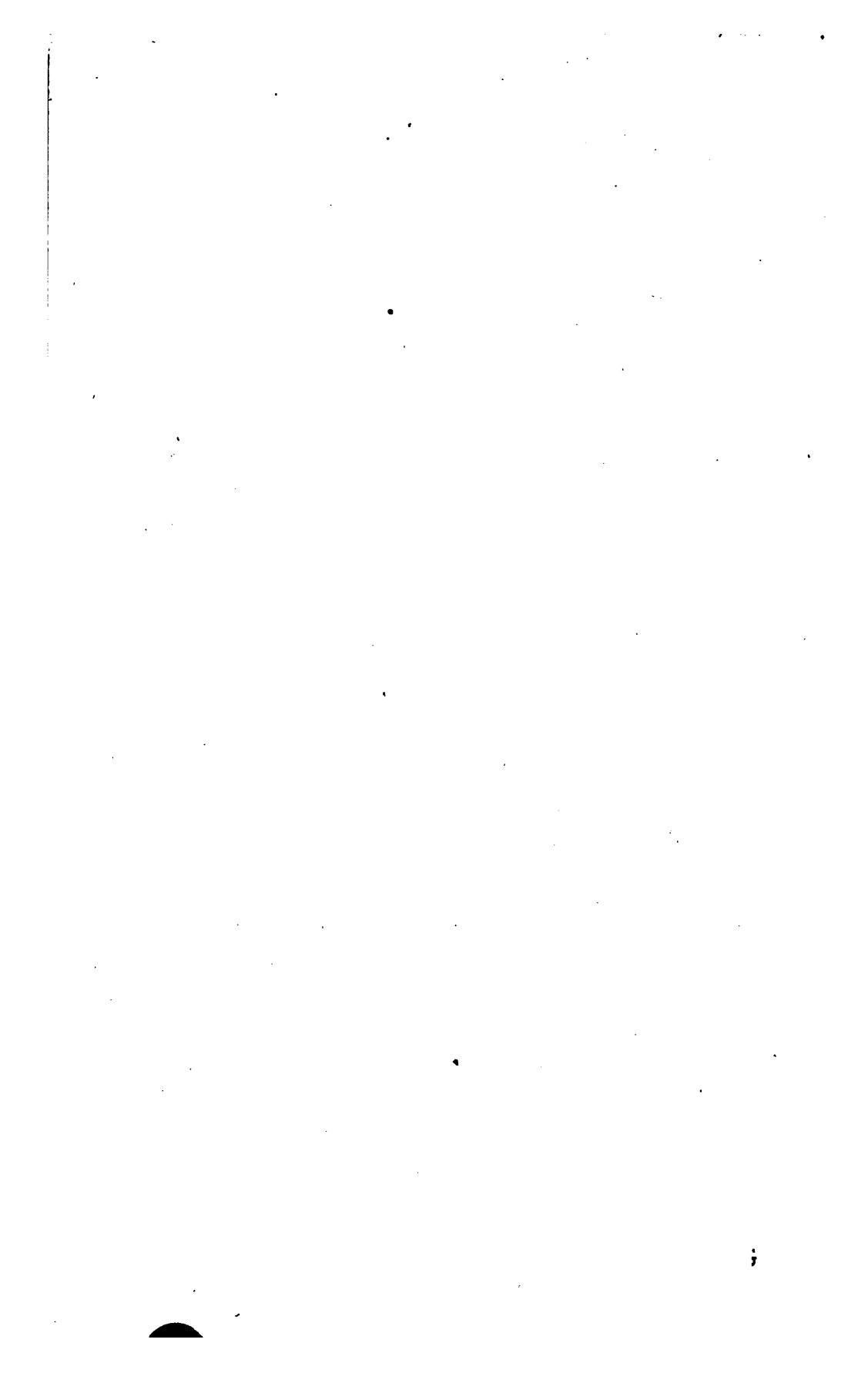
EFFECT OF TAX ABATEMENT.

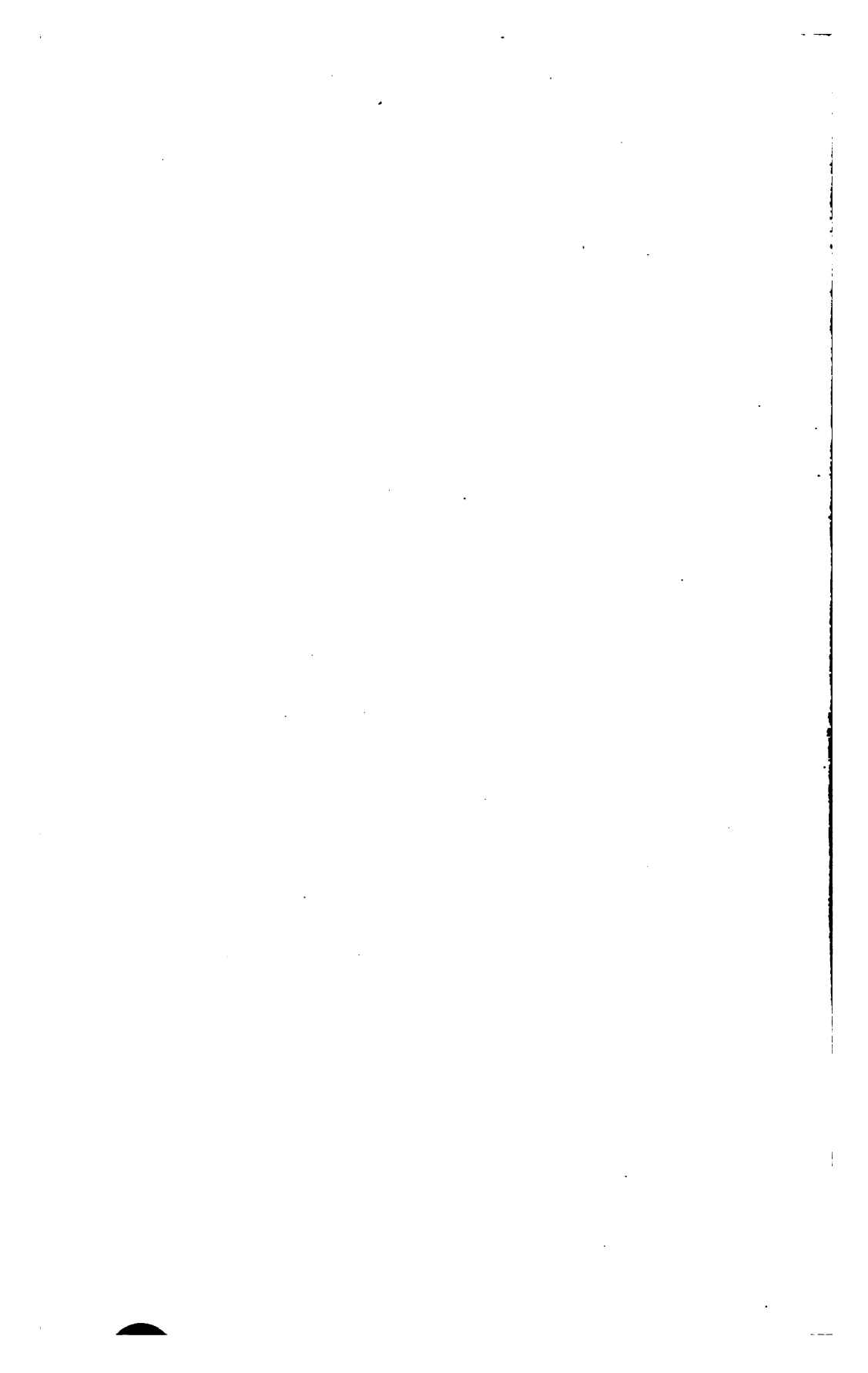
assessed," is not to be construed to mean all that may be claimed by any assessment, but all that shall be insisted on as duly assessed.

An abatement supposes the assessment not duly made. If the tax be wholly abated, it is as if no assessment had been made; and if the tax be partially abated, and the residue paid, then all that was duly assessed has been paid. So, too, when the abatement has been a contrivance to prevent the effect of this provision of the statute *in fraudem legis*, as the abatement of an inconsiderable county tax, the court have gone so far as to consider the tax assessed and paid for all the purposes of this provision of the statute. See *Wrentham v. Attleborough*, 5 Mass. 430.









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